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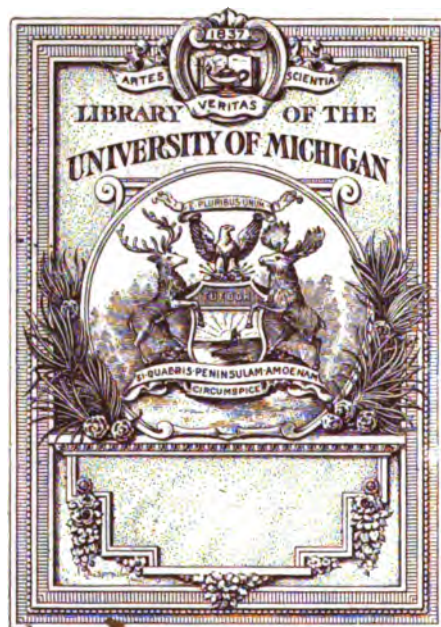
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LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE

Twenty-first General Assembly

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

WHICH CONVENED AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 11, 1886.

WILLIAM LARRABEE,	-	-	-	-	Governor.
J. A. T. HULL,	-	-	-	-	Lieut-Gov. and President of the Senate.
FRANK D JACKSON,	-	-	-	-	Secretary of State.
JOHN L. BROWN,	-	-	-	-	Auditor of State.
V. P. TWOMBLY,	-	-	-	-	Treasurer of State.
JOHN W. AKERS,	-	-	-	-	Superintendent of Public Instruction.
A. J. BAKER,	-	-	-	-	Attorney-General.
ALBERT HEAD,	-	-	-	-	Speaker of the House of Representatives.

VOLUME No. IV.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

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MINE INSPECTOR—Second Biennial Report of the State Mine Inspector, 1881, 1885.

FISH COMMISSIONER—Sixth Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioner, 1883-1885.

Report of the Joint Committee of the XXI General Assembly, appointed to visit the State Fish Hatching House, at Anamosa, and Spirit Lake.

PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—Ninth Biennial Report of the Iowa Industrial Schools. Boys' Department at Eldora, and Girls' Department at Mitchellville.

Report of the Joint Committee of the XXI General Assembly to visit the Industrial School at Eldora.

Report of the Joint Committee of the XXI General Assembly to visit the Industrial School at Mitchellville.

PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON—Biennial Report of the Warden, June 30, 1885.

Report of the Joint Committee of the XXI General Assembly, appointed to visit the Penitentiary at Fort Madison.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA—Seventh Biennial Report of the Warden, June 30, 1885.

Report of the Joint Committee of the XXI General Assembly, appointed to visit the Penitentiary at Anamosa.

CRIMINAL RETURNS—

Report of the Secretary of State in relation to criminal convictions of the State, 1884, 1885.





FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Bureau of Labor Statistics

FOR THE
STATE OF IOWA.

1884-5.

E. R. HUTCHINS, Commissioner.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

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ORIGIN OF THE BUREAU.

CHAPTER 182, LAWS OF THE TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. SUBSTITUTE FOR S. F. 83.

AN ACT to create a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of said Bureau, and to define his duties and tenure of office:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That there is hereby created a Bureau of Labor Statistics, to be under the control and management of a Commissioner thereof, to be appointed as hereinafter provided by this act.

SEC. 2. That the Governor shall, within thirty days after the taking effect of this act, and biennially thereafter, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, appoint a Commissioner of Labor Statistics; the term of office of said Commissioner to commence on the first Monday of April in each even-numbered year and continue for two years and until his successor is appointed and qualified; and said Commissioner, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the same faithfully, and to the best of his ability; and shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), with sureties to the approval of the Governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties.

SEC. 3. Said Commissioner shall receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum, payable monthly, and necessary postage, stationery, and office expenses, the said salary and expenses to be paid by the State as the salaries and expenses of other State officers are provided for. He shall have and keep an office in the Capitol at Des Moines, in which shall be kept all records, documents, papers, correspondence and property pertaining to his office, and shall deliver them to his successor in office.

SEC. 4. Said Commissioner may be removed from his office by the Governor for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office; and any vacancy occurring at any time may be filled by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. The duties of said Commissioner shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor, on or before the 15th day of August preceding each regular meeting of the General Assembly, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, social, educational and sani-

tary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State; and shall as fully as practicable collect such information and reliable reports from each county in the State, the amount and condition of the mechanical and manufacturing interests, the value and location of the various manufacturing and coal productions of the State, also sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and operation of different branches of industry; he shall, by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States, impart to them such information as may tend to induce the location of mechanical and producing plants within the State, together with such other information as shall tend to increase the productions, and consequent employment of producers; and in said biennial report he shall give a statement of the business of the bureau since the last regular report, and shall compile and publish therein such information as may be considered of value to the industrial interests of the State, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics' and apprentices' wages earned, the savings from the same, with age and sex of laborers employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary condition of institutions where labor is employed, the restrictions, if any, which are put upon apprentices when indentured, the proportion of married laborers and mechanics who live in rented houses, with the average annual rental, and the value of property owned by laborers and mechanics; and he shall include in such report what progress has been made with schools now in operation for the instruction of students in the mechanic arts, and what systems have been found most practical, with details thereof. Such report, when printed, shall not consist of more than six hundred pages octavo. Five thousand copies thereof shall be printed and bound uniformly similar to the reports of other State officers as now authorized by law. Said reports, when published, to be disposed of as follows, viz.: To the public libraries in the State, to the various trade organizations, agricultural and mechanical societies, and other places where the Commissioner may deem proper and best calculated to accomplish the furtherance of the industrial interests of the State.

SEC. 6. The Commissioner shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and examine them under oath and enforce their attendance to the same extent and in the same manner as a justice of the peace; said witnesses to be paid the same fees as are now allowed witnesses before a justice of the peace, the same to be paid by the State.

SEC. 7. This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and the Iowa State Leader, newspapers published at Des Moines, Iowa.

On the seventh day of April, 1884, the Governor appointed, and the Executive Council confirmed, E. R. Hutchins as Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
DES MOINES, August 1, 1885. }

HON. BUREN R. SHERMAN, *Governor of Iowa*:

SIR—In conformity with the provisions of the law creating this Bureau, I have the honor to submit this First Biennial Report.

The work being entirely new, not only to the Commissioner, but to all from whom information has been gathered, much greater difficulty has been connected with the work than will be attached to it hereafter, but it is believed that the somewhat crude, yet interesting and valuable data gathered, and herewith presented, will be an incentive for even a heartier co-operation on the part of the people in the future, than that already so cordially and generously accorded.

Shortly after my appointment I visited similar offices at Springfield, Illinois, and Boston, Massachusetts, and from the gentlemen in charge, Hon. J. S. Lord and Hon. Carrol D. Wright, I received much valuable aid for which I am greatly indebted. The meeting in Convention of the Commissioners of various States shortly after afforded me very great help.

On my return to the office I immediately undertook the work, the result of which is now presented to you. At first, a misapprehension existed in the minds of the public—especially among the labor organizations—to the effect that this was a *Labor Bureau*, without reference to the very feature for which it was created, namely—to *gather statistics* relative to labor. It was by very many supposed, that upon all questions of strife between the employe and employed; of wages, etc., the Commissioner was to become, by this law, the arbitrator, and in him was vested power to settle all disputes of this character.

It has been only after a long time, most extensive correspondence, and the fullest explanation that this obstacle to the work has been largely overcome. Even yet there are those who entertain these erroneous ideas. The comprehensiveness of the work, as embodied in the law is very great. Had the Bureau been established some years I should have felt justified in adopting the plan of the Massachusetts office, and selected but two or three topics from the vast field before me, but the newness of the Bureau, and the expectancy of many (much or it totally unreasonable) seemed to demand that as much of the field should be gone over as possible. Personal collection of data would have been more successful, but economy led me from such a course. The office has already reached a position of great value to the State. A voluminous correspondence has been conducted with Iowa citizens, and with those of nearly every State in the Union, Canada and across the sea. It has been the aim of the Commissioner, not only to seek information by this correspondence but to impart such as would be of value and profit to this State.

In making investigations into the great questions of labor and capital, the diversities of opinions, and the multiplicity of theories seem almost overwhelming. For years, the ablest thought has been centered upon this theme—the real relations of one to the other—and to the welfare of the wage-workers. That no further advancement has been made toward the solution of this mighty problem to the satisfaction of both classes represented, has been largely due to the fact that *reliable information has been lacking*. The highest type of thought or intellect is absolutely barren of results in the above direction, without solid facts for a basis. No solution of this question can ever be attained without reliable statistics from which can be evolved reasonable and tangible propositions. Disasters to capital, men deprived of work by closing of the mine, factory or workshop, or by their own volition, based upon disharmony between employe and employed, can only be averted by reasonable logic, founded on statistical facts, at once positive and indisputable.

To this end, and to place labor and capital in reciprocal relations—their true positions—one dependent upon the other for healthful progression and harmonious action are these Bureaus of Labor Statistics created. A large number of returns made to this office have been incomplete; others have been palpably unreliable. These have all been discarded and only those which have been complete and be-

yond question truthful, have been herein compiled. Such only are valuable for data.

The following subjects have chiefly engaged the attention of the Commissioner: Labor organizations, co-operative associations, industrial education, convict labor, arbitration, conciliation and strikes, farm labor and laborers, schools and teachers, wages and cost of living, savings, homes, etc. of working men, coal screens and company stores ("truck system"); railroads with the earnings, hours of employment, etc. of employes, the same of stores and factories, and State uniformity of text-books. A valuable report is also submitted prepared by the Commissioners of the various States, the same being a result of careful examination of the city of Pullman, Illinois, the ideal as well as the real home for working men and women. Other matter will be found of local and general interest.

A glance at the law creating this department will convince one of the magnitude of the work contemplated. To completely carry it out would require no little help in the office. The means given the Commissioner—in definite terms—did not warrant him in employing the help desired and needed. A clerk is absolutely necessary all the time, and while the law provides for "all necessary office expenses," I have only employed clerical aid when the work assumed such proportions as to insure defeat in the object desired had I not so done. Other States, regarding the work as of great value, have been much more liberal in this respect than Iowa, although by no means in better condition to be so. For instance: Massachusetts for the year ending January 1, 1884, paid her Commissioner a salary of \$2,500, chief clerk, \$1,500, and gave \$5,000 to the Bureau as a contingent fund. The reports of the Massachusetts Bureau are in demand everywhere by merchants, mechanics, laborers and manufacturers alike.

In other states the Bureaus are not so liberally equipped as in Massachusetts, yet are well cared for.

In New Jersey the Commissioner has a salary of \$2,500 per year, necessary assistants and \$5,000 for contingent expenses.

The salary of the Ohio Commissioner is \$2,000; the State providing factory inspectors and an appropriation for various bureau expenses.

In Missouri the Commissioner's salary is \$2,000 per year, and he is given regular assistants, mine inspectors and \$2,000 for expenses.

The salary of the New York Commissioner is \$2,500; he has a deputy and clerk and \$5,000 for expenses.

Michigan gives her Commissioner \$2,000, and his deputy \$1,500, and sets aside \$5,000 per year for expenses.

The salary of the California Commissioner is \$2,400; that of his assistant \$1,500, and he is given \$500 per year for expenses not otherwise provided for by the statute.

Maryland starts her Commissioner out with a salary of \$2,500 and other provisions.

In Pennsylvania the Commissioner receives a salary of \$2,500. He is also given three clerks at \$1,400, and \$2,000 for expenses outside of postage, printing, etc.

Illinois is composed of five Commissioners and a secretary.

Notwithstanding the lack of a definite appropriation as a contingent fund, and the fact that the office has been conducted upon an economical plan, yet it is hoped and believed that this report will warrant the assertion that the department is already of real practical value to the State, and capable of much greater as it grows in years, and deserving of liberal support by the State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire to express my thanks to your Excellency for never failing cooperation and help in my work; to the press of this State and elsewhere, which, with a few rare exceptions, have courteously extended every aid possible. The following papers and periodicals have been sent regularly to this Bureau, for which my hearty thanks are returned:

The Patterson (N. J.) Labor Standard; The St. Louis (Mo.) Union; The Labor News Echo, Flint, Mich.; The American Nonconformist, Tabor, Ia.; The Labor Enquirer, Denver, Col.; The People's Advocate, St. Louis, Mo.; The Cigar Makers' Journal, New York City; The Vidette, Washington, D. C.; The Labor Vindicator, Bay City, Mich.; The Iron Moulders' Journal, Cincinnati, O.; The Fireman's Magazine, Terre Haute, Ind.; The Engineers' Monthly Journal, Cleveland, O.; John Swinton's Paper, New York City; The Irish World, New York City; Der Socialist, New York City; The Journal of United Labor, Philadelphia, Pa.

To Mr. C. S. Byrkit, of Centerville, Sec. of the Iowa Knights of Labor, I am specially indebted. Shortly after my appointment I received help from him enabling me to push my work with more rapidity, and later he was employed in this office—part of the time at my own expense and part by the State—and at all times I found him cheerfully rendering excellent service.

To a large number of county auditors and township assessors I am also indebted for marked courtesies shown me. Indeed nearly all from whom aid has been sought have responded with such a degree of heartiness that I am unable to mention many whom I should like to, and to all my thanks are due and given.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. R. HUTCHINS,

Commissioner.

PART II.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—BLANKS OF IOWA
BUREAU.BUREAUS OF STATISTICS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES,
JULY 1, 1885.

STATES.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Year estab- lished in	PRESIDING OFFICER.		POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
			TITLE.	NAME.	
Mass.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	1869	Chief..	Carroll D. Wright.	Boston.
Penn.....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	1872	Chief..	Joel B. McCamant.	Harrisburg.
Ohio.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1877	Com'r.	L. McHugh	Columbus.
N. J.....	Bureau of Stat. of Lab. & Industries	1878	Chief..	James Bishop.....	Trenton.
Missouri..	Bureau of Lab. Stat. and Inspection	1879	Com'r.	O. Klschitzky....	Jefferson City.
Illinois..	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1879	Sec't'y.	John S. Lord.....	Springfield.
Indiana..	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1879	Chief..	Wm. A. Peele, Jr.	Indianapolis.
N. Y.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1883	Com'r.	Chas F. Peck.....	Albany.
Cal.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1883	Com'r.	John S. Enos.....	San Francisco.
Mich.....	Bureau of Lab. & Industrial Stat'cs	1883	Com'r.	C. V. R. Pond....	Lansing.
Wis.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1883	Com'r.	Frank A. Flower..	Madison.
Iowa.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1884	Com'r.	E. E. Hutchins....	Des Moines.
Md.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	1884	Chief..	Thos. C. Weeks...	Baltimore.
Conn.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics *.....	1885	Com'r.	A. T. Hartley.....	Hartford.
Kansas..	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1885	Com'r.	Frank H. Belton..	Topeka.

* Re-established.

It will be seen that several of these Bureaus have been established a number of years, and their usefulness to the States had become so apparent that a meeting of the Chiefs and Commissioners was deemed advisable, and the first convention was held in Columbus, Ohio, September 26, 1883, at which the following States were represented:

Massachusetts, by Carroll D. Wright.

Pennsylvania, by Joel B. McCamant.

Ohio, by Henry Luskey.

New Jersey, by James Bishop.

Missouri, by H. A. Newman.

Illinois, by John S. Lord.

The session lasted two days, the time being spent in discussing the best methods of pursuing the work outlined in the laws creating the various Bureaus. At this meeting the subjoined resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Chiefs of Bureaus of Labor Statistics meet annually upon the first Wednesday in June, at such place as may be agreed upon from time to time.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to consider the matter of the organization and equipment of State Bureaus of Labor Statistics, and report with recommendations at the next annual meeting of this Convention.

Resolved, That the Commissioners confer with their respective delegations in Congress, to procure, if possible, land grants to the several States similar to the grants to agricultural colleges for the establishment of manual or training schools.

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed by the chair, to report at the first annual Convention, a code of rules and regulations for the government of the Convention of Chiefs of Bureaus of Statistics of Labor.

The second Convention was held in the hall of the Mechanics' Exchange, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on June 9, 1884, and continued three days. Occurring so soon after the appointment of the writer, it presented a rare opportunity for profit to him, and one which he gladly improved. At this meeting, upon the call of States, the following were found to be represented:

Massachusetts, by Carroll D. Wright.

Pennsylvania, by Joel B. McCamant.

Ohio, by Henry Luskey.

New Jersey, by James Bishop.

Missouri, by H. A. Newman.

Illinois, by John S. Lord.

New York, by Chas. F. Peck.

Michigan, by John W. McGrath.

Iowa, by E. R. Hutchins.

Maryland, by Thos. C. Weeks.

Mr. McCamant, chairman of the standing committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and suggesting the best methods for the collection of statistics, submitted the following:

At our last meeting it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the best methods for the collection of statistics and present the results to this Convention. In compliance therewith, as chairman of the

committee, I have the honor to present the following report for your respectful consideration:

Having had but one year's experience in the labor and methods of collecting statistics, I can speak from the knowledge derived from the compilation of one report only. In the preparation and compilation of that report I depended on the blank or circular system almost entirely. The chief merit in this system lies in the fact that it is the only feasible method at present possible in Pennsylvania, owing to the reluctance of the legislature to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses necessary in the collection and compilation of such information as the laws governing the bureau of statistics require.

The blank or circular system is open to the objection that it compels the bureau to propound questions to a witness with whom he has no personal relations, and of whom, in the great majority of cases, it has no personal knowledge. If the witness be a willing one, he often mistakes the meaning of some of the questions propounded, and his misapprehension leads to answers which are either totally at variance with or repugnant to the real nature of the question. If the witness, from any cause, be an unwilling one, he answers the least important questions only, thereby necessitating the sending by the bureau to him of a duplicate blank, accompanied by a reminder of his failure to comply with the law.

In many cases the persons to whom blanks are furnished answer the questions fully, but fail to return the blanks until, as they think, sufficient time has elapsed to render them worthless. If the blank system is to be preserved, it should be made efficient by the passage of stringent laws, enlarging and unmistakingly defining the coercive powers of the Bureau when acting in behalf of the Commonwealth in the collection of statistics. The important point in the gathering of statistics is that they be reliable. The most that can be said in favor of the blank system is that you cannot prove that they are not reliable. Doubtless, the best and only reliable method would be found in the taking of a state census at such times as would make it follow within five years next after the taking of the United States census. If this were done, and done under the supervision of the Bureau of Statistics, there would then exist a basis upon which the Bureau could judge of the truth or falsity of returns made to it. In the matter of obtaining information regarding the social condition of the wage classes, and in questions relating to child labor, to the hours of labor, or to any of the economic questions which daily furnish food for discussion and consideration, it would be proper and wise for the legislature to authorize and empower the Bureau of Statistics to make a special inquiry into one particular subject-matter, and report back to the legislature the results of its investigations. *But your committee are of the opinion that all such information should be gathered by special agents, instead of by means of blanks.*

WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee, appointed for the purpose of facilitating the work of the Convention, suggested that the following topics be included in the discussions of the Convention:

1st. As to the desirability of establishing a National Bureau of Statistics of Labor at Washington.

2d. The importance of the passage by Congress of the bill introduced by Mr. Cox, with reference to the State censuses to be taken in 1885.

3d. As to the advisability and practability of preparing uniform schedules as a basis for obtaining labor and industrial statistics in the different States where bureaus have been established.

4th. With regard to the importance of manual training in our public schools.

JAMES BISHOP,
JOHN W. MCGRATH,
CHARLES F. PECK,
Executive Committee.

Mr. Wright, chairman of the standing committee on equipment of labor statistical bureaus, submitted the following:

The committee appointed by the last Convention to consider the matter of the organization and equipment of a State Bureau of Statistics of Labor, have attended to their duty, and beg leave to report that the best organization of a Bureau consists of a chief officer, a secretary and a chief clerk, to be appointed by the chief officer, and such additional force as circumstances may require, but under the appointment and control of the chief officer.

The chief value of statistics is to be found in their preservation for comparison on a uniform basis and under the continuity of the system which comes from one mind. A numerous commission, or a chief, and a deputy not under the control of the chief, cannot work with that singleness of purpose essential in statistical undertakings. For this reason we recommend the simple organization indicated.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
HENRY LUSKEY,
JAMES BISHOP,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following were among the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that a National Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics should be created.

By Mr. Wright:

The proceedings of each session of the Convention shall be printed under the direction of the secretary, and published in pamphlet form; the cost of such publication shall be borne equally by the Bureaus, and each Bureau shall be supplied with twenty-five copies thereof. Extra copies shall be supplied the various Bureaus at cost.

By Mr. Bishop:

WHEREAS, It is the purpose of this Convention to encourage every attempt upon the part of the employers of labor to advance the social, educational and moral condition of the employed; and

WHEREAS, We are informed that the city of Pullman, in the State of Illinois, furnishes a noble example of practical scientific work in this direction; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to arrange for a visit by the members of this Convention, early in October next, to the said city of Pullman, with the view of making a careful examination into the character of the work which we learn has there been put in operation for the benefit of the employes of the Pullman Car Company.

By Mr. McGrath:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that a system of manual or industrial education should be adopted in our higher schools.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to formulate a series of questions to cover the varied subjects of investigation contemplated by the law in governing the several Bureaus of Statistics of Labor in the United States, and report the same at the special meeting of the convention at Pullman City for their consideration.

The following committee was appointed in accordance therewith: Messrs. Peck, Weeks, Hutchins, Bishop, and McGrath.

By Mr. Wright:

Resolved, That the best interests of the State Bureaus of Statistics of Labor and of the industrial forces of the country demand that such a Bureau should be administered without reference to political influence, and that all officers of such bureaus should be selected for their fitness for statistical work, and not on account of allegiance to, or services rendered, any party.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

By Mr. McGrath:

Resolved, That Prof. C. M. Woodward be requested to prepare and furnish to the Secretary of this Convention a synopsis of the practical operations of the manual training school of the city of St. Louis, as outlined by him in the address made to the Convention last evening.

By Mr. Wright:

Voted, That the Secretary print 500 copies of the report of the proceedings of this Convention, at the expense of the Convention, and supply duplicate copies to the leading newspapers in all States not having Bureaus of Statistics.

THE ST. LOUIS MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL,

under charge of Prof. Woodward, was visited by the members of the Convention, and a description of this institution appears later in this report. Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, of Columbia, addressed the Convention, and the following is a synopsis of his address:

LABOR AND STATISTICAL PROBLEMS OF THE FARM.

Accurate statistical facts are to become the measure of the development of individual industries and of the world's progress. The children of the thinking few, industrial statistics are not appreciated by the masses, whom they are intended to benefit. They are positive industrial forces, teaching the time, direction, and method of action. Accurate information gives not only a skillful but a bold, energetic policy.

The products of agriculture are the supporters of life, and the parents of all of the arts; hence agricultural statistics are the most important of all statistics. They inform the producer, as well as the speculator, of crop prospects, and leave the fruits or profits of labor in the producers' hands, where they are of the most good to civilization. As nations in the world's commercial system are no longer isolated units, statistics should be gathered on an international scheme. Your organizations are concerned with the labor and with the productive industries of the State. In the amplitude of your field I propose to discuss the labor problems of the farm in their relation to the social and material development of husbandry,

THE WAGE LABORER.

The industrial revolution of this century, which has created new social and material systems, has assisted less the farm laborer than it has the wage laborer of any other important industry. The farm itself, in its relation to labor, has suffered a positive loss. Labor-saving machinery, in its division of labor into piece work, and railroads have necessitated centers. Mechanism has shortened the hours of labor, and in its centers has created a social life attractive to labor. But expansion of labor-saving machinery on the farm has forced the laborer to seek other employment. The more spirited farm laborer has sought the schools, libraries, and social opportunities of the town. The barshare plow, requiring three to four men per acre a day of plowing, has given place to the sulky plow, asking for but one man per day for three acres of plowing. The corn planter has replaced ten men;

the mower, four to five; the reaper, ten men; and so on for other field operations. The Titan strides of agriculture are revealed in the annual productions of farm mechanism, amounting to \$68,940,486 for 1880. Corn planters numbered 68,991; grain drills, 43,222; grain sowers, 20,289; cultivators and harrows, 446,054; plows, 1,326,123; harvesters, 25,737; reapers, 35,327; reapers and mowers combined, 54,920; mowers, 72,090; rakes, 95,825; potato diggers, 33,453; and corn huskers, 44,370.

All farm machinery and implements are covered by 35,960 patents, marking a movement unparalleled by any age, or by any other industry. Our exports mark the increased power of the laborer on the farm. Those of agriculture are 77 per cent of our entire exports, and amounted to \$619,269,499 for 1883. Within a half century they have gone up from little over \$4,000,000 annually. The remark of Socrates that "agriculture is the mother and nurse of all the industries," is no mere sentiment for American application.

When our population numbered 80 per cent of farmers we exported little. In 1860 it was 51 per cent only engaged in agriculture; in 1870, 47.85 per cent; and in 1880 but 44.1 per cent of all workers were farmers. But with the decrease of the ratio of farms and farm laborers in ratio to population has come an increase of products for exportation. Sir, agriculture has been no laggard, but challenges our admiration. It has measured the advance of social and industrial progress through the labor its better methods have given to the arts. Within a lifetime it has given one half its former ratio of workers to other callings. Headless and heartless, this farm mechanism has sent to the town the best farm labor to occupy positions of minor trust and to satisfy its gregarious instincts in society. This impulse has been aided by the uncertainty of the tenure of farm labor and its certain long hours of labor. Seven months of sun to sun labor, followed by five months of intermittent and uncertain labor, with its saloon companionships in hours of idleness, has been demoralizing to farm labor. Such laborer, boarded in the family of the farmer, is a burden to the wife and often a moral pest to the children. The old polity has been wrecked and a new will secure the best labor of the day; in my experience, by the cottage home for the laborer on the farm and for his family, with a garden, a cow, pig, newspaper and steady employment by the year. These bind labor to the farm and to its interests. The system of farming that distributes labor over the year is the most profitable. Landed interests are deeply concerned in securing good labor against the seductive influence of the town, and does not want the nerveless labor the latter refuses. Good homes, regular labor, and stated hours will secure it, as experience teaches. It also induces conservatism in the laborer. He is never a striker, and property finds no enemy in his person. Mechanism has rendered the barbarism of extreme long days of labor, peculiar to the farm, unnecessary. Indeed, ten hours is sufficient to exhaust the normal capacity to work, when faithfully applied.

The diversity of farm operations requires more tact and the executive faculty better developed in the farm laborer than in the labor of any other industry; hence education of the farm laborer is of more importance than the education of any other class of laborers. I have handled upon three

large farms four distinctive classes of farm labor, and must unequivocally indorse the educated farm laborer. He has clearer views of the just relations of capital and labor, and is not only a less captious but is a more perceptive workman. A comparison of northern with southern labor shows this. But Europe presents less abnormal causes and a far greater proportion unable to read and write than the United States. According to Mulhall, Europe produces 16.5 bushels of grain per capita, and the United States 43.1 bushels. Europe produces 51.1 pounds of meat per capita, and the United States 171 pounds. Europe produces 15.06 bushels of grain per acre and the United States 23.3. We till more acres per laborer here by these figures. Portugal had but one in thirty-six at school, and grew 11.64 bushels of grain per acre. Spain has 25 per cent of her population able to read and write, and grows 12.2 bushels of grain per acre. France had in 1860 58.2 per cent of her population able to read and write, and obtained 18.5 bushels. In Germany the bulk of population read and write, and her farmers gain 22.05 bushels per acre. While it is true that production follows expansion of manufactures and commerce, it must be remembered that the diffusion of knowledge is the impulse that has developed arts and commerce, and that has created the culture and wealth to enjoy their fruits. Educated farm labor has enjoyed the fruits of its own energy, and the energy of other educated labor. The Department of Agriculture finds that the manufacturing Eastern States pay for farm labor \$23.61 per month, while the Southern States pay \$15.30. Ohio pays \$24.55, and Kentucky, by its side, \$18.20. The manufacturing sections of Ohio pay \$25.96, and the non-manufacturing sections \$22.65. Vermont, manufacturing the least of the New England States, pays \$23.70 per month. She has invested in manufacturing \$28.80 per capita; while Massachusetts pays \$30.66 per month for farm labor, and has invested in manufactures per capita \$74.40. Steadily employed farm labor is as well paid as any labor. By Carey's figures in 1836, the price of farm labor had increased by 1866 72 per cent; and by Baird, English rates, from the repeal of the corn laws, had advanced 60 per cent. In the hands of the better class of farmers, his hours of labor have been much reduced. Meat twice a day, tea, sugar, tobacco, carpets, and a paper are now his to enjoy.

PROPRIETARY LABOR.

While a broad distinction exists between wage and proprietary labor, yet in this country the latter is a laborer even in the physical sense of the word. Here the proprietor is the tiller of the soil. The census shows 3,323,876 farm laborers and 4,346,617 farmers, most of whom own the land they till. Herein lies the success of our agriculture against European. Grand results come only from the quickened perception and energy that ownership gives. Ownership is the parent of all broad, permanent farm improvement. The history of Rome and Greece teaches it. The spiritless farming of Spain, Italy and Austria, and in fact most of Europe, rests in the entailed mischiefs of feudalism, whose influence lives on.

Two states, adjoining, were formerly typical of two systems of labor and land ownership. In 1860 Ohio farms averaged 114 acres; those of Virginia 324 acres. Ohio raised 15.1 bushels of wheat per acre, and Virginia 9; corn, Ohio, 31.3 bushels, and Virginia 19.1; oats, Ohio, 26.4 bushels, and Virginia 16.2 bushels. The war converted the owners of the soil, to large degree, into its tillers. The following figures are those of a revolution in practice. The farms in Virginia decreased in size from 1860 to 1880 from 324 to 167 acres; in South Carolina, from 438 to 148; in Louisiana, from 536 to 171; in Mississippi, from 370 to 156 acres. This colossal movement has given a new agricultural South, four of whose Atlantic States have increased their wheat yield from 7.3 bushels, from 1862 to 1875, to 7.7 bushels, in the period from 1875 to 1882, or 5 per cent in seven years. Our people love the land, in spite of the cry that young men set their faces cityward. This is displayed in the average size of the farms, which in 1850 was 203 acres, in 1860 199 acres, in 1870 153 acres, and in 1880 only 134 acres.

Statesmen are interested in land ownership by the masses. It means stability of government. Especially in democracies are a landless people more dangerous than an ignorant one. Machinery has not tended to centralization on the farm as in the shop, as expected. Mammoth enterprises have been wrecked, insuperable obstacles presenting themselves after the first fertility has been exhausted. The great estates on the plains, now gathering, will inevitably fall apart from the same causes that are reducing the average size of our farms. Ownership by the tiller of the soil may be insisted upon as the first requisite to successful labor on the farm.

MEDIUM SIZED FARMS

are a second favoring condition to the economy of labor on the farm. Statesmen, observing that equality of condition and land ownership among the masses, for all time, have tended to stability of government, have been pronounced advocates of "extensive farming." Lovejoy says, "Modern democracies will only escape the destiny of ancient democracies by adopting laws such as shall secure the distribution of property among a large number of holders, and shall establish a very general equality of condition." Students of ancient and modern history will recall the efforts of legislators and thinkers to secure land ownership in small holdings for the masses. France has 5,550,000 properties, of which 500,000 only average over sixty acres, while 5,000,000 are under six acres. In England and Wales not one in twenty own property, and 7,000 own over four-fifths of all England. Which of the two systems choose we? England raises twenty-eight bushels of wheat per acre, and France fifteen. The six acre farmer of France is forced to live in the past. The spade and manual labor do the duty of the plow and the horse. It is the system of brute force. It creates indolence rather than thrift, for the small corn and wheat farmer cannot occupy himself one half of the time advantageously. This narrow circle breeds mental stagnation, and clothes the French peasant in wooden shoes. Britain consumes 47 per cent more meal than France. With 51 per cent of her population engaged in agriculture, France buys food, while America, with 184-acre farms, sells

heavily, with 44.1 per cent of her toilers farmers. It is the earnings, and not the savings, that constitute the true wealth and happiness of a people. The capacity to earn measures the genius of a people. Americans have understood this matter, and assert the dominance of mind over matter, and use animal and natural forces. In 1870 we had 1,321,117 farms under fifty acres. In ten years this number decreased 145,703. Machinery must have free play, and it drives small farmers remorselessly from the field. We are looked upon as the great rural nation of the world, although of a less proportion of farmers, by far, than Europe. It is the genius of mechanism that has misled the world in this view. Neither small nor large farms, then, in view of preceding statistics, favor labor best; 150 acres is large enough for machinery, and not too unwieldy for intensive methods. What co-operation may yet do, the future must answer. At present man works best by the ownership of medium sized farms.

CAPITAL WITH LABOR.

Thirdly, capital may be regarded as the right arm of labor, when applied to agriculture, as elsewhere. "Intensive farming" narrows efforts and divorces machinery. "Extensive farming" is broad areas, tilled with little capital and poorly. Capital and skill combine the two and give "intensive" "extensive" farming—large crops on broad areas, forty bushels of wheat in the place of our twelve bushels.

The United States, in stock and tools, uses but about \$6.60 per acre of improved land, and a small additional sum for accessory personal property. A pioneer type of farming is revealed, based upon soil robbery, and does not touch the capacity of the man or the farm. The gross income per acre is but \$6.77. A sum which, by capital, machinery, skill, rotations, etc., can be easily multiplied six fold. It is to be regretted that the plow has been sped faster than the furnace, the anvil, and the loom, robbing the bounty of ages to fatten foreign lands, selling grain at a price that the sons will pay to replace exhausted fertility. Prof. Collier has shown that the depletion in the second of two periods of nine years lost to the West, in yield per acre, \$30,000,000 for corn, while the East gained \$45,000,000. California has dropped, from 1862, from 24½ bushels of wheat to 13 bushels per acre. Missouri, in periods of five years each, has dropped from 14 to 12.4, to 11.9, and for the last five years to 11.7 bushels per acre. In corn a bushel less every five years is grown. The East is capitalizing its farming and paying for the follies of its fathers in soil replenishment.

A table from Prof. Schwertner shows the two movements. By it nineteen years are divided into four periods of five years each, save the last, of four years.

PERIOD.	Kan.	Mo.	Ia.	Neb.	Minn.	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	Conn.
1	17.2	15.1	13.7	16.0	17.0	12.9	14.2	15.1	16.5	16.5
2	16.9	14.0	13.7	17.7	14.7	12.7	14.5	14.5	17.1	17.1
3	14.4	13.2	11.9	12.4	15.2	13.8	15.9	15.9	17.2	17.2
4	13.1	13.1	11.1	12.7	14.3	13.7	14.5	14.5	16.5	16.5

In the group of food-selling states, having but 53.5 per cent of their population engaged in agriculture, the crops are on the decline. In the food-buying states 23.1 per cent are farmers, and the soil is gaining in crop yield. The former scratch the soil and sell crops, raw products. Their's is the simplicity of farming. Look at the decline of Kansas in fifteen years. From her 1,534,350 acres of wheat, 6,290,855 bushels of wheat, worth \$4,396,584.50, are lost annually in decline per acre, or \$237 for every 100 acres. Exhaustion has spared no section of America, and leaves but day wages for labor at its low ebb for most sections. Kansas loses more than named. Selling 15,000,000 bushels of wheat carries away 18,920,000 pounds of nitrogen, 71,000,000 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 4,620,000 pounds of potash, soil ingredients of crops, most of which might have been retained by a rational system of farming, and which the East is now buying at the rate of \$4,320,800 annually. The loss to the United States is enormous, and is our shame, rather than our pride, as statisticians and statesmen feel it to be. Are the sale of raw products a country's glory?

I have arranged from Mulhall data showing the relation of commerce and the manufacturing of raw products to good farming:

COUNTRIES.	Earnings of commerce and manufactures in shillings per head.	Yield of bushels of grain per acre.
Great Britain	838	36.40
Holland	780	23.80
United States	475	23.80
Belgium	684	32.72
France	439	18.50
Austria	137	15.04
Spain	153	20.20
Italy	151	13.80
Portugal	110	11.64
Germany	359	20.05
Russia	109	10.25
Europe	290	15.06

The exceptions to the rule that the products of agriculture follow the earnings of commerce and manufactures are easily explained.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

is a fourth aid to agriculture. As this section was a condensation of a broad subject in its original scope, the writer will merely say in this synopsis that all the reasons urged in favor of professional education for the lawyer, civil engineer, etc., and more, may be presented in favor of industrial education for the farmer. His products are "the materials of art"; he sets the price of food. His industry involves the laws of the natural sciences. No art is so complex, and until this century none so poor in known facts. Today the 150 private and public experiment stations, with nearly 1,000 trained original investigators, are massing the richest industrial literature of this or any other age. These facts are so extensive and scattered as to require systematic organization and schools to impart them to the young. The industrial value of those facts only the sheerest ignorance or narrow prejudice can question. Grasping the principles of his business, broadens farm labor in the farmer, divorces him from the costly and painful acquisitions of experience; and emboldens policy. It makes the aggressive farmer, as well as the skillful one. It lays the foundation of his system of farming broad and deep, and builds it for the ages. All civilization rests upon the plow; let reason be its guide.

BEARINGS OF STATISTICS UPON OUR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

In 1860 we raised 46.0 bushels of cereals per capita; in 1870, 50.8 bushels; in 1880, 53.7 bushels per capita. Ten years ago we exported \$497,760,867 worth of farm products; last year \$619,269,632 worth. Fifty years ago our exports in round numbers were \$4,000,000 worth annually. Mathematicians have figured this ratio of gain into the future to the wealth and glory of our country. I neither desire nor expect this gain. Rapid commercial changes are bringing our competitors to the front in grain and meat products. Our own good and cheap lands are overrun. Beyond the one hundredth meridian the rain-fall varies from three to twenty inches to the base of the mountains. This meridian cuts off one third of Kansas, nearly one half of Texas, Nebraska and Dakota. Seventeen counties of Western Kansas actually fell off in population last year. Texas, settled largely by enterprising men within fifteen years, grows 8.5 bushels of wheat and 17.5 bushels of corn per acre. Its great area is best fitted for grazing, requiring twenty acres to a steer. The number of farms increased from 1870 to 1880 50.7 per cent, while the increase of improved acres was but 31.5 per cent, showing that the settling up of land overspread is going rapidly forward.

In 1860 we grew of all animals 2.9 per capita; in 1870, 2.2; in 1880, 2.7, and in 1884, 2.5 per capita. The "babies" are increasing faster than domestic animals. The increased size of animals, however, keeps our meat supply good. Our dairy products per capita are about what they were in 1850. We have \$200,000,000 worth of sugar yet to produce, \$100,000,000 worth of which

we now buy. We have more wool to grow, all our fibres nearly, tropical fruits and other farm products, and shall have, by the year 1900, 35,000,000 more of people to feed. This 35,000,000 will more than ever settle in centers of industry, or become consumers. What good lands have we? From 1870 to 1880 the acres of land in farms increased 12,834,679 yearly; 1,016,697 of those acres only were taken in States and Territories west of those crossed by the one hundredth meridian; and, liberally estimated, 1,000,000 in those States thus crossed west of this line; 11,000,000 acres, or 84 per cent of land occupied, was, then, taken east of this meridian. New Mexico actually decreased the area of her farms. One third of the country lies west of the one hundredth meridian. The land east of the one hundredth meridian is 968,391,089 acres. In farms, 494,475,095 acres; improved acres, 256,334,955. West of the above line only 28,436,039 acres are found. What of the half area east of the one hundredth meridian not in farms? The original thirteen States, all but four of which are Northern and manufacturing States, have 210,539,520 acres in total. Of this, 136,955,946 acres are unimproved, and 71,489,236 acres are not in farms. One third of the area of those States is not inclosed, and only 34.9 per cent is improved. Lands thus passed by will come slowly into use—much, never.

At the same rate of settlement, only 337,968,472 acres would be improved under the present order of events, and seven years from 1880 would suffice to absorb those unoccupied. But they are not representative States, and we strike her unimproved 136,955,946 acres out as of little moment. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota form the next group, with 124,099,840 acres of land, with only 24,506,084 acres improved; 100,000,000 acres, or 80 per cent, in these semi-old, northern, cold, forest States is unimproved. Indeed, some counties have gone back in rural population; their sons seeking in other States for better lands. Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are the best settled States, and have 76,623,854 acres of improved lands out of a total of 82,677,120 acres, including wastes, rivers, etc. It is idle to look here for land. Iowa even in 1880 had 24,752,700 acres in farms, out of 38,228,000 acres. We have stated the depopulation of Western Kansas. In brief, it is in seven Southern States that the great reserve of land is found. Texas, east of the one hundredth meridian, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Georgia contain 250,471,021 acres, of which but 94,416,465 acres are in farms, and only 35,080,580 acres are improved. They will make cotton, and perhaps our sugar, and fibres, and tropical fruits, but they do not feed themselves, and will not soon swell our commerce. The wheat crop of last year varied in these States from 5.1 to 8.5 bushels per acre. Will dollars, labor and six bushels of wheat per acre on impoverished lands, none too good, and in an unfavorable climate for energy and grain, secure the markets of Europe against cheaper labor and favoring climes? One half of this southern area is Texas and Florida lands, poor, very much of it. Theoretically, I am among the first to recognize the fact that our resources are almost untouched, but, practically, lands rejected will be occupied only under a new order of events.

At the present rate of increase, in less than one hundred years our popu-

lation will number 400,000,000. It will not likely reach 200,000,000 100 years hence. But in any event, the year 1900 will open with less exportation of produce, and will soon see our own expanding centers pressing our farmers into better methods to supply their wants, while our centers will better supply our own country with all the works of art or industrial products. I confidently expect to see American agriculture take on more of the methods of a settled country, becoming more intensive and less extensive in its characteristics. The nomad farmer has nearly had his day and has about completed his work. Henceforth we are to see more of the genius of farming in this favored country. The gleam of the American "coultter" in the fat soil it cuts, shall reflect in the future typical lord of the soil, qualities of the mind, like the coultter and the soil, polished and fertile.

THE CENSUS.

A committee was appointed, and the following memorial was drafted and sent to Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C., to be presented to the Congress of the United States.

MEMORIAL OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CHIEFS AND COMMISSIONERS OF STATE BUREAUS OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists respectfully represent that at a session of the above Convention, held at St. Louis, Missouri, on the tenth day of June, 1884, it was unanimously voted that said Convention should respectfully urge your honorable bodies to pass at the present session of Congress a bill (H. R. 4843) introduced by the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, in the House of Representatives, February 11, 1884, and entitled, "A bill to further carry out an act entitled 'An act to provide for the taking of the tenth and subsequent census', approved March 3d, 1879."

Your memorialists further respectfully represent that the provisions of said act of March 3d, 1879, cannot be carried out in such a way as to secure the results sought by said act, but that the provisions of said bill now pending, if they should become law, would enable various States taking a census in 1885 to comply with the requirements of the general government, and secure all that was intended to be secured by the law of March, 1879.

The undersigned, as a committee appointed by said Convention to present this memorial, respectfully urge on behalf of said Convention the passage of said bill at the present session, for the reason that if the contemplated legislation be deferred until the next session of Congress, there will be no time in which to make proper preparations for well conducted State censuses.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,

Chief of Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

CHAS. F. PECK,

Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics for the State of New York.

JOHN S. LORD,

Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois.

ADVANTAGES OF THE MEETING.

A Convention of this character, composed of men of experience in such work as the law establishing the Iowa Bureau contemplated, was exceedingly opportune for its Commissioner, and from that gathering, coming, as already suggested, so soon after his appointment, was of decided advantage in the work detailed in this report.

The object sought by these meetings is being rapidly attained, namely: to bring the work of the various Bureaus into harmony, and by consultation and comparison of methods secure the utmost efficiency in the administration of the various offices represented. This attained, there can be no doubt of their being productive of vast good to the statistical service of the States involved, and to the country at large. As will be seen by one of the propositions advanced by the Convention—and very ably advocated by Commissioners of experience—the method of securing data from individual working men especially, by the means of blanks sent through the mails, was discouraged, not from their unreliability, but from the paucity of the returns made. Most of the Commissioners depend largely upon work done by agents employed, or by personal visitations made by themselves. Unquestionably this would be the best plan if suitable appropriation is made to carry it into effect. I was desirous of executing the law as economically as possible and at the same time obtain good results from labor performed, and believing that the intelligence and good judgment of Iowa's wage workers would warrant such action, I have almost exclusively depended upon blanks sent through the mails for information. This entailed the necessity of a large amount of postage, as in each blank was placed a return stamp. Though not more than fifteen to twenty per cent of those sent were returned, yet I am satisfied that my idea of the wage worker of Iowa was correct. It is hoped that in the future such an amount of money may be appropriated by the general assembly as a contingent fund, so that personal visitations may be made, especially to those localities where large bodies of wage workers are congregated, and a very much greater collection of statistics can thus be gathered. The third Convention was held in Boston, Mass., June 29th, 1885, the report of which is not yet published. It was by far the most important Convention of this character held. If the report is ready so that it may be published in full in this volume it will be, otherwise a synopsis will be given.

BLANKS.

The following are copies of blanks which have been sent out from this office:

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS,
DES MOINES,

DEAR SIR—The Twentieth General Assembly created a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and defined the duties of the Commissioner thereof. Among these duties, he is required "to collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in this State, especially in its relation to the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State, and as fully as practicable collect such information and reliable reports from each county in the State, the amount and condition of the mechanical and manufacturing interests, the value and location of the various manufacturing and coal productions of the State, also sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and operation of different branches of industry." That the Bureau may be of real advantage to the State the co-operation of its people is essential.

I enclose a blank which you are requested to fill and return to me in enclosed stamped envelope.

In filling first column it is suggested that you select a few of the more prominent working-men, including if possible some who belong to trade unions or similar organizations.

Any remarks or suggestions, pointing to the objects of the law as suggested above, will be gladly received. A prompt reply is requested.

Respectfully yours,

E. H. HUTCHINS,
Commissioner.

NAMES OF WORKING-MEN.	POST-OFFICE.	TRADE.
.....
.....
.....
Names of a few prominent farmers.		
.....
.....

NAMES OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	NAME OF FIRM OR OPERATOR.	POST-OFFICE.
.....
.....
.....
.....

These blanks were sent to township assessors, a very large number of whom kindly filled them and returned the same to this office.

The following blank was used more generally than any other, as it was sent to working people over the State:

The last General Assembly created a Bureau of Labor Statistics and provided that the Commissioner should "collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State."

It will be seen that the law is broad in character, and it will be the aim of the Commissioner to present to the next General Assembly such data as will be productive of great good to the State. To succeed in this the co-operation of the people is essential. This is especially true of the working classes—the wage-workers. This office will always be open to this class of citizens, and the desire of the Commissioner is that they may feel perfectly free to make known to this office any facts, information or suggestions, assuring them that they shall receive the most careful consideration and attention.

I have prepared the accompanying blank which I desire you to fill. The desired data can only be furnished by individual working-men and working-women from their actual experience and is accordingly sought from themselves in this way.

In addition to answering the questions contained in the blank form, any suggestions or remarks you may deem proper to make upon the educational, financial, social or sanitary conditions of the people in your vicinity, will be thankfully received, and regarded as confidential, so far as your name is concerned.

There has been an impression among some of the wage workers that their names will be made public, and hence they may decline to answer questions. The Commissioner desires it understood that upon no consideration will this be done, and those to whom blanks are sent may fully express their views without fear of the authors being made known.

Your co-operation is asked to this extent, and at your earliest convenience I trust you will return the enclosed blank filled out, as best you can.

A stamp is enclosed.

Respectfully yours,

E. R. HUTCHINS,
Commissioner.

1. Name in full (not to be made public).....
2. Age.....
3. Where born.....
4. Residence—post-office address.....
5. By whom and where employed.....
6. Occupation.....
7. Subdivision of trade in which engaged.....
8. Number of hours employed daily.....
9. Earnings: Per day..... Per week..... Per month.....
10. Total earnings, *i. e.* actual income, for year ending this date.....
11. Number of days lost during the year—not including legal holidays:
 - Total..... From sickness.....
 - From inability to obtain work..... From other causes.....
12. Earnings of all others in your family, for same year.....
13. Cost of living during the year for self and family: Total cost.....
 - Do you own a home?..... If not, how many rooms do you rent?..... What rent do you pay?.....
14. Total number in your family.....
15. Number engaged in working for wages.....
16. Are wages paid in cash, or otherwise?.....
17. Are you expected to trade at the company store?.....
18. If so, do you find prices higher than at other stores?.....
19. How often are you paid?.....
20. Are any wages withheld under certain rules?.....
21. Are there any apprentices employed in your trade?.....
22. How many, and upon what conditions?.....
23. Do you belong to a trade union?.....
24. Do you belong to any beneficiary association?.....
25. Have you life, fire, or accident insurance?.....
26. What increase or reduction have you had in wages this year?.....
27. What increase or reduction has there been in cost of living?.....
28. Have you accumulated any savings during former years?.....
 - During past year?.....
29. Have you run into debt during the year?.....
30. How many families live in the same house in which you reside?.....
31. What are the diseases peculiar to your occupation?.....
32. Remarks on any subject of interest to workmen or workingwomen, trades unions, the apprentice system, labor laws and especially regarding the condition of wage workers and their families, and what in your opinion would improve it. Has the recent immigration of foreign laborers, either under the contract system or otherwise, had any effect upon your trade?

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MANUFACTURERS.

1. Name of firm or company.....
2. Location in city or town of.....
3. County of.....
4. Articles manufactured
5. How much capital have you invested in your business.....
6. Number of weeks in operation from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884*....
7. Please give average wages, etc., of the various callings of labor at which persons are employed about your establishment as classified below:

OFFICE HELP.

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARIES.
Managers.....
Salesmen.....
Bookkeepers.....
Clerks.....

8. Total number of hands employed.....
9. Number of men.....How employed.....No.....
10. Number of women.....How employed.....No.....
11. How employed.....
12. Number of boys.....
13. Number of girls.....
14. Number of apprentices.....
Upon what conditions employed?.....
15. Number of piece workers.....
16. Number of time workers.....
17. When working in teams, the number in a team.....
18. Highest wages paid to men per week
19. Lowest wages paid to men per week.....
20. Average wages paid to men per week.....
21. Average annual earnings of men from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884...
22. Highest wages paid to women per week
23. Lowest wages paid to women per week.....
24. Average wages paid to women per week
25. Average annual earnings of women from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.
26. Wages paid to boys and girls per week Boys..... Girls.....
27. Number hours worked per day.....
28. Have wages been increased or reduced from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....How much?

*The dates on these blanks and all others were changed from time to time, but in all cases to include one year.

29. Number of days lost during the year—not including holidays
30. Have men employed in any of the different branches of your establishment engaged in any strike since June 30, 1883?
-
- If so, will you name trade or calling and number engaged in strike?..
31. What class of employes do you have the most trouble in getting?.....
32. For what employment do you have the most applicants?
33. Did you have any accidents in your establishments during the year ending June 30, 1884, and if so, state number, extent of injuries, and cause of same.....

REMARKS.

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AGRICULTURISTS.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
DES MOINES,..... }

DEAR SIR: The last General Assembly created a Bureau of Labor Statistics and provided that the Commissioner should "collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State."

Your attention is respectfully asked to the blank accompanying this circular. A liberal response will demonstrate a creditable public spirit and render much valuable information to the State. This will be sent to gentlemen whose names have been given me as active and public spirited, and likely to respond to questions of interest to agriculture. Your assistance is asked.

The object of this work is to obtain reliable information regarding the resources of the State and sundry matters of interest to our industries, to enable the Commissioner to place such information before the many enquirers from other sections, and to aid in developing the agricultural as well as other interests of Iowa.

Please fill out the blank and forward same to this office as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours,

E. R. HUTCHINS,

Commissioner.

1. Sites in your county offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and operation of different branches of industry.....

Ans.....

2. What wages are paid to farm laborers in your locality when employed for the year? Monthly, \$.....; yearly, \$.....
3. What wages are paid during haying season? Monthly, \$.....; daily, \$.....
4. During harvest? Monthly, \$.....; daily, \$.....
5. What are paid at other times than during these seasons and when not employed for the year? Monthly, \$.....; daily, \$.....
6. What length of time is usually occupied in haying and harvesting? (I suppose that the wages paid usually include board, but when they do not, please refer to question by number in the margin below and say without board.)
7. Are there any rented farms in your locality? If so, give particulars as to one or more cases.

Value, \$.....; number of acres,; acres improved, annual rental, \$.....

Value, \$.....; number of acres,; acres improved, annual rental, \$.....

Value, \$.....; number of acres,; acres improved, annual rental, \$.....

8. Charging the farmer's time to the farm at one dollar per day, what rate of interest will the average farmer's investment in the farm pay?

Ans..... per cent.

REMARKS.

(Glad to receive any information or suggestions relative to any industry.)

COAL OPERATORS.

1. Name of mine.....
2. Name of operator.....
3. Location of mine.....
4. Number of days in operation from September 1, 1883, to September 1, 1884.....
5. Average number of employes for the year ending September 1, 1884.....
6. Number of employes at date of making this return.....

7. Please give average weekly wages, etc., of the different trades and callings of labor, at which persons are employed in and about your mine as named below:

EMPLOYES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES WHEN FULLY EMPLOYED.	HOURS OF LABOR WEEKLY WHEN FULLY EMPLOYED.
Mining boss.....
Miners.....
Inside day laborers.....
Outside day laborers.....
Mule drivers.....
Engineers.....
Blacksmiths.....
Carpenters.....
Weigh-masters.....
Dumpers.....
Boys.....

8. Has the price of labor advanced or decreased the present year compared with last year?..... Will you state how much per cent.
9. Have men employed in and about your mine engaged in any strike since September 1, 1883?..... If so, will you give date strikes began and number of men engaged in the same..... State briefly the origin, duration and results of such strike.....
10. Give date of any advance in wages, per ton, bushel or day, made from September 1, 1883..... How much was the advance?

REMARKS.

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CONTRACTORS.

1. Name of firm or company
2. Located in city or town of.....
3. Kind of work contracted for.....
4. If house building, do you contract for putting up buildings entire or part only?.....
5. If doing the wood work, do you purchase the manufactured articles necessary for house building, or do you operate planing mills in connection with the same?.....
6. Give average number of employes (inside) from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.... .

7. Give average number of employes (outside) from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....
8. Number of employment weeks for employes (inside) from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....
9. Number of employment weeks for employes (outside) from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....
10. As to the amount of work done—how will above years compare with preceding?
11. Have the prices of building materials advanced or decreased the present year as compared with last? Give items as follows:

MATERIALS.	INCREASED PER CENT.	DECREASED PER CENT.
Lumber.....
Brick
Stone
Sand
Lime
Finished iron materials.....
Finished wood materials.....

12. Give number of persons employed at date of making this return
13. Has the price of labor increased or decreased the present year as compared with last?.....
State how much per cent.
14. Give present average earnings, etc., of workmen in your employ, as classified below:

BUILDING TRADES—WOOD WORK (OUTSIDE WORKMEN).

EMPLOYES.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.	NO. OF HOURS EMPLOYED DAILY.
Foremen
Carpenters, first class.....
Carpenters, second class.....
Stair-builders
Apprentices
Laborers

PLANING MILLS OR SHOPS (INSIDE WORKMEN).

Foremen.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters, first class.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters, second class.....	.....	.....	.....
Apprentices .....	.....	.....	.....
Sawyers .....	.....	.....	.....
Machine hands .....	.....	.....	.....
Bench hands.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....
Teamsters .....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers .....	.....	.....	.....

MASONRY.

Foremen .....	.....	.....	.....
Brick-masons .....	.....	.....	.....
Stone-cutters .....	.....	.....	.....
Stone-masons .....	.....	.....	.....
Hod-carriers .....	.....	.....	.....
Mortar-makers .....	.....	.....	.....
Apprentices .....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers' .....	.....	.....	.....

PLASTERING, PAINTING AND PLUMBING.

Plasterers .....	.....	.....	.....
Mortar-makers .....	.....	.....	.....
Painters .....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers .....	.....	.....	.....
Apprentices .....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers .....	.....	.....	.....

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of organization
 Located at
 County of
 Date of organization....., 188...
 Trade ..
 Meet when?
 Number of members
 Name of M. W. or President
 Post-office address.....
 Is your organization connected with any State, National or International organization? If so, give name of same.....
 Give name and post-office address of some officer or person connected with each of such organizations as far as possible.....
 Does your organization include life insurance among its advantages and if so to what extent?.....
 Please inclose copy of your Constitution and By-Laws, if not in conflict with your rules.....

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

1. Name of firm or company.....
2. Location in city or town of.....
3. County of.....
4. Articles manufactured.....
5. Average number of employes from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....
6. Number of weeks in operation from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884....
7. Total number of employes at date of making this return.....
8. Please give average wages, etc., of the various callings of labor at which persons are employed about your establishment as classified below:

OFFICE HELP.

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARIES.
Managers.....		
Salesmen.....		
Book-keepers.....		
Clerks.....		

EMPLOYES.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.	HOURS OF LABOR DAILY.
Foremen.....			
First millers.....			
Second millers.....			
Millwrights.....			
Engineers.....			
Teamsters.....			
Apprentices.....			
Laborers.....			

9. Has the price of labor advanced or decreased during the year from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884, as compared with same period from 1882 to 1883?.....

Will you state how much per cent?.....

- 10 Have men employed in any of the different branches of your establishment engaged in any strike since June 30, 1883?.....

If so, will you name trade or calling and number engaged in strike?

Date strike began.....

State briefly the origin, duration and result of such strike.....

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STORES, INSURANCE COMPANIES, ETC.

- 1. Name of firm or company.....
- 2. Location in city or town of.....
- 3. County of.....
- 4. Kind of business.....
- 5. Please give average wages, etc., of the various callings of labor at which persons are employed about your establishment as classified below:

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE MONTH- LY SALARIES.
Managers.....
Salesmen.....
Book-keepers.....
Clarks.....

Total number of employes.....

Number of menHow employed.....

Number of women...How employed.....

.....

Number of boys.....

Number of girls.....

Highest wages paid to men per week.....

Lowest wages paid to men per week.....

Average wages paid to men per week.....

Highest wages paid to women per week.....

Lowest wages paid to women per week.....

Average wages paid to women per week.....

Wages paid to boys and girls per week.....

Number hours worked per day.....

Have wages been increased or reduced from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....How much?.....

REMARKS.

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COUNTY AUDITORS.

Return from.....County.....
 Amount of mechanical interests in the County.....

 Condition of same. Increasing or decreasing.....

 Amount of manufacturing interests in the County.....

 Condition of same. Increasing or decreasing.....

 Location of manufacturing interests in the County. Specify kind as fully
 as possible

 Value of productions of same.....

 Location of coal interests in the County.....

 Value of productions of same.....

 Sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and
 operation of different branches of industry. Specify kind.....

REMARKS.

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BRICK AND TILE WORKS.

1. Name of firm or company.....
2. Location in city or town of.....
3. County of.....
4. Articles manufactured
5. Average number of employees from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884. ...
6. Number of weeks in operation in same period.....
7. Total number of employees at date of making this return
8. Please give average wages, etc., of the various callings of labor at which persons are employed about your establishment as classified below:

OFFICE HELP.

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARIES.
Managers.....
Salesmen.....
Bookkeepers.....
Clerks.....

EMPLOYEES.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.	HOURS OF LABOR DAILY.
Foremen.....
Moulders.....
Pressmen.....
Burners.....
Engineers.....
Firemen.....
Off-bearers.....
Miners.....
Teamsters.....
Laborers.....

9. Has the price of labor advanced or decreased during the year mentioned as compared with preceding one.....

Will you state how much per cent.....

10. Have men employed in any of the different branches of your establishment engaged in any strike since June 30, 1883

If so, will you name trade or calling and number engaged in strike...

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REMARKS.

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AVERAGE EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT HOURS

Of Street Railway Employees in the city of, County of

EMPLOYEES.	WEEKLY WAGES.	DAILY EMPLOY- MENT HOURS.	NO. OF DAYS EM- PLOYED IN THE WEEK.
Foremen.....
Conductors.....
Drivers.....
Hostlers.....
Blacksmiths.....
Trackmen.....
Other mechanics.....
Car-housemen.....
Watchmen.....
Starters.....
Laborers.....
Boys.....

Total number of hands.....

Amount of capital invested in the railway.....

How many stockholders.....

Miles of road.....

Have men employed in any of the different branches of your road engaged
in any strike since June 30, 1883?.....

If so, will you name trade or calling and number engaged in strike?

Did you have any accidents on your road during the year ending June 30,
1884, and if so, state number, extent of injuries, and cause of same

REMARKS.

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SCHOOL TEACHERS.

1. Name in full (not to be made public).....

2. Age.....

3. Where born.....

4. Residence—post-office address.....

5. In what department of instruction engaged?.....

6. Position—Whether principal, assistant, superintendent or otherwise

.....

7. Number of hours employed daily.....
8. Number of terms taught.....
9. What studies besides the common school branches have you pursued?
.....
10. Earnings: Per month.....
11. Total earning, i. e. actual income, from September 1, 1883, to September 1, 1884.....
12. Cost of living during the year..... Do you own a home?.....
13. If you have boarded, what has been the average monthly cost?.....
14. Total number wholly or partially dependent on you for support.....
15. How often are you paid?.....
16. Do you belong to any beneficiary association?.....
17. Have you any life, fire, or accident insurance?.....
18. What increase or reduction have you had in wages this year?.....
19. What increase or reduction has there been in cost of living?.....
20. Have you accumulated any savings during former years?.....
21. Have you run into debt during the year?.....
22. How many families live in the same house in which you reside?.....
23. What are the diseases peculiar to your occupation?.....
24. What influence, if any, are brought to bear upon the teachers in your county, to induce them to attend county institutes?.....
25. What do you regard as the chief obstacles or drawbacks to your work?
.....
26. Do you favor or oppose a State uniformity in text-books?.....
..... Give reasons
27. What legislation or change in the school laws would be advantageous to your interests?.....
28. Remarks on any subject of interest to teachers, especially regarding their condition and that of their families, and what in your opinion would improve such conditions.....
.....
.....

RAILWAYS.

1. Name of company.....
2. Miles of road in this State.....
3. Average number of employees from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884
4. Total number of employees at date of making this return.....
5. Please give average wages, etc., of the various callings of labor at which persons are employed in connection with your road in Iowa, as classified below:

OFFICE HELP.

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARIES.
Secretary.....
Clerks
Train dispatchers
Operators
Ticket agents

OTHER EMPLOYEES.

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.	HOURS OF LABOR DAILY.
Locomotive engineers
Locomotive firemen
Passenger conductors
Freight conductors.....
Brakemen
Machinists in shop
Watchmen
Section hands
Telegraph operators.....

ACCIDENTS.

Please state the number of persons killed or injured by accident on your road in Iowa, from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884

	KILLED.	INJURED.
Passengers.....
Employees
Others

REMARKS.

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PART III.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

There are probably some organizations of this character within the State that have not reported, but the following have been received, and are submitted, together with brief synopses of their aims, objects and methods of work. The largest of these organizations is

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR,

founded in 1873, in Philadelphia, by Uriah S. Stephens—a tailor. At first it was purely a secret order—not even its name being made public; but in 1881 this was modified and the change has very largely accelerated its growth. The following is the preamble and declaration of its principles as revised and adopted in September, 1884, at Philadelphia:

PREAMBLE.

The alarming development and aggressiveness of great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses.

It is imperative, if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, that a check be placed upon unjust accumulation, and the power for evil of aggregated wealth.

This much-desired object can be accomplished only by the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

Therefore we have formed the Order of Knights of Labor, for the purpose of organizing and directing the power of the industrial masses, not as a political party, for it is more—in it are crystalized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people; but it should be borne in mind, when exercising the right of suffrage, that most of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation, and that it is the duty of all to assist in nominating and supporting with their votes only such candidates

as will pledge their support to those measures, regardless of party. But no one shall, however, be compelled to vote with the majority, and calling upon all who believe in securing "the greatest good to the greatest number," to join and assist us, we declare to the world that our aims are:

I. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and National greatness.

II. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreation and pleasures of association; in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.

In order to secure these results, we demand at the hands of the STATE:

III. The establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring masses.

IV. That the public lands, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers; not another acre for railroads or speculators, and that all lands now held for speculative purposes be taxed to their full value.

V. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

VI. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

VII. The recognition by incorporation, of trades' unions, orders, and such other associations as may be organized by the working masses to improve their condition and protect their rights.

VIII. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employees weekly, in lawful money, for the labor of the preceding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the full extent of their wages.

IX. The abolition of the contract system on National, State and municipal works.

X. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

XI. the prohibition by law of the employment of children under 15 years of age in workshops, mines and factories.

XII. To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor.

XIII. That a gradual income tax be levied.

And we demand at the hands of CONGRESS:

XIV. The establishment of a National monetary system, in which a circulating medium in necessary quantity shall issue direct to the people, without the intervention of banks; that all the National issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the government shall not guarantee or recognize any private banks, or create any banking corporations.

XV. That interest-bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes shall never be issued by the government, but that, when need arises, the emergency shall be met by issue of legal tender, non-interest bearing money.

XVI. That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

XVII. That, in connection with the post-office, the government shall organize financial exchanges, safe deposits, and facilities for deposit of the savings of the people in small sums.

XVIII. That the government shall obtain possession, by purchase, under the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones and railroads, and that hereafter no charter or license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers or freight.

And while making the foregoing demands upon the State and National government, we will endeavor to associate our own labors:

XIX. To establish co-operative institutions such as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system.

XX. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

XXI. To shorten the hours of labor by a general refusal to work more than eight hours.

XXII. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened, and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

LOCAL ASSEMBLIES.

PREAMBLE.

The local assembly is not a mere trade union, or beneficial society; it is more and higher. It gathers into one fold all branches of honorable toil, without regard to nationality, sex, creed or color. It is not founded simply to protect *one* interest or to discharge *one* duty, be it ever so great. While it retains and fosters all the fraternal characteristics and protection of the single trade union, it also, by the multiplied power of union, protects and assists *all*. It aims to assist members to better their condition morally, socially and financially. It is a business firm, every member an equal partner, as much so as a commercial house or a manufacturing establishment. All members are in duty bound to put in their equal share of *time and money*. The officers elected must not be expected to "run it" and the rest of the partners do nothing, as in the case of mere societies. While acknowledging that it is sometimes necessary to enjoin an oppressor, yet strikes should be avoided whenever possible. Strikes, at best, only afford temporary relief, and members should be educated to depend upon thorough organization, co-operation and political action, and through these, the abolishment of the wage system. Our mission cannot be accomplished in a day or generation. Agitation, education and organization are all necessary. Among the higher

duties that should be taught in every local assembly are man's inalienable inheritance and right to a share, for use, of the soil, and that the right to life carries with it the right to the *means* of living, and that all statutes that obstruct or deny these rights are wrong, unjust, and must give way. Every member who has the right to vote is a part of the government in the country, and has a duty to perform, and the proper education necessary to intelligently exercise this right, free from corrupting influences, is another of the higher duties of the local assembly. In short, any action that will advance the cause of humanity, lighten the burden of toil, or elevate the moral and social condition of mankind, whether incorporated in the constitution or not, is the proper scope and field of operation of a local assembly.

Grand Master Powderly has lately issued the following address, which shows in few words the absurdity of the idea that this organization sympathizes with socialists or dynamiters:

Our order is an army of workers. Our mission is to educate the heads and hearts, and not the hands or feet of our members. The torch of the incendiary, the dagger of the assassin and the bomb of the dynamiter, are not the weapons of the order of the Knights of Labor, and the member who advocates a resort to such methods in the Assembly violates his obligation as a Knight. If each Assembly will perform its duty as an educator, each member will have in his possession a light that will shine with tenfold more brilliancy than the torch of the incendiary. The God-given intellect of man, illuminated by a knowledge of his true condition in life, will prove a more dangerous torch to the enemy of man than the torch of the incendiary.

A complete organization and unification of the workers and their friends, and an abandonment of the mean, little, petty spites and jealousies which continually rise up between men and their duty to each other, will prove a far more powerful weapon than the dagger of the assassin.

With men and women organized and taught by experience, discussion and association what their rights are, their united voices, when they speak out as one man in defense of a principle, will make more noise in the world than the exploding bomb of the dynamiter.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; an Association of Locomotive Engineers to elevate their standing as such, and their character as men. Instituted at Detroit, Michigan, August 17, 1863, as the Brotherhood of the Footboard. Reorganized at Indianapolis, Aug. 17, 1864, under present name and title.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS. ORGANIZED DEC. 1, 1873.

PREAMBLE.

For the purpose of effecting a unity of the Locomotive Firemen of the United States and Canadas, and elevating them to a higher social, moral and intellectual standard, and for the promotion of their general welfare and the protection of their families, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has been organized.

We recognize an identity of interests between our members and their employers, and it is made a special object of the Brotherhood to bring them into perfect harmony with each other.

Benevolence is the principal object of our existence, and, in our hazardous calling, it is almost daily brought into requisition by the husbandless and fatherless, whose protectors have gone down at the post of duty.

With these aims and purposes in view, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen consecrates itself to the elevation of mankind.

BRICKLAYERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Constitution, By-Laws, and Rules of Order of the Bricklayers' International Union.

PREAMBLE.

At no period of the world's history has the necessity of combination on the part of labor become so apparent to every thinking mind as at the present time; and perhaps in no country have the working classes been so forgetful of their own interests as in this great Republic; all other questions seem to attract the attention of the workingman more than that which is most vital to his existence.

Whereas, Capital has assumed to itself the right to own and control labor for the accomplishment of its own greedy and selfish ends, regardless of the laws of nature and of nature's God; and

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated the utility of concentrated efforts in arriving at specific ends, and it is an evident fact that if the dignity of labor is to be preserved, it must be done by our united action; and

Whereas, Believing the truth of the following maxims that they who would be free themselves must strike the first blow, that in union there is strength, and self-preservation is the first law of nature, we hold the justice and truth of the principle that merit makes the man, and we firmly believe that industry, sobriety and a proper regard for the welfare of our fellow-man, form the basis upon which the principle rests; we therefore recognize no rule of action or principle that would elevate wealth above industry, or the professional man above the working man; we recognize no distinctions

in society, except those based upon worth, usefulness and good order, and no superiority except that granted by the Great Architect of our existence; and calling upon God to witness the rectitude of our intentions, we, the delegates here assembled, do ordain and establish the following constitution.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. ORGANIZED 1852.

PREAMBLE.

To establish and maintain an equitable scale of wages, and protect ourselves from sudden or unreasonable fluctuations in the rate of compensation for our labor; to defend our rights and advance our interests as working-men; to create an authority whose seal shall constitute a certificate of character, intelligence and skill; to build up an organization where all worthy members of our craft can participate in the discussion of those practical problems upon the solution of which depend their welfare and prosperity as workers; to foster fellowship; to aid the destitute and unfortunate, and provide for the decent burial of deceased members; to encourage the principle and practice of conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of differences between labor and capital; to incite all honorable efforts for the attainment of increased skill in workmanship and the betterment of our condition.

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA. ORGANIZED 1864.

PREAMBLE.

Labor has no protection—the weak are devoured by the strong. All wealth and power center in the hands of the few, and the many are their victims and bondsmen. In all countries and at all times capital has been used to monopolize particular branches of business until the vast and various industrial pursuits of the world are rapidly coming under the immediate control of a comparatively small portion of mankind, tending, if not checked by the toiling millions, to enslave and impoverish them.

Labor is the creator of all wealth, and as such the laborer is at least entitled to a remuneration sufficient to enable himself and family to enjoy more of the leisure that rightfully belongs to him, more social advantages, more of the benefits, privileges and emoluments of the world; in a word, all those rights and privileges necessary to make him capable of enjoying, appreciating, defending and perpetuating the blessings of modern civilization. Past experience teaches us that labor has so far been unable to arrest the encroachments of capital, neither has it been able to obtain justice from the

law-making power. This is due to a lack of practical organization and unity of action. "In union there is strength." Organization and united action are the only means by which the laboring classes can gain any advantages for themselves. Good and strong labor organizations are enabled to defend and preserve the interests of the working people. By organization we are able to assist each other in case of strikes and lock-outs, sickness and death. And through organization only the workers as a class are able to gain legislative advantages.

No one will dispute the beneficial results attendant upon harmonious and intelligent action, and it is imperatively the duty of man to do all in his power to secure thorough organization and unity of action. In the performance of that duty we have formed the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, with a view to securing the organization of every cigar maker, for the purpose of elevating the material, moral and intellectual welfare of the craft by the following means:

1. By gratuitously furnishing employment.
2. By mutual pecuniary aid in cases of strikes and lock-outs, sickness and death.
3. By advancing money for traveling.
4. By defending members involved in legal difficulties consequent upon the discharge of their official duties to the union.
5. By the issuing of a trade journal defending the interests of the union of the trade.
6. By using all honorable means to effect a National Federation of Trades Unions.
7. By prevailing upon the legislatures to secure, first, the prohibition of child-labor under fourteen years of age; the establishment of a normal day's labor to consist of not more than eight hours per day for all classes; the abolition of the truck system, tenement-house cigar manufacture, and the system of letting out by contract the convict labor in prisons and reformatory institutions; the legalization of trades unions and the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, The Association known as the Conductors' Brotherhood, was instituted at Mendota, Ill. on the 6th day of July, A. D, 1868, by conductors from various railroads in the United States; and,

WHEREAS, A reorganization was effected at Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, and the Grand Division thereof organized, a Constitution and By-Laws adopted and Grand Officers elected by representatives from the five original Divisions, and the the several railroads in the United States; and,

WHEREAS, Said Constitution and By-Laws conferred upon the Grand Division, which was to be composed of the Grand Officers, and representatives from the *five* original and all subsequently organized Divisions, so long as they remained in good standing, authority to alter or amend existing laws and make new laws and regulations for their government; and,

WHEREAS, At the eleventh annual session of the aforesaid Grand Division, the name of the Association was changed from Conductor's Brotherhood to the Order of Railway Conductors.

Therefore, The Order of Railway Conductors, by their Grand Officers and representatives in Grand Division assembled at the fourteenth regular session thereof, in accordance with existing constitution and laws, do enact, ordain and establish the following Constitution and Statutes which shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of January, 1882, and all former constitutions, laws and regulations are hereby repealed.

The grand body has an insurance organization connected therewith, to which each local division forms a part on the assessment plan, and the whole organization amounts to 1,700 members, paying for death or "total disability," each member being assessed \$1.00 for each death or disability.

In most of these associations herein enumerated, there is an insurance feature, the amounts ranging from \$500 to \$3,000. This is to be said to their credit.

ORGANIZATIONS IN DETAIL.

as returned to this Bureau.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

District Assembly No 28 was organized at Des Moines, Iowa, May 7, 1879, and is attached to the General Assembly of North America. Those L. As. marked * are attached direct to the G. A.

No.	LOCATION.	Members reported, 1884.	No.	LOCATION.	Members reported, 1884.
312	Des Moines (West) ..	100	2336	Oskaloosa*	75
885	Cedar Rapids	112	2409	Kalo	75
1020	Centerville	150	2571	Mt. Ayr	40
1403	Oskaloosa	100	2589	Muscatine*	180
1474	What Cheer	65	2641	Plano	50
1596	Angus	50	2710	Dunreath	35
1613	Lehigh	50	2721	Maquoketa	80
1623	Ottumwa	150	2744	Davenport	189
1643	Murray	35	2862	Brooklyn	35
1668	Council Bluffs*	100	2895	St. Charles*	50
2064	Unionville	50	2989	Vinton	50
2116	Atlantic	64	3084	Thayer	35
2127	Creston	74	3085	Osceola	75
2174	Marshalltown*	80	3135	Burlington*	65
2184	Mt. Pleasant	91	3143	Seymour	40
2209	Iowa City*	25	3145	Sioux City	40
2219	Des Moines (West) ..	100	3335	Brazil	75
2242	Carroll	50	.....	Des Moines (East)* .....	.....
2244	Grand Junction	75	.....	Red Oak .....	.....
2250	Afton	45	.....	Stuart .....	.....
2290	Webster City*	500			

NOTE.—Several of these Assemblies have largely increased since the above report was furnished this office.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

No.	LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
22	Dubuque	December, 1854	40
68	Keokuk	March, 1882	80
73	Ottumwa	March, 1884 .....	.....
118	Des Moines	1881	85
192	Cedar Rapids	January, 1882	24

* CIGAR-MAKERS' UNION.

LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
Sioux City	1881	24
Council Bluffs	1882	15
Dubuque	1883	20
Muscatine	1883	15
Keokuk	1890	42
Des Moines		

* This organization has what is known as a "sick benefit fund" and a "funeral fund."

† BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

No.	LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
124	Pilot Lodge, Perry	December 1, 1878 ..	50
29	Cerro Gordo Lodge, Mason City	October 9, 1860	55
27	Hawkeye Lodge, Cedar Rapids	1873	108
102	Confidence Lodge, Des Moines	February 19, 1882 ..	50
20	Stuart Lodge, Stuart	December 22, 1878	
106	Key City Lodge, Dubuque	April 2, 1882	25
125	Guide Lodge, Marshalltown	October 20, 1882 ..	58
187	Protection Lodge, Eldon	December 31, 1882 ..	30
222	Webster Lodge, Ft. Dodge	June 18, 1884	87

† Has an insurance department giving \$3,000 insurance.

† BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

No.	LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
208	Perry	September, 1882	83
56	Keokuk	April 16, 1865	80
125	Clinton	December 26, 1870	47
146	Marshalltown	June 1, 1872	56
181	Eldon	1863	37
.....	Boone	June 13, 1867	63

† Has same insurance features as Firemen.

‡ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
Cedar Rapids.....	July 6, 1868.....	
Burlington	November 8, 1874.....	75
Clinton	July 16, 1882.....	83
Marshalltown	1877.....	40
Dubuque.....	April 8, 1883.....	40
Creston.....	September, 1878..	80

‡ Insurance. ~

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS INTERNATIONAL UNION.

LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
Des Moines	February 1, 1882.....	115
Oakaloosa.....	May, 1884.....	16
Council Bluffs.....	February 4, 1882.....	27

The above places are the only ones in Iowa in which this Union exists.

PART IV.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

In England, France, Germany and Switzerland these associations have been formed among working classes for business purposes, and their benefits have been so decided that they are rapidly increasing and have found their way to this country. They have brought the wage-workers very closely together in these localities and have taught them that by handling the necessities of life, the engaging in business, etc., that the profits arising therefrom do not go into the pockets of the few, but are distributed among themselves, and as a result the few do not become the rich aristocrats; the middleman (who is never a wealth producer) is done away with; the adulteration of food and merchandise is guarded against, and the workingman finds himself becoming each year more independent, and his home being gradually filled with the comforts and even with many of the luxuries of life.

The most notable of these societies is in England, and known as the "Co-operative Wholesale Society (Limited)," the main office of which is in Manchester.

Through the kindness of the Hon. James Russell Lowell, United States minister to England, I have been furnished with a copy of this Society's Annual for 1885, a large volume of 600 pages, and from it the magnitude of the work in England can be readily seen. The following condensed statement is taken therefrom:

Number of members belonging to shareholders, June, 1884..... 446,184

CAPITAL.

Shares.....	\$ 978,090
Loans and deposits.....	2,413,695
Trade and bank reserve funds.....	116,890
Insurance funds.....	114,055
Reserved expenses.....	23,435
Total.....	\$ 3,645,665

Net sales.....	10,988,400
Distributive expenses.....	176,503
Net profit.....	117,810

The following letter from the Secretary of this Association gives additional information:

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY. LIMITED. }
CENTRAL OFFICES, 1 BALLOON STREET, }
MANCHESTER, Feb. 5, 1885. }

E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq.,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics, State of Iowa, Des Moines:

DEAR SIR—Your letter was received, from which we learn that you are in possession of a copy of our Annual for 1884, we presume which you have got from the Hon. James Russell Lowell.

Your question, "Does this benefit the working man?" we presume refers to co-operation. Our answer is that it does, inasmuch as it inculcates habits of thrift and self-help.

We can also answer in the affirmative your other question, as to whether he can reap the benefits of the reduction in prices. This he can do through his co-operative store, as the goods are bought from the producer in all cases where possible, by the Wholesale Co-operative Society, and through this medium are sent to the retail stores throughout the country. Members purchasing from these retail co-operative stores, being members of them, buy at the ordinary trade prices; the accounts are made up once in each quarter in nearly every case, and after providing for the expenses of management and paying five per cent interest on capital (this rate prevails with few exceptions), the balance, after providing for contingencies in the shape of a reserve fund, etc., is given back to the members in the shape of dividend, which they may either withdraw at the time or allow to remain in the funds of the society to their credit. The dividend ranges from 1-8 to 3-6 per £ of sales.

We enclose tracts and pamphlets, which will explain matters in detail, and any other questions that may arise from your reading of them we shall have pleasure in answering.

You have no doubt, in connection with your office, many papers or statistics relating to the working of the industrial classes in your country, and we would esteem it a favor if you would kindly send us any of these which you consider would be interesting.

Yours, truly, for Society.

TITUS HALL, *Secretary.*

The tracts and pamphlets referred to in the above, were received and are among the collection of books in this office. They are interesting, giving light upon every phase of this great enterprise. To Mr. Hall this office is much indebted for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown by him in our correspondence.

The British official report shows that, in 1883, there were 1,328 industrial co-operative societies, with 691,961 members, and over \$45,000,000 working capital, whose sales exceed \$140,000,000, and whose profits averaged 28 per cent, the average of Scotch companies even reaching 55 per cent.

In Germany a large number of these societies exist, as also in Switzerland, while in France the plan has been eminently successful under the untiring efforts of M. Godin, founder of the Society of the Familistere at Guise. He employs 900 workmen, among whom the most intimate social relations are maintained. Their employer has exhibited an earnest solicitude to promote the welfare of his workmen. In 1859 he constructed for their accommodation, at a cost of 800,000 francs, a home containing 250 separate tenements, which he lets to the workmen at rents calculated to pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the capital expended. The value of this property has been divided into shares purchasable by the tenants, who may thus have an opportunity of becoming the sole proprietors. He has also divided the value of his plant and works into shares of the value of 25 francs each, by which means he aimed at associating the whole body of his workmen with himself as partners in his business. Productive co-operation has made the greatest progress in France, co-operative credit and banking in Germany, and distributive co-operation in England.

In this country a number of similar societies exist, but unlike England they have no central wholesale association. Their local usefulness, however, is marked. Among the many instances may be mentioned that of the Philadelphia, Pa., Industrial Co-operative Society, and the New Brunswick, N. J., Co-operative Association. The following is taken from a recent report of the latter:

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Share capital	\$ 251.35	Merchandise	\$24,894.78
Fixture and organization account	8.10	Salary account	2,373.25
Cash sales	23,960.89	Expense account	605.94
Deposit order account	5,277.42	Fixture and organization account	333.71
Script account	198.48	Dividend account	984.53
Balance Nov. 30, 1882	39.57	Script account	132.71
		Share capital	91.09
		Deposit order account	25.00
		Educational fund	33.18
		Balance Nov. 30, 1883	152.60
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$29,626.79		\$29,626.79

MERCHANDISE.

CREDITS.		DEBITS.	
SALES FOR THE YEAR.			
Cash sales.....	\$23,860.89	Balance Nov. 30, 1882.....	\$ 2,595.59
Deposit order sales.....	5,320.36	Purchases.....	24,894.78
		Bills not yet due.....	246.74
Total sales.....	29,181.85	Total debits.....	\$27,737.11
Inventory, Nov. 30, 1883....	3,015.32	RECAPITULATION.	
Total credits.....	32,196.57	Total credits.....	\$32,196.57
		Total debits.....	27,737.11
		Undivided balance, gross	
		profit.....	\$ 4,459.46

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS PROFIT.

Salary for year.....	\$ 2,373.25	Gross profit.....	\$ 4,459.46
Sundry expenses.....	605.94		
Fixture and organization			
account, charged to ex-			
pense.....	130.54		
Net profit.....	1,349.73		
	<u>\$ 4,459.46</u>		<u>\$ 4,459.46</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFIT.

Interest on capital.....	\$ 183.31	Net profit.....	\$1,349.73
Reserve fund.....	58.36		
Educational fund.....	27.70		
Dividend on salary.....	94.98		
Dividends on sales to stock-			
holders.....	594.36		
Dividends on sales to non-			
stockholders.....	209.12		
Fixture and organization			
account.....	181.95		
	<u>\$1,349.73</u>		<u>\$1,349.73</u>

Perhaps the best success acquired in this country has been by the Philadelphia Industrial Co-operative Society. Starting in 1875 with one store, it now has six. For the quarter ending Feb. 18, 1882, its sales were \$51,413.63.

In our own State the plan is adopted in a number of localities, though upon a comparatively small scale, except in one or two "societies," where it is used exclusively, for example at Amana. The following letter explanatory of this organization has been received:

OFFICE OF AMANA SOCIETY, }
SOUTH AMANA, Jan. 3, 1885. }

E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq., *Des Moines, Iowa.*

DEAR SIR—In answer to your favor of Dec. 31, 1884: The Amana Society is a community of about 1,800 persons. It was founded in Germany about

65 years ago. The co-operative system was founded in 1842 near Buffalo, New York, and in 1855 we commenced to emigrate to Iowa, and bought about 25,000 acres of land. It is founded on religious principles and brotherly love. It is managed by a board of trustees, which convene once each month. We are farming, raising stock, manufacturing woolen goods, etc. We pay no interest and no dividends. Each member or each head of family is allowed so much, as he and family require for support, which amount is stipulated by the board of trustees in the beginning of each year, according to the necessities and requirements of member or family. We have invested \$200,000 to \$300,000 in manufactories, stores, etc. The object of the community plan is as stated, founded more on a religious plan than for the purpose of making money. We have nothing in common, and do not indorse the teachings of so-called communists, nihilists, etc.

Yours respectfully,

AMANA SOCIETY.

GEORGE HANIMANNY.

In Monroe county the manufacture of cheese is carried on extensively under this system, as is seen from the following letter:

SELECTION, Iowa, Dec. 16, 1884.

E. B. HUTCHINS, Esq.,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of inquiry at hand, and contents noted. There are quite a number of cheese factories in this county, and I believe nearly all are run on the co-operative plan. The factory and fixtures are owned by a joint stock company, who employ their cheese manufacturer to convert the milk into cheese and that into money. As soon as one month's cheese has been sold and money collected therefor, he makes a dividend (stockholders and non-stockholders alike) in proportion to amount of milk furnished by each one, retaining a small per cent on the whole to keep up repairs and pay stockholders a reasonable interest on capital invested.

Notice that expenses for the month, such as manufacturing, boxing, selling, etc., are taken out of each month's sales before dividends are made, thus keeping expenses up with each month as nearly as possible.

We usually commence operations about May 1st, continuing until about December 1st—governed by weather, somewhat. After May cheese is sold and money collected (the notorious credit system is so firmly established that we are obliged to sell on 30 to 60 days' time), being about August 1st before we make a dividend, and after that dividends are made monthly.

We still have quite a stock of cheese on hand, and do not expect to close out before February or March, owing to dull market, just now, and unfavorable time to ship.

If you want the amount of our cheese products in the county, I may be able to give you an estimate later. I think this county has turned out this year, about 500,000 pounds of cheese, worth about \$50,000.

Respectfully,

A. G. ARNOLD.

CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

The latest movement in labor circles in Washington, D. C., is the Co-operative Guild, the new order authorized by the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor last September. Its object is integral co-operation based on mutualism. Its funds are created by capitalizing one half of all profits on the purchases by its members from stores of their own, and they propose in time to manufacture and produce all the demands of their consumers by the use of such capitalized profits, which is to be forever the common property of all. Each separate enterprise is self-acting, although part of a general whole, and is so segregated that each acts as a check upon the other in one continuous round, so that individualism is lost in a general system of agents for the whole. So thoroughly is this system carried out that fraud or defalcation seems next to impossible. Section 2 (Washington) has already been formed, notwithstanding the intense activity on the eight-hour and other labor movements, and it is generally believed by those best posted in the methods of the Guild that it will ere long be a most powerful association.

In April last they opened a store on the "regular" plan, under very flattering circumstances. For a while it will be confined exclusively to its members. Its mode of work is somewhat unique, being organized, true to the Guild idea, in the form of four distinct branches—buying, selling, auditing and price-fixing, and supervising—each rendering a separate monthly, quarterly and semi-annual report to headquarters in such a manner, and by a regular prescribed form, that any errors in one branch can readily be detected by comparison with the others. The treasurer, buyer and seller are each separately bonded. They are chartered under a peculiar incorporation act of the State of New York for mutual benefit and economic purposes. The Legislative Assembly have just passed a law giving a death and permanent disability benefit of \$500, and a sick benefit of \$5 per week for twelve weeks without increase of dues or any assessment, these benefits to commence at a certain period. After that period initiation fees and dues to be largely increased to new members. The Guild proposes to grasp the whole labor question, and in time to meet all the demands in the establishment of equity by mutualism from the point of consumption.

This question of co-operation is one well worth the careful study

of the wage-worker. The supposition now generally entertained by them that poverty, or rather want of capital, precludes the success of the enterprise is not tenable. Undoubtedly it is the obstacle now barring the more general undertaking of such societies. Let them remember that one of the most successful co-operative stores ever known was that of the Rochdale pioneers, which was organized by a very few English workingmen with scarcely any means at all. These men put forth their strongest energies and showed some of the very best elements of moral and intellectual nature, and absolute success crowned their efforts.

Among no class of our citizens would such stores be productive of more good than among our miners. Connected with a number of our large coal banks are company stores at which the miner is virtually compelled to trade. If he is not absolutely compelled, it is generally understood that if he does not, he will soon be told that he can find work elsewhere. This system is wrong in principle and unjust in practice. (This subject is discussed at length under head of mines and miners.) If these co-operative stores could take the place of these company stores, as well as be planted where neither now exist, the benefit to the wage-worker would be very great.

John Stuart Mill said: "Of all the agencies which are at work to elevate those who labor with their hands, there is none so promising as the present co-operative movement."

G. J. Holyoke says:

"Co-operation supplements political economy by organizing the distribution of wealth. It touches no man's fortune, it seeks no plunder, it causes no disturbance in society, it gives no trouble to statesmen, it enters into no secret associations; it contemplates no violence, it subverts no order; it envies no dignity; it asks no favor; it keeps no terms with the idle, and it will break no faith with the industrious; it means self-help, self-dependence, and such share of the common competence as labor shall earn or thought can win, and this it intends to have."

The plan is a logical plan. When the individual policy places two masters where one had all the profit before, that is an improvement. There is one poor man less in the world. When it forms a joint stock company that is better still—for if a number of men are enabled to rise in the world it teaches all others the way. When it takes workmen into the confederation of profit-sharers, it does a still better thing—because it delivers a still greater number from servitude and want. A terse and interesting account of this co-operative plan is

furnished in the life of Leclaire, and Miss Mary Hart has written a charming little pamphlet entitled "A Brief Sketch of the Maison Leclaire." Her opening paragraph is as follows:

"*Biographie d'un Homme Utile*" is the modest title given by M. Chas. Robert to his interesting memoir of one of the greatest Frenchmen of this century; the greatest—because he rendered the highest service to humanity; for, at a period when disquietude reigned in France, and M. Louis Blanc was scheming 'the organization of labor,' by means of legislation and State intervention, this 'useful' man was unobtrusively setting himself to accomplish that end by his own individual effort—exercised too, in the simple discharge of daily duty. Both desired to benefit mankind; both sought to redress real evils; the theoretical Socialist failed, because he tried to force reform from without, by doing for men what could only be accomplished by men: the practical benefactor triumphed, because he was content to sow the good seed, to watch and guard the development of the living principle, and steadily to work on until it reached maturity."

The life of this remarkable man may be briefly summed up thus:

The son of a poor village shoemaker, in the department of the Ionne, M. Leclaire went to the capital as a mere lad, engaged himself as apprentice to a house painter, and soon became an excellent workman. Much grieved to observe the antagonism existing between masters and men, he came to the conclusion that the true solution of the difficulty was the participation of the latter in the profits of the former; and, consequently, in 1838, he established a Mutual Aid Society, which, in 1842, divided amongst forty-four men the profits of the previous year, amounting to £475; during the last five years, in addition to interest on capital, the bonuses divided, in exact proportion to wages earned, have averaged eighteen per cent. When M. Leclaire died he left a fortune of £48,000, and had divided amongst his men, individually and collectively, £44,000, and the whole amount paid over to the workers since 1842 now reached the considerable sum of £118,600. This has all been the doing of one humble man, who had a noble feeling heart; and the authoress of the pamphlet suitably ends it with the lines—

What one is
Why may not millions be?

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, in a recent address in Missouri, upon labor and capital, in speaking upon this subject of co-operation, said:

In this country, as in all the countries named, co-operation has been retarded by lack of intelligence on the part of laborers. Men without education have been unable to combine, or have lacked the ability, training and discipline to manage large or even moderate business enterprises. Educate the worker, furnish him the opportunities for training and discipline, and co-operation will be a success.

Incorporated co operation has been suggested, as one means of uniting the interests of labor and capitalist, with the provision that the shares may be paid for in money and in labor. There are many excellent features in this plan.

Profit sharing, based upon industrial co-partnership, seems to furnish the best means of uniting the interests of employer and employed in agricultural, manufacturing and other large business enterprises. Profit sharing is not new in this or other countries; it has been adopted in agricultural industry in portions of some of the Southern and Western States, and is growing in favor. The two forces employed in transacting business and producing wealth are labor and capital. The question is to unite these forces in a way that the interests of those controlling them shall be the same, and not hostile, as now. Constant war between employer and employe has brought great loss to both. Such war can be and ought to be superseded by their becoming partners, so that both shall have an interest in the business in hand. The interest need not be equal at first. As a basis it has been suggested the capitalist should have for the use of his capital a percentage of the amount he contributes, and as against this, the worker fair wages. Then, after paying all expenses, the profits should be divided between the capitalist on one side, and the body of workers, according to their earnings, on the other. In addition, each worker should have the right, by leaving with the working capital of the concern such part of his earnings or shares as he may choose, to become a partner in the ownership.

Such words ought to find reciprocal attention and thought, among America's wage-workers.

Rev. Dr. Newton in his testimony before the Blair committee of the U. S. Senate, stated: "There are in the savings banks of many manufacturing centers in our country, amounts which if capitalized would place the working men of those towns in industrial independence; moneys which in some instances, are actually furnishing the borrowed capital for their own employers. In such towns our working men have saved enough to capitalize labor, but for lack of the power of combination, let the advantage of their own thrift inure to the benefit of men already rich. They save money, and then loan it to rich men to use in hiring them to work on wages, while the profits go to the borrowers of labors' savings."

It will be a masterly gain for Iowa's wage-workers when the educating power, mental and moral, from co-operation shall be a success among them.

PART V.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION: MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

For the laborer of Iowa or of America, no matter to what class he belongs, such radical changes have occurred during the last half century, that a far better education is needed to give him success. By "better education" is meant *one to be of better service to him in life's battle*. This necessity is imperative and arises from various causes, chiefly from the following:

First. Competition is no longer local but universal.

Second. Manufactories are no longer few and rude, but in almost endless variety and of most improved character.

Third. Decay of apprenticeships.

Fourth. Land once new and fertile is now old and impoverished.

There are very few kinds of labor which require only the rude strength of the workman. "The more skill in labor the better" is true, and without a popular education, having skill as a primary object, there can be no diffusion of a general character among laborers. How shall this end be attained? "Education in which head-work and hand-work go together is the only rational education—the only one which can develop the whole man"—is the only answer. In an interesting article in one of last year's North American Reviews, from the pen of that facile writer, E. E. Hale of Boston, is found the following language:

"Fifty years ago it was understood that a boy or girl had many things to learn besides reading, writing and arithmetic. Thus it was understood that a boy must know the use of his hands and feet. He must know what a bushel of wheat was when he saw it, and how a blacksmith shod a horse. He must know the methods of a town

meeting. He must know how to milk, how to plow, how to cradle oats, how to drive, how to harness a horse, how to take off a wheel and how to grease an axle. There were ten thousand other things that he must know, of no less importance, not one of which is ever well taught in school. For a girl it was understood that in average life, she must know how to make and mend her clothes and her brother's and her father's; how to knead, to bake, to stew, to boil and to roast; how to wash, how to iron and how to clear starch; how to tear a bandage and how to put one on. There were many regions where she was expected to know how to cut up a hog and salt his members; how to smoke them for hams; how to preserve fruits and vegetables. * * *

"What follows from the new system is the discovery, at the end of a generation, that the children educated under the new system have no experience with tools and no ability with their hands, and but very little knowledge of practical life. * * *.

"Mr. Stanley Halls' curious investigation proved that a considerable number of pupils in a good Boston school *thought that a cow was less than three inches long*. Such is the result of using a primer in which the picture of a cow is as small as the picture of a gimlet."

Mr. H. K. Oliver, of Mass., said ten years ago: "Our system of education trains our boys not to become better craftsmen, but to be unwilling to be put to any kind of craft." Hon Edward Pierce says "Our high schools are multiplying the number of young men and women who turn from farm, mechanical and domestic work and seek employment as clerks and scribes. As a result there is a dearth of men fitted for surveying, mining, road-making, bridge-building and farming."

Among the many interesting features of the convention of Chiefs and Commissioners of the Bureaus of Labor Statistics at St. Louis, none pleased the writer more than our visit to the Washington Manual Training School of that city. On the evening prior to that visit, the gentleman in charge of the school, Prof. Woodward, was present at our meeting, and upon invitation delivered an interesting address. It is to be regretted that this address was not stenographically reported so that the public might enjoy it, as those who listened to it did. He said he had appeared before us to "state a few general principles and answer such questions as members of the Convention might see fit to ask him. Education was one of the most important things that could be called into requisition to

help the laboring man. If education left out any class it was defective. Even educators who had built up systems of education agreed that these systems were inadequate to meet all the demands made upon them. It was with a small outfit that I began to teach members of the Manual Training School the rudiments of mechanics eleven years ago." He then gave an extended history of the birth and development of the School. He found that a boy's experience in handling tools should keep pace with his knowledge of books. The feeling of dissatisfaction regarding education was not confined to the West, but to the European countries. A great writer had said that our systems of education were growing narrower and narrower. That the field was growing larger while education was not meeting the increased demand being made upon it.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL MOTTO.

The motto of the training school was "The cultured mind; the skillful hand." Many men came to him and said their boys had had enough of books. He did not encourage any boys to neglect their books, neither did he desire to choose for a boy the sphere he was to fill in life. When he was a boy he had an ambition to run a saw-mill. Had he lived near an artist he would probably have had a desire to become an artist. We all of us had in us the germs of greatness we had no idea we possessed. Every boy was entitled to be developed; he was entitled to a good, sound education. He objected to testing boys to see whether they had any mechanical genius. He would simply give them a generous education. Every boy who was properly taught would make a good mechanical draughtsman.

DON'T KNOW WHAT BOYS CAN DO.

We did not know what boys could do till they were given a fair education. It should never be against a man that he had skill. If he had skill that was a point in his favor. The average age of the boys who entered the Manual Training School was fifteen years. The course of study was three years, during which they were educated in three different lines simultaneously. They taught the parent industries at the Manual Training School. All the tools that could be found at any hardware store were either modifications of a plane or chisel. They did not aim to teach any particular trade, and it could

not be said that they taught any particular trade. They simply desired to give a boy an education that would fit him for *any* trade. Special attention was paid to teaching the boy how to master machinery. In addition to learning how to use tools, boys were given an opportunity to obtain a knowledge of mathematics, grammar, etc. Mr. Wm. Wather of England reported that the best workmen in America were those who desired to turn to some new improvement. That was why mechanics had made such progress in America.

There were 3,000,000 people engaged in mining, etc., against 6,000,000 engaged in agricultural pursuits. There were 6,000,000 farmers who had had no manual training, and who could not mend their own machinery.

WOULD BE A MECHANIC.

If a boy would see a bright future before him he would be a mechanic. Many of the graduates of the school were working in machine shops and doing well. Even if the boys did become mechanics, he rejoiced in their spirit. Why should they not become mechanics? He had received two pages of printed questions from an Eastern college. One question was, "How does the manual training affect the social standing of students?" Boston people were beginning to recognize that there was more dignity in manual training than they at first imagined. He stated that he examined eighty-two applicants for admission to the Manual Training School yesterday—a much larger number than had ever been examined by him at any previous time.

In answer to the question as to whether the boys in the training school were the sons of rich or poor men, the Professor answered that they were as a rule young men in good circumstances.

On the morning after the address we visited this school. It was at the close of a term and in the midst of examination exercises. The rooms were filled with interested spectators, among whom were many parents of the pupils—justly proud of their sons' work. On the walls of the rooms hung drawings of endless variety, fresh from the hands of the pupils. None were seriously faulty; all excellent, and many perfect. Some were simple, many very difficult and complex. In the wood-room, at the benches and at the lathes, stood the boys at work, and beside them lay all sorts of specimens of their handiwork. In the iron and steel rooms equally busy were they at the forges and

lathes, anvils and engine. I talked with eleven of these boys, and ten of them told me when they started out to do life's work, they would follow the trades at which they were now at work. Personal observation convinced us of the splendid utility of this school, and those of us from other States having no such institutions, went away with deep regret at the fact, and as deep desire that they should soon be planted.

When the bill creating this Bureau was offered in the last General Assembly, the Senator from Pottawattamie (Carson) offered an amendment (which was adopted) relative to this subject; and while the dearth of such schools in Iowa renders it impossible for the Commissioner to offer much of local interest, yet it has been a source of great pleasure to have found what a strong foothold these enterprises already have in this country, how rapidly they are growing, and how earnest the desire is among intelligent wage-workers of our State, that such schools should be organized within our borders. With no less gratification I present in this report, somewhat fully, the features of some of these schools, earnestly hoping that they may awaken an interest among our people, and especially among our law-makers, on this matter.

THE ST. LOUIS MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

On September 6, 1880, the school opened with a single class of about 50 pupils. The whole number enrolled the *first year* was 67.

The *fourth year* of the school opened September 10, 1883.

The present enrollment (January, 1884) is 196. There are vacant seats only in the First-Year Class.

Three Articles from the Ordinance establishing the school are here given:

ARTICLE II.

"Its object shall be instruction in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a high-school course, and instruction and practice in the use of tools. The tool-instruction, as at present contemplated, shall include carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, iron clipping and filing, forge-work, brazing and soldering, the use of Machine-Shop Tools, and such other instruction of a similar character as it may be deemed advisable to add to the foregoing from time to time.

"The students shall divide their working hours, as nearly as possible, equally between mental and manual exercises.

"They shall be admitted, on examination, at not less than fourteen years of age, and the course shall continue three years."

ARTICLE IV.

"The expenses of said school shall be provided for, so far as possible, by gifts and endowments specially contributed for the purpose, and all such gifts and endowments shall be held sacred and apart, and shall be used only for the direct purpose for which they have been given, unless by consent of the respective donors or their legal representatives."

ARTICLE V.

"For every sum of \$1,500 contributed for the establishment or permanent endowment of said school, the donor shall be entitled to a certificate of scholarship, under which he shall have the right to send one scholar to said Manual Training School, free of tuition charges, so long as said school shall exist."

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

covers three years, and the [school time of the pupils is about equally divided between mental and manual exercises. The daily session begins at 9 A. M. and closes at 3:20 P. M., ample allowance being made for lunch. Each pupil has three recitations per day, one hour of drawing and two hours of shop-practice.

The course of study embraces five parallel lines—three intellectual, and two manual, as follows:

First. A course of Pure Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.

Second. A course in Science and Applied Mathematics, including Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mechanics, Mensuration, and Book-keeping.

Third. A course in Language and Literature, including English Grammar, Spelling, Composition, Literature, History, and the elements of Political Science and Economy. Latin and French are introduced as electives with English.

Fourth. A course in Penmanship, Free-Hand and Mechanical Drawing,

Fifth. A course of Tool instruction, including Carpentry, Wood-turning, Blacksmithing, and Bench and Machine Work in Metals.

The course in Drawing embraces three general divisions:—

1. *Free Hand Drawing*, designed to educate the sense of form and proportion; to teach the eye to observe accurately, and to train the hand to rapidly delineate the forms either of existing objects or of ideals in the mind.

2. *Mechanical Drawing*, including the use of instruments; geometric constructions; the arrangement of projections, elevations, plans and sections; also the various methods of producing shades and shadows with pen and brush.

3. *Technical Drawing or Draughting*, illustrating conventional colors and signs; systems of architectural or shop drawings; and at the same time fa-

miliarizing the pupil with the proportions and details of various classes of machines and structures.

Students have no option or election as to particular studies, except in the case of Latin and French; each must conform to the course as laid down and take every branch in its order.

The arrangement of studies and shop-work by years is substantially as follows:

FIRST-YEAR CLASS.

Arithmetic, completed. Algebra, to equations.

English Language, its structure and use. History of the United States.

Latin may be taken in place of English.

Physical Geography. Natural History. Natural Philosophy, begun.

Drawing, Mechanical and Free-hand. Penmanship.

Carpentry and Joinery. Wood Carving. Wood-Turning. Pattern-Making.

SECOND-YEAR CLASS.

Algebra, through Quadratics. Geometry begun.

Natural Philosophy. Principles of Mechanics.

English Composition and Literature. English History.

Latin may be taken in place of English and History if desired by enough to form a section. Caesar and Grammar.

Drawing, Line Shading and Tinting, Machines. Free-hand detail Drawing. Penmanship.

Blacksmithing.—Drawing, Upsetting, Bending, Punching, Welding, Tempering, Soldering and Brazing.

THIRD-YEAR CLASS.

Geometry, finished. Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.

English Composition and Literature. History. Ethics and Political Economy.

French or Latin may be taken in place of English and History.

Elements of Chemistry.

Book-keeping.

Drawing, Machine and Architectural.

Work in the Machine Shop. Bench Work and Fitting, Turning, Drilling, Planing, Screw-cutting, etc. Study of the Steam Engine.

Execution of Project.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

Students of the second and third-year classes have formed a debating society, their object being "mutual improvement in Elocution, Composition, and Debate."

The society meets one evening each week in a room assigned for that purpose.

DETAILS OF SHOP INSTRUCTION.

The shop instruction is given similarly to laboratory lectures. The instructor at the bench, machine, or anvil, executes in the presence of the whole class the day's lesson, giving all needed information, and at times using the blackboard. When necessary the pupils make notes and sketches (working drawings), and questions are asked and answered, that all obscurities may be removed. The class then proceeds to the execution of the task, leaving the instructor to give additional help to such as need it. At a specified time the lesson ceases, and the work is brought in, commented on and marked. It is not necessary that all the work assigned should be finished; the essential thing is that it should be well begun and carried on with reasonable speed and accuracy.

SPECIAL TRADES ARE NOT TAUGHT.

All the shop work is disciplinary; special trades are not taught, nor are articles manufactured for sale.

The scope of a single trade is too narrow for educational purposes. Manual education should be as broad and liberal as intellectual.

THE ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL.

The Manual Training School is not an asylum for dull or lazy boys. It clearly recognizes the pre-eminent value and necessity of intellectual development and discipline. In presenting some novel features in its course of instruction, the managers do not assume that in other schools there is too much intellectual and moral training, but that there is too little manual training for ordinary American boys. This school exacts close and thoughtful study with books as well as with tools. It proposes, by lengthening the usual school day a full hour, and by abridging somewhat the number of daily recitations, to find time for drawing and tool-work, and thus to secure a more liberal intellectual and physical development—a more symmetrical education.

One great object of the school is to foster a proper appreciation of the value and dignity of intelligent labor, and the worth and respectability of laboring men. A boy who sees nothing in manual labor but mere brute force, despises both the labor and the laborer. With the acquisition of skill in himself, comes the ability and willingness to recognize skill in his fellows. When once he appreciates skill in handicraft, he regards the skillful workman with sympathy and respect.

THE GENERAL VALUE OF MANUAL TRAINING.

It is not assumed that every boy who enters this school is to be a mechanic. Some will find that they have no taste for manual arts, and will turn into other paths—law, medicine, or literature. Some who develop both natural skill and strong intellectual powers will push on through the Polytechnic School into the realms of professional life as engineers and scientists.

Others will find their greatest usefulness as well as highest happiness in some branch of mechanical work into which they will readily step when they leave school. All will gain intellectually and morally by their experience in contact with *things*. The grand result will be an increasing interest in manufacturing pursuits, more intelligent mechanics, more successful manufacturers, better lawyers, more skillful physicians, and more useful citizens.

I have noticed this school at length because it has come under my personal observation and I have seen its practical methods and its happy results.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Of this school its President, Francis A. Walker, says in reference to its general course:

"The idle student is hardly known here. The painful task of harassing and menacing scholars, who are such only in name, who have, as scholars, neither ambition nor self-respect, is one from which the Faculty are almost entirely relieved. What with the variety of courses here presented to the student for his own free election, what with the interest which the youthful mind always finds in one or another kind of laboratory practice or field work, it is seldom that a student fails to give, without compulsion, even without admonition, all the time and effort to his own chosen course which his instructors deem right and proper. Differences, and great differences, indeed, exist as to the degree of success attained by our scholars. Yet it is surprising to observe how far the opportunity to make choice of the kind of work which shall be done, goes to make up for the deficiencies which appear when a large body of students are subjected to one and the same test of scholarly ability or performance. Young men who exhibit no inclination or aptitude whatever for linguistic or philosophic studies, are often found to take the deepest interest in natural history, in chemistry, or in mechanics; to have remarkable aptitude for manipulation, and to possess excellent powers of perception, discrimination, and judgment.

"Not infrequently one who, if compelled to pass through long courses of classical, rhetorical, and dialectical exercises, would have had a thoroughly unhappy career, finding nothing in his daily tasks to interest his mind or call out his powers, feeling himself continually at a disadvantage in comparison with others, and soon, probably, sinking into that most unfortunate condition for a young man, of accepting a low standard of performance, is found among our brightest, most apprehensive, most enthusiastic, and most successful scholars."

In the department of Industrial Science of this Institute mechanical laboratories have been provided, and furnished with the more important hand and machine tools, so that the student may acquire a

direct knowledge of the nature of metals and woods, and some manual skill in the use of tools. Some idea of their extent may be gathered from the fact that they are equipped as follows:

"The carpenter, wood-turning, and pattern making department contains forty carpenter's benches, two circular-saw benches, a swing saw, two jig saws, a buzz planer, a boring machine, thirty-six wood lathes, a large pattern-maker's lathe, and thirty-six pattern-maker's benches. The foundry will contain a cupola furnace for melting iron, two brass furnaces, and thirty-two moulder's benches. The smith's shop contains thirty-two forges, seven blacksmith's vises, and two blacksmith's hand-drills. The machine shop contains twenty-two engine lathes and fifteen hand-lathes of recent approved patterns, a machine drill, two planers, a shaping machine, a universal milling machine, and thirty-two vise benches arranged for instruction in vise-work."

The students of mechanical engineering also receive instruction in carpentry, wood-turning, foundry work, forging, chipping, filing, and in machine tool in the Mechanical Laboratories.

This laboratory is situated in the basement of the Rogers Building, and will contain the following as a portion of its equipment: An eighty-horse power Porter-Allen engine in constant use for driving a fan for the heating and ventilation of the new building; a sixteen-horse power Harris-Corliss engine, provided with a condenser, and other apparatus, rendering it suitable for a variety of steam experiments, and to be used either with a friction brake or to supply power; a calorimeter; a vacuum pump; machinery for testing the transmission of power by belting; transmission dynamometers; a mule; a drawing frame; and apparatus for hydraulic experiments. There are also available for work, in connection with this department, five steam boilers; a forty-horse power engine, used for running the lathes, planers, etc., in the mechanical laboratories; and a number of looms.

THE SCHOOL OF MECHANIC ARTS.

For the benefit of those who are unable, for want of time or means, to go through one of the regular courses of the School of Industrial Science, and yet desire a good preparation for industrial pursuits, a subordinate School of Mechanic Arts has been established by the Corporation of the Institute, in which special prominence is given to hand work in connection with high-school studies, affording an opportunity to such students as have completed the ordinary grammar-school course to continue the elementary scientific and literary studies, together with mechanical drawing, while receiving instruction in the use of the typical hand and machine tools for working iron and wood.

The general plan of the school is similar to that of the Imperial Technical School of Moscow, the Royal Mechanic Art School of Komotau in Bohemia, the Ecole Municipale d'Apprentis of Paris, or that of the Ambachtsschools of the principal cities of Holland, but has been specially adapted to the

somewhat different conditions existing in our own country. The object is not to fit the pupil for a particular trade, but to develop the bodily and mental powers in harmony with each other, and with reference to the actual wants of life. The hand work is done without regard to pecuniary profit, but is calculated to give the student good judgment, self-reliance, and executive power. Its exact and systematic method affords the direct advantage of training the hand and eye for accurate and efficient service with the greatest economy of time, and the instruction in the use of tools and materials has also proved a valuable aid in intellectual development.

The instruction in the mechanic arts given to each regular student at present embraces:

I. Carpentry and Joinery; II. Wood-turning; III. Pattern making; IV. Foundry Work; V. Iron Forging; VI. Vise Work; VII. Machine Tool Work.

The regular course also includes two years of study. Special students are received for shorter terms or for particular parts of the course.

The present regular course is as follows:

REGULAR COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First term.

Shop Work—Carpentry.
Algebra begun.
Geometry begun.
English composition.
Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing.

Second term.

Shop Work—Wood-turning, Pattern-making, Foundry Work.
Algebra.
Plane Geometry.
English Composition.
Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

First term.

Shop Work—Forging.
Algebra completed.
Elementary Physics.
English Composition.
Mechanical Drawing.
French.

Second term.

Shop Work—Vise Work, Machine Tool Work.
Geometry.
Physics.
English Composition.
Mechanical Drawing.
French.

Still another department of great usefulness is maintained in connection with this Institute. It is known as the

LOWELL SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL DESIGN.

This school was established in 1872, by the Trustees of the Lowell Institute, for the purpose of promoting Industrial Art in the United

States. The Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, having approved the purpose and general plan of the School as proposed by the Trustees of the Lowell Institute, assumed the responsibility of conducting it, and in the same year the first pupils were admitted.

The expenses of this school are borne by the Lowell Institute, and *tuition is free to all pupils.*

The school occupies a drawing-room and a weaving-room in the new building of the Institute. The weaving room affords students an opportunity of working their designs into actual fabrics of commercial sizes and of every variety of material and of texture. The room is supplied with two fancy chain looms for fancy dress goods, three fancy chain looms for fancy woolen cassimeres, one gingham loom, and one Jacquard loom. The school is constantly provided with samples of all the novelties in textile fabrics from Paris, such as brocaded silks, ribbons, alpacas, armures, and fancy woolen goods.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Students are taught the art of making patterns for prints, ginghams, delaines, silks, laces, paper-hangings, carpets, oil cloths, etc. The course is of three years' duration, and embraces:

1. Technical manipulations;
2. Copying and variations of designs;
3. Original designs or composition of patterns;
4. The making of working drawings, and finishing of designs.

Perhaps the best idea of the practical results of this school (and similar ones), can best be reached by solving the question, "What becomes of the graduates?"

This is done by reference to the catalogue of the above. Notice one year only. Without giving names, I note the following occupations of some of the graduates in that year.

With Holyoke Water Power Company.

Office of Proprietors of Locks and Canals.

Employed in the Manchester Mills.

Mechanical Engineer.

Assistant in Applied Mechanics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

With Deane Steam Pump Company.

Assistant Engineer, Track, Bridges, and Buildings, N. P. R. R.

With N. E. Weston Electric Light Company.

With Vapor Fuel Company.

Tehuantepec Inter-Ocean R. R.

Student, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Chemist, Common Sense Fertilizer Company, 42 Congress Street, Boston.
 With Southwark Foundry and Machine Company.
 With Tabanto Manufacturing Company, Electroplaters, Boston.
 With Pennsylvania Steel Company.
 Assistant Engineer, Survey of Canal for Irrigation.
 Assistant in Chemical Analysis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
 Private Assistant to Prof. W. R. Nichols, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Here are some from the list of graduates from the School of Mechanic Arts:

Instructor in the Mechanic Arts, Purdue University.
 Professor of Mechanics and Drawing in State Agricultural College.
 Graduate of School of Industrial Science, in the class of 1883.
 Clerk in store of Pennsylvania Steel Company.
 In charge of Iron Works in the School of Mechanic Arts.
 With Howell Smelting and Mining Company.
 Worked with N. E. Weston Electric Light Company till he injured his eyes.
 In a Brass Foundry.
 Milling.
 With his father, manufacturing Fancy Cassimeres.
 On the Survey of the Wisconsin Central R. R.

And these from that of the graduates from the School of Design.

Lowell Carpet Company, Boston.
 American Print Works, Boston.
 Lowell Carpet Company, Boston.
 Putnam Woolen Company, Putnam, Conn.
 Lovering Cotton Mills, Taunton.
 Mystic Carpet Mills, Medford.
 Forbes Lithographic Company.
 Merrimac Print Works.
 Lowell Carpet Mills.
 Manchester Print Works.
 Pacific Mills.
 Arlington Mills, Lawrence.
 Methuen Woolen Mills.
 Glasgow Gingham Mills, South Hadley Falls.
 Assistant in Weaving Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
 Arnold Print Works.
 Arnold Print Works.
 Embroidery. C. N. Carter, Boston.
 Wall Paper. C. W. Robinson.

Arnold Constable & Co., New York.
Monson Woolen Mills.
Springfield Woolen Mills.
Pacific Mills. Print Designer.
Silk Designer. H. C. Davis, Boston.
At home. Print Designer.
Silk Designer. H. C. Davis, Boston.
At home. Carpet Designer.
Embroidery Designer. Clapp, Boston.
McDonald Glass Company.
Wall Paper Designer. Corse & Smith.
At home. Carpet Designer.

In speaking of this institution, Mr. Edward Atkinson said on commencement day: "It gives me pleasure to stand here and say that a lady has taken the valedictory, and that *the thesis which she gave on the chemistry of the cotton plant, has alms secured her a fortune.*"

At New Haven, Conn., this system of instruction has also been successfully carried out, as may be seen from the report of the Board of Education for 1884 of that city. One has been kindly furnished me by Mr. L. L. Camp, Superintendent of the Dwight School:

MANUAL TRAINING.

The experiments which have been tried in the Dwight and Skinner Schools during the past year, and the good degree of success that has attended them, naturally suggest the question whether manual training cannot become more distinctly a feature of public school education in this city. The question is a difficult one, as all have found who have ventured to speculate upon it. It cannot be handled successfully from a narrow or simply utilitarian point of view. It is easy to deny the expediency of such training, and to ridicule the idea of dividing the interest of school boys between the three R's and the hammer, the saw, and the jack plane. On the other hand, some make haste to clamor for manual training in schools who do not weigh sufficiently the difficulties which such an enterprise presents, neither do they seem to comprehend its true purpose. They join in the popular cry for something practical in the schools, and would seem to imply that the knowledge of a few tools will at once open to a boy the highway to success. To ask for any considerable appropriation of public money for the support of a new feature in our schools to please a few chronics who are always complaining of the old and clamoring for the new, or to furnish gymnastics for a few boys, would certainly be indefensible. It will readily be agreed that if these industrial experiments are to be encouraged, and further expense is to be incurred, the case must be pleaded on the broadest educational grounds.

It must be seen that something is actually wanting in the present curri-

culum, to call out all the latent energies of a boy, and give him the most symmetrical development of mind and body. To undertake the teaching of trades in the school room, or to emphasize the importance of any of the manual arts, to that extent which would give a bias to the tastes of a boy, or turn his attention to any particular vocation, would do violence to well-accepted educational principles. Those Technical Schools of Europe which are supported for the avowed purpose of fostering certain industries, or branches of skilled labor, as for example the Technical School of Manchester, Eng., opened the past year, or those institutions run in the interest of guilds, or great manufacturing interests, like that one supported in New York City by the Carriage Builders' Association,—all these will prove of great value to the industries which they foster, and will be a mighty factor in strengthening the productive resources of a nation. But as educational institutions, they are necessarily narrow in scope, and afford but little help in the solution of the problem before us. One principle is generally agreed upon by all who would urge manual training in schools, and that is, that *no trade can be taught*. This dictum, although negative in form, when considered in the light of pedagogics, is positive and full of meaning. It points to a broad and harmonious development, rather than to the narrowing of faculty. It rests upon the supreme fact that body and mind act and react upon each other, that any act is a thought expressed, that the application of the hand and eye to systematic and artistic pursuits produces a reflex benefit to the mind of the worker; that hand work joined with brain work awakens spontaneity of feeling, strengthens the will, and insures a maximum of power.

Now, giving up all idea of teaching trades, and regarding the facility in using a few tools as a rather common-place accomplishment, is there enough of disciplinary value in such training to warrant its continuance or extension in our schools? Instead of affirming positively that such is the case, let us see what results the experiments made have yielded. In each of the Dwight and Skinner Schools a large basement room was fitted up with benches and supplied with tools sufficient for a dozen boys to work at once. Each boy attended twice per week for an hour. At the Dwight School sixty different boys selected for superior scholarship received training, and at Skinner about thirty were thus fortunate. Messrs. Judd and Loper, the respective janitors of these schools, gave the needed instruction, and did much to make the enterprise a success by their interest and zeal. A thorough course in plain carpentry was given, and many useful and ornamental articles were manufactured. More important than these visible results, is the effect upon the bearing and scholarship of the boys thus trained. The principals of both schools are emphatic in saying that the effect was salutary both upon their mental life and manly bearing. Several parents testify to the same result, and are, without exception, anxious to have such training continued. It is said that those receiving the training, being the older and more influential boys of the school, exhibited a positive interest in their daily work, and a propriety of conduct which was helpful in elevating the standard of tone

in the whole school. Thus, for a maximum expense of \$200 for each class, one half of which sum was appropriated from school funds, we have these definite and most desirable results, to say nothing of skill acquired in carpentry.

In view of these telling facts, and since this form of education is fairly in the stage of experiment, it would seem proper for the Board to consider seriously the wisdom of providing for a still broader application of the plan, so that a still larger number of teachers and parents can judge of its practicability. Without arguing the case, or going far into details the following scheme is suggested: To let a group of twelve or fifteen boys from each of the grammar schools of the city, spend one afternoon per week in the manual training school. The room and appointments at the Dwight and Skinner schools are ample for the purpose, and the plan would simply require that the boys from other schools travel the longer distance once each week. The groups from the several schools would of course be assigned to the schools nearest their own. It could not be asked nor expected that the instruction could be given for so small compensation as last year. The janitors should receive from \$200 to \$300 each in order to enable them to employ extra assistance which they would be obliged to do. An allowance of \$100 should be made for each school for lumber and tools, so that, at the outside, \$800 would cover all expense and fairly compensate the instructors. The legal difficulty, which has hitherto been a convenient bar to such a project, has fortunately been removed. The statute which designated the studies to be taught in the common schools of this State, was, at the last session of the legislature, so amended, at the instance of Hon. J. D. Plunkett, as to include "Manual Arts." This difficulty being removed, I believe public sentiment will sustain the Board in taking this step in advance. Some will say that the plan is faulty, as only a few will reap the benefit of it. But one hundred boys from different parts of the city, selected by their several principals on the ground of good scholarship, will be a good basis for the experiment, and close students are often persons of highly wrought nervous temperament, who especially need relaxation and physical training. Those whose surplus energies are spent in out door sports, or who have active duties out of school, have less need of manual training. The fact that the dignity of labor may thus be popularized, and that many boys not members of these classes will be inspired "to do something," is a strong argument in favor of the plan. It is the industrial and industrious spirit that we want in our schools, and in the community as well, so that honest labor may be not only respectable but honorable.

It must be counted a misfortune that popular intelligence does not yet grasp the principles which underlie an education which begins in the Kindergarten, and carries the industrial and productive idea through all grades.

There may be some truth in the charge, that only half the child has been educated, that the other half, which is character founded on a body trained to action, and a will invincible against wrong, has been neglected. Is it not possible that the time has come to broaden the foundations of our edu-

cational structure, so as to make the school training do in part for boys in the city what is done for boys in the country by the nature of things?

In the city of New York Prof. Felix Adler's Workingmens' school, with over one hundred and fifty pupils from six to fourteen years of age, each of whom works four hours a week in clay, wood or zinc; pursuing at the same time the ordinary school branches, is developing pupils into self-respecting and self-supporting members of society. Culture training and work training are brought into complete harmony in primary education. The salient feature of this experiment (absolutely so far successful as to be located in its own substantial yet modest building in America's metropolis) is, that it introduces what many be called the *creative method* into school education. The system of teaching by object lessons has long been familiar to educators. It is here proposed to improve upon this system by giving lessons in the *production* of objects. Some words from Prof. Adler himself will be read with interest here:

He says:

It may be proper to add that in the school whose method we have described, seeing that the total humanity of the children is the aim, we have found it necessary to extend our influence beyond the school into the homes. A close connection between the parents and the teachers of the school has been established. Every month a so-called parents' meeting takes place, at which the progress or deficiencies of the pupils are brought to the notice of their parents. At these meetings, moreover, some special features of the method of the school are always discussed, so that the parents may gain an insight into our plans, and give us their assistance in carrying them out. The result has thus far been most satisfactory. The parents have, of their own accord, organized a committee to support the managers of the school, and a feeling of mutual confidence and good-will prevails.

A second measure was found necessary to facilitate the working of the system. In teaching natural history it became evident that many of our pupils, taken as they were from the tenement-houses of New York, did not possess those elementary impressions of nature upon which, as a foundation, the instructor must build. We arranged, therefore, to send out a vacation-colony into some picturesque district of country, and selected the little town of Sherman, in Pennsylvania, for this purpose. Thither, for several years in succession, almost the entire school has gone in charge of the principal. And there in the woods, and among the hills, and along the streams, they have gained not only new health and vigor, but also that more vivid realization of natural objects which will contribute greatly to enhance the value of their winter's study.

The following is submitted as a plan of co-operative drawing and work instruction for the eight classes of the workingman's school:

This plan consists of a series of exercises so arranged that the different tools and materials of construction employed are successively introduced according to the ages and abilities of the pupils, so that the actual practice necessary for the skillful manipulation of the tools may be given simultaneously with an education of the mind.

The exercises planned for the five lowest classes involve the rudiments and most important principles of geometry, and also introduce such study of mathematics found to be necessary for making measurements and for the calculation of areas and volumes.

For the latter part of the course exercises have been arranged in which the pupil will make drawings and construct the apparatus necessary for making simple experiments illustrating the elementary principles and most useful laws of mechanics and physics. Throughout the scheme the exercises in the work-instruction course will be constructed from the pupil's own drawings. By this means the work of both the drawing and the work-instruction departments will be pursued at a greater advantage than they would be if entirely independent of each other; but besides this, the pupil will be taught to appreciate the true relation between the plan and the construction. The habit of workings from a definite plan will be inculcated, which will be of great value and an important factor to the pupil's success in whatever he may undertake later in life.

To illustrate definitely the connection that exists between the drawing and the work-instruction courses, an example of an exercise designed for the fourth class is taken. In the drawing room the pupil will be given a model of a cone from which he will take measurements and then make a complete working drawing. In the workshop, with the drawing, proper material, and tools, the pupil will turn in his lathe a cone according to his drawing, which when completed will be a copy of the original model used in the drawing-room.

The following is a very brief summary of the plan for each class:

The exercises planned for the eighth and seventh classes introduce the use of paper, pencils, triangles, compasses, and rulers in the drawing-room. In the work-room small toy squares and chisels are employed for carving geometrical forms from pieces of clay. Only plane figures are involved in the exercises for the eighth and seventh classes, from which the pupil will acquire a knowledge of the names and properties of lines, angles, polygons, circles parts of the circle, and also the methods of construction of many geometrical forms.

In order that the exercises may have greater interest to the pupil than could be elicited from the study of abstract geometrical figures, the pupil will first be shown a model of some familiar object composed of pieces representing different geometrical forms. For example, a model of a house will be taken at first, and then the different geometrical figures, as the square, the rectangle, and the triangle, which enter into the structure of the model will be taken as the subjects of different exercises.

The exercises designed for the sixth class introduce the use of the drawing-board and "T-square." In the work-instruction course the knife is employed in cutting the developments of geometrical solids from paste-board. By means of the exercises arranged for this class the pupil will be given a conception of the relation between the development and the finished solid, and will also acquire a more thorough knowledge of the properties of the plane figures which have been subjects of exercises during the two preceding years.

The exercises arranged for the fifth class introduce the use of the hand-bracket or scroll saw in the workshop.

In connection with the exercises, methods will be given for calculating the area of different plané figures and for the construction of ovals and ellipses.

The exercises planned for the fourth class introduce in the drawing-course the drawing of solids, and in the workshop a series of parallel exercises in which the hand-saw is introduced and practice given in wood-turning. The aim of the exercises prepared for this class is to teach the methods of draughting solid bodies, and methods for calculating the volumes of many of the solids which are subjects of the exercises.

In the exercises arranged for the third class the drawing of objects composed of several parts is introduced. In the workshop a carpentry course will be taken up in which a large part of the apparatus used for the experiments in mechanics and physics will be constructed. By the construction of different types of joints used in framing, and applying them in the simple form of bridge or roof truss, the pupil will be taught the form that should be given joints, to illustrate special varieties of strain.

The exercises planned for the second class introduce drawing, from "free-hand sketches," parts of the machinery used in the shop. In the workshop a series of exercises will be given in moulding, in which a general knowledge of the principles of moulding will be taught. The moulds will be set up as they would be in any iron-foundry, but, as a substitute for molten iron, liquid plaster of Paris will be poured in casting. Many of the patterns used in making the moulds will be the results of preceding exercises.

The exercises designed for the first class give a continuation of drawing parts and combinations of parts of machinery used in the shop. In the workshop, practice will be given in the chipping and filing of metals and the hand-turning of brass. Many of the exercises in drawing will be the representation of parts of the steam-engine; and as a culminating exercise in the shop the pupil will construct a small and simple form of a steam-engine. In connection with this last exercise the pupil will become familiar with the operations and functions of the parts of a steam-engine.

The exercises intended to illustrate many elementary principles and laws of mechanics and physics have been chosen so that the pupil, with the knowledge of the use of tools acquired in the workshop, will be able to construct most of the apparatus necessary for the experiments, as well as to afford him the opportunity of taking part in their performance.

In mechanics experiments will be made illustrating the action of force, inertia, gravity, laws of the pendulum, laws of falling bodies, moments, centrifugal force, etc.

In physics a number of exercises have been planned to illustrate the most important facts with regard to hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, sound, light, heat, and electricity.

The foregoing is a general outline of the detailed plan which is submitted as provisional, and will be modified at any time as experience may dictate to be necessary for the fulfillment of its object.

Similar schools have been established in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, and elsewhere. In Europe much greater advancement has been made. The South Kensington Museum of England has established industrial art schools in almost every business center, and technical schools are flourishing in Leicester, Middleborough, Belfast, Bradford, Nottingham, and Manchester.

In Germany the great success attendant upon this system is chiefly due to Herr Clausen Von Kaas, who instituted a normal course at Emden in 1880, which was attended by sixty-two pupils.

In Sweden efforts are being successfully made to diffuse this education as generally as possible throughout the country. Over three hundred schools give instruction in the manual arts.

In France there are a very large number of schools in which industrial training is combined with elementary instruction, there being nearly fifty in Paris alone. In one of these—the Ecole Communale, or public school of the Rue Tournefort—each pupil spends from one to four hours daily in the shop during a three years' course, the pupils being from twelve to fifteen years old. This has become so popular in that country, that in the new French code of education the use of tools is *required* to be taught to all pupils in schools of the grade of our grammar schools.

M. Laubier, the director of the Rue Tournefort school: "You ask me if the manual work harmonizes with the ordinary work? Far from interfering with the ordinary work, I can assure you it offers valuable opportunities to teachers in vivifying, so to speak, their instruction; and it is also a most important aid in training pupils to comprehend what is explained to them. There are now forty-two schools in Paris where manual instruction is combined with pedagogic instruction. All the teachers agree in saying that they obtain good results, and that they have gained much under the new *regime* in order, care, and accuracy in work. I could quote a goodly number of our pupils who have distinguished themselves in the careers which they have chosen. What is really remarkable is that not a single one

of them has changed his occupation; while changes are frequent among apprentices who have not been guided in their choice by school training." He also says that a course of industrial training for girls is being prepared.

Now while this method of instruction has already proven so practicable in the old as well as in this country, and while in our eastern cities the idea is rapidly crystallizing into practical realities, Superintendent Seaver, of Boston, reported only in April last that the experiment of industrial training schools in that city had made interesting progress. He says: "The experiment has already gone far enough to prove that work of this kind can be joined to the ordinary grammar school work with good effect."

Surely Iowa, with its splendid record upon educational interests, ought not to be behind in this *practical education*. True, in our Agricultural College at Ames we have a fine laboratory and excellent workshop for students, but how limited these advantages in proportion to the vast army of Iowa's young men and women to be educated! How few, comparatively, can avail themselves of the advantages of this institution! The same is true of the University at Iowa City, whose course in Civil Engineering is very superior. The Kindergartens, private, and happily now in a manner public (as connected with some of our public schools), are accomplishing splendid results among the very young, but something more is needed—something broader—schools in which the masses may find an education that shall dignify labor and be the means of making for them in after life a suitable income. Allied to this general education is the plan adopted by Professor Hunt (recently elected to the Presidency of the Iowa Agricultural College). This system is generally known as

HUNT'S SYSTEM OF SCHOOL BANKING.

An excellent account of this appeared in the daily *Register* of this city last year, as an interview between its reporter and Professor Hunt. It is so terse and yet so plain, that it is given below:

"Mr. Hunt, tell us something more about your system of school banking."

"I can tell you that from that term school banking comes my only trouble in its introduction elsewhere. Schoolmen get the impression that it is a system of school banks like that which has been tried in Europe, which confines the work to the school-room, making more work for the teacher; and a system which lacks the vitality which actual business gives to children in any line of industrial work."

"Then you think the secret of your system's success is in connecting the schools with the business world?"

"I do, most assuredly."

"How goes your work here in your own schools, in this particular?"

"That inquiry can be better satisfied by the parents and teachers, hence, if you ask them the answer will doubtless be more satisfactory."

"Well, do you have the hearty support of teachers and parents?"

"I do. If my teachers were not interested and cheerful workers it could not succeed, for you must understand that all depends upon the teacher. Whatever is done in schools is done by the teachers. They do the work, they influence, they direct, and they give the good cheer."

"You say the parents give their support to this new work?"

"They do, and we depend very much upon their cheerful interest and careful judgment."

"Judging from the general comments of the press, the system is being adopted quite extensively in other States?"

"It has already been introduced in a great number of schools, and each day's post brings news of new recruits; and now we quite confidently expect to see it started in almost every State by the close of the school year."

"How do the leading educators of the country seem to regard this work?"

"Truly, I would much prefer that they answer your question—they are very clever in kind words and free to criticise. They almost universally hold, however, that the best thing that should be said in its favor is its influence upon industrial tyranny. Many have insisted that its influence in growing habits of economy deserved first consideration. Others held that the business training and accumulation of money are its best features; while the ecclesiastical press has assured us that the guards which it will build to protect against the abuse of money is its strongest point."

"What have you considered its strongest point?"

"I have felt that in its general influence upon the school, the best results were discernible, for thrift, you know, begets self-respect, and self-respect goes hand in hand with a general prosperity, and children are influenced not unlike adults."

"Do you believe this work will lead to enough industrial training?"

"I don't know, sir. I received a letter recently from an eastern gentleman, who said that he had hitched it on to the car of industrial education, and now saw no necessity for a \$50,000 workshop; 'for,' said he 'we now utilize the opportunities which our city affords—our children working cheerfully, because it is profitable, and our people aiding as they never did before, because their attention has been called to it, and they see the necessity as they never realized it before.'"

"What is the most desirable thing to be obtained in the course of industrial work?"

"Well, that is a discussable question. I should say to educate, to honor skilled artisans—teach the boy to appreciate that to make a neat fitting boot, to bridge a mighty river, to shoe a horse well, etc., are accomplishments no less worthy and creditable than the best efforts of the professions."

The following resume of his work in this direction appeared as an editorial in the same paper and having examined the work with no little care and finding the results coincided so perfectly with the views of the editor I give it below:

SCHOOL INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL TRAINING.

The plan of Prof. Leigh Hunt, the superintendent of the public schools of East Des Moines, for teaching the children in the schools to save money, and at the same time prudently stimulating them to earn money, is developing new and very decided merit the more it is tested. A few weeks ago we gave quite an extended sketch of the plan and progress of its work; so we need not recite it here. Since that time the system has come into adoption in many more cities, East and West, Brooklyn and other large places being among them. It is now on trial in over a hundred cities, and the demands from other cities are coming even faster than Prof. Hunt, with his regular and official duties, is well able to attend to them. The proof of its practical worth follow so soon after trial in any place, that it quickly spreads from such a local center to the better towns adjacent. In another place to-day we give an interview with the Professor as to its practical workings in schools under his own charge.

We stated in a previous issue that the economy it taught in inducing children to save their money, the business rules and knowledge it taught them in depositing their money in bank, and the industry it encouraged in the natural ambition that the most of the children would have by way of earning money with their own hands to increase their deposits, were all admirable. We especially liked the feature that it led boys to seek out things to do—chores at home and errands for others—garden-making in summer, and sidewalk cleaning in winter, and so on—and so taught them a knowledge of industry as well as habits of thrift. We find now, to our great pleasure—since we have always taken so much interest in making the public schools teach industrial education and practical sense as well as theories—that this plan is going to help greatly, if indeed it does not largely settle the question of how to gain such industrial education. For we learn that under the elastic or expansive capacity of this method, and the practical direction that Prof. Hunt gives to it, the boys are gradually being directed, in their desire to earn money and increase their deposits, to go to the workshops and factories to learn the use of tools and the practical methods of making things, and the girls are directed to the practical work of learning at home to sew, knit, and the other domestic arts. From the first Prof. Hunt contemplated directing the boys into practical things, and more lasting, than the scope or work of boot-blacks or news boys. For these are the things of a short time. He strove rather to lead the boys into taking up work which would educate at least toward permanent employment, and thus make at once the temporary wages and a capacity for support in later years. He has sought to teach them from the first that labor is

the manliest, most self-respecting of employments when it is done with honest purpose and sincere liking for it—which is the best thing for the public school to teach, while the tendency is to educate too much for the professions and too little for practical life. Then he taught them that, while any labor should be sought, yielding an honest way, it was wise to select that labor the practical knowledge of which would last the longest.

In opening this good way a logical result has been that the boys have all been tending toward learning a trade, and in doing so gaining a knowledge as to which of the trades they are best adapted for, and which they will like the best. The result has proved that the boys who are hunting something to do to make money and to add to their deposits are gradually drifting more and more to the workshop, the factory or some large employing agency, to find labor the quickest. He also finds that the work he does is educative. It is a beginning—the boy starting toward being a mechanic.

Does not the solution of industrial education lie in this way? The lame place and the stumbling block so far, in attempting industrial teaching in the schools, has been how to do it—how to provide tools, workshops, practical teachers. It will cost too much to have an industrial factory for every school or even in every town, and even if that were practical the instruction would fall short of being practical. Can there not be a connection made between the schools, and the children in them desiring to have practical trade, and the larger workshops, either for one or two days in the week, or for an hour or two each day? Then the children would get the practical instruction, and also get the spirit and life and inspiration which go with the real shop and the actual factory.

Has not Prof. Hunt at least opened one good way to the settlement of this part of the problem of industrial education, if he has not opened the one sufficient way?

I learn that the pupils under Prof. Hunt's charge at this writing have over \$6,000 to their credit in the bank and loaned out upon well secured paper, the pupils holding the notes.

The same editor says, later, in speaking of this system:

Such practical education gives men and women a knowledge of the everyday world that nothing else can, calls out their sense of justice and fair play for the working classes, and is a foundation of an actual something practical for them to build their lives upon. If all men thus knew for themselves what labor is, and wage earning is, they would know what the lot and the wages of labor should be, and the question of labor and the rights of laborers would soon be settled. It would broaden every man, make him practical, give him larger sympathy for his fellow men, and stand him in good service against any downfall in business.

In this plan of Prof. Hunt, he calls the pupil's attention early to the fact that education is for the two purposes of mental improvement and material support, and that the latter is as necessary in this

practical world as the other, if not more so. He teaches the value of money, and to do this takes the good old-fashioned way, so long forgotten, of letting the child earn money itself, to see how slowly it grows, and how hard it is to make. He teaches it next that it may, when it is needed, help in the support of its parents, without exposing itself in the least to be made old and avaricious early in life. He points out to it that quite a small child may do certain errands, and find pleasure in doing them, and earn a little money at the same time—with which it can lighten the lot of an over-taxed mother or an over-worked father. He teaches the children of rich and poor alike that there is an actual pleasure in work rather than in constant idleness, that there are many things which can be done with pleasure, which will be good for exercise and also yield a little money.

His methods make labor inviting, and teach children that it is pleasurable and honorable, and not at all degrading. They illustrate the pleasure of a little bank account, how it can be used to help parents, to help pay for clothing or books for a poor school-mate, and how to be charitable and generous as well as thrifty and useful. They teach that a girl may, with her nimble and skillful hand, fashion things, which it will be a pleasure to make, and a profit to sell, that even a small boy may earn a little money and have as good a time in doing it as though he were at play.

The Professor crossed the water to England last year, by request, and placed his banking system in some of the schools of London.

The following are the forms of checks, etc., used under this plan:

DES MOINES, IOWA,, 188..

MR. A. W. NAYLOR, *President Capital City Bank:*

Dear Sir—Admit to the privileges of your bank the bearer,
, who is a member of our Schools, and desires to become
 a depositor under the Public School regulations.

Respectfully,

.....,
Superintendent East Des Moines Schools.

CREDIT. HUNT'S SCHOOL BANKING SYSTEM. No.

\$.....

DEBIT. HUNT'S SCHOOL BANKING SYSTEM. No.

\$.....

Each little depositor is supplied with a book, as the older one is, and before me lies one from which I copy the following deposit account:

DR.		CAPITAL CITY BANK, <i>in account with</i> ROBT.	
1—20.	Dep...	.....	.15
2— 8.	"	.....	.10
12.	"	.....	.50
19.	"	.....	.50
21.	"	.....	.25
27.	"	.....	.50
3— 1.	"	.....	.20
2.	"	.....	.05
12.	"	.....	1.00
24.	"	.....	.25

In Sweden the children are taught to save, in a somewhat similar way, but there, these pupils have no control over their money as to investment or otherwise. In this plan of Prof. Hunt, they have complete control, he or the teacher in charge of the school simply acting as adviser. The plan of Sweden may do well for them, but the characteristic independence of our American boys and girls would preclude such an one here.

The following correspondence relative to this subject occurred between this office and the President of the Capital City Bank, in which bank, as has been said, the accounts of the pupils in the East Des Moines schools are kept:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, February 27th, 1885. }

MR. NAYLOR:

Dear Sir—In my report I am desirous, under the head of Industrial Education, of noting somewhat at length Prof. Hunt's Banking System. That I may do this more intelligently will you please answer the following questions, and oblige.

Yours truly,

E. R. HUTCHINS,
Commissioner.

1. How long has the system been used in connection with your bank?

Ans. Two years.

2. During that time what is the total of deposits?

Ans. \$10,100.

3. Amount of deposits at present date?

Ans. \$440.01.

4. Average rate of interest paid?

Ans. None.

5. Highest amount to the credit of one pupil at any one time?

Ans. About \$60.

6. What is your opinion as a Banker regarding the system. Have you seen real benefits to depositors arising from it?

Ans. I think the system a wise one, and have seen much of the result. Children have worn new clothes that never had them before; children of wealthy parents have learned to earn money and how to use it.

It is true, however, that any system, however wise, is only a skeleton, and depends for its success upon the soul that is breathed into it by him who uses it.

Truly, etc.,

A. W. NAYLOR.

The system is in use in many of the schools in this State, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, it is giving the best of satisfaction. In this connection I desire to present a letter from a gentleman who has been engaged in a most excellent work in our State, and though not exactly in unison with the topic under consideration in this chapter, yet it meets the wants of a class of pupils who might be greatly helped by an industrial school. The letter is so original, and yet has in it so much of real merit, the permission of the author was received to publish it:

CLINTON, IA., November 25, 1884.

E. R. HUTCHINS, ESQ., *Des Moines, Iowa.*

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 24th inst. is at hand this A. M. The Winter School, so called, was opened for the benefit of boys who are unable to attend during the entire term. It has been in operation intermittently for ten years and regularly for the last five. Most of the attendance is drawn from those who are employed in the saw mills during the summer. Their impatience under restraint and lack of respect for all in authority make it desirable to herd them off in a separate building, rather than imperil the good order of the schools by admitting them with other pupils; besides, they cannot be placed in any particular grade, owing to the limited time they are able to attend. Usually about forty are enrolled of all ages between ten and eighteen, the average being about sixteen. The percentage of attendance is a little better than ninety. The three R's take a prominent place in the curriculum in obedience to necessity and the popular demand. Lectures on various scientific subjects, history, the biography of prominent Americans, and current events are given in a manner easily comprehended, the intention being to excite interest and inquiry, and renew their flagging zeal. Book-keeping and composition were not neglected. By making myself personally responsible for the return of books, I secured the privileges of the Public School Library for them, and many availed themselves of the opportunity. I was compelled to confiscate quite a quantity of yellow backed literature, and I was anxious to place a better class of reading in

their hands, Cooper, Dickens, etc., and thus lead them to such histories as Prescott's and Parkman's, and biographies of soldiers and sailors, and to satisfy their demands for [the marvelous, in a legitimate way. Mrs. Henry Sabin, the Librarian, has a high standard of duty, and is absorbed in her work. Much was left to her guidance.

Those who attended the school with a real desire to learn, made considerable progress, considering the disadvantages of an ungraded school, dissimilarity in text-books, and the interest others took in ascertaining the force of various small projectiles, the detonating power of matches, etc., etc.

It was not considered expedient to attempt to maintain the highest standard of order. The regularity of hours and employment has not fitted the most of them for strict discipline, as might be expected. Their home government is a large factor. One or two fighters were accommodated early in the term, and there was no further difficulty. A different teacher has been employed each term, generally a law student. The school was familiarly called the "horse thief" school, but is outgrowing its evil name, and in time will become quite an aid in making better citizens of those who otherwise would be almost as uncouth as the Indians of the prairie.

Very truly yours,

ROBT. R. BALDWIN.

I think it may be safely said that all evidence goes to show that it is not only possible but thoroughly feasible and practicable to harmonize the elements of industrial education (manual training included) in our system of public education. The great need of to-day is the dignifying and ennobling of manual labor. This can best be done by making it subservient to thought as expressed by skill. It will be seen, in future pages, under the head of Manufactures especially, what a great demand there is for clerical positions, and how few really skilled mechanics are idle. Everywhere the demand comes for skilled mechanics, and from the same sources comes the complaint that there are multitudes of unskilled, half-taught workmen.

"The trouble with so many departments of industry at the present moment is, that there are too few skilled artisans to put into form the ideas of the designers, that labor and thought are too far apart from each other. One reason why there is so much unrest among the working-classes is, that our public education does not give them all the help they need to enable them to pursue their work successfully and happily."*

Any one who has had experience in business, knows how easy it is to get persons capable of doing almost any kind of clerical work.

*Mr. Jas. McAllister, at the Convention of Educators at Saratoga, 1882.

Not long since a legal firm in Boston advertised for a copying clerk, and within a week over three hundred applications from men and women were received, nearly all well written, and some of them pitious in their appeals for wages far below what women receive in many branches of industry.

This is equally true in the West—in Iowa—as in New England or Massachusetts.

The editor of the Boston *Herald*, much interested in this question of practical education, had submitted to the pupils in various schools as the subject of a composition, this question: "What is my school doing for me?" Thirty-one of the compositions were printed, and the striking fact in regard to them was, that the writers were all looking to the mercantile and professional employments for their future occupations; and they told with perfect unconsciousness how well their schools were fitting them for those occupations. Although many of the pupils were children of the wage-earning class, only one, and this a girl, so much as alluded to the possibility of getting a living by a trade; while one Irish boy admitted with complete frankness that, as the result of his school training, he hoped to be lecturer, orator, "representator," and perhaps President of the United States.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, held in 1882 at Saratoga, Mr. James McAllister, Superintendent of Schools in Milwaukee, in speaking of this subject, said.

We must not close our eyes to the fact that by far the larger number of men in every civilized community are workers, to whom a skilled hand is quite as important as a well-filled head. Is it not within the strictest bounds of justice and right to ask that the schools should undertake to do something for the practical necessities of these millions of men and women? [Applause.] I repeat, that, so far as public education is concerned, it is the interests of the many, and not of the privileged few, that must be provided for.

Take the public schools of my own city as an example. The first (that is the lowest) grade contains nearly forty per cent of the total enrollment. In the eighth or highest grade there is only about two per cent of all the pupils in the schools. The high school has about the same percentage as the eighth grade. In the Eastern States I presume the proportion of the advanced, which is the same thing as saying the older, pupils is considerably larger; but these figures will stand as a fair representation of the larger cities of the West. How is this marked difference in the attendance of the pupils to be accounted for? What has become of the children? The answer is very simple. Before the middle grades have been finished the

greater number of these young people have been taken from school and put to work. If you should stand at the business center of Milwaukee at six o'clock in the evening, you would see thousands of boys and girls of tender age, hurrying, dinner-basket in hand, from a hard day's work to the homes which they had left in the early morning. The school door has closed upon them forever, and they must find their way through the world with such scanty intellectual equipment as has been crowded into five or six years of their childhood.

With such facts as these staring us in the face, is it not a duty to pause and inquire whether the character of the education given to these masses of children is just what it ought to be; whether it would not be possible, by adapting it more fully to their actual necessities, to give them a better start in life? It is useless to talk about compelling a longer attendance at school, unless some compensations of a practical kind are offered. Doubtless many of these children are the victims of parental cupidity, of the efforts of manufacturers to cheapen commercial products by the employment of juvenile labor; but in the larger number of cases their withdrawal from school is a dire necessity. But we cannot stop to inquire into these causes. Our immediate duty is to remodel our elementary courses of instruction in such a way as shall make them tell more directly upon the interests of those for whose benefit they are intended. * * * *

The demand is simply that the primary schools shall be made to conform to the existing necessities of the people, and that side by side with the higher institutions of learning there shall be established schools where the sciences, in their relations to the arts and industries, shall be made specific branches of instruction and training. * * * *

Manual training, as I understand it, aims at general results. Its purpose is, as has been shown in the paper, to develop human beings on the executive side of their nature as well as the receptive. Its aim is to so equip a boy that when he gets into the world he will be able to *do*, as well as to *think*. [Applause.] The training is to be so generalized in character that it will prove an accomplishment which will stand its possessor in good stead wherever manual skill can be made available. * * * *

The conviction grows upon me every day that it must be squarely met by the educators of this country, and that it will have to be settled in the interest of the millions of men and women whose happiness should be a paramount consideration in our social arrangements. The intelligence of the masses is the absolute condition of our political security; and the more completely we can make the schools minister to their practical needs, the more certain will be the assurance of peace and prosperity for the whole people.

At this meeting Prof. Woodward, who has already been quoted, said:

The methods by which we approach mechanical pursuits and occupations are such that they deeply interest a bright and healthy boy, and the culti-

vation of *intelligent* workmanship throws a charm about industrial processes which is largely smothered in an ordinary school. It never seems to enter the heads of these innocent boys who delight equally in geometry and blacksmithing, in draughting and in the "Deserted Village," that a foot-rule is not as honorable as a yard-stick, and that the position of a master mechanic is not as high-toned as that of a book-keeper.

Charles C. Coffin, Esq., of Boston, said:

Now it is all very delightful to go back to Plato and Aristotle. The world needs them to-day, as it has needed them in all the past. But the world needs to-day, as it has never needed before, the principles which underlie all human progress and which the Almighty has given to us in the forces of nature. And therefore when we come down to this question of industrial training and manual labor schools, the training of the hand, the training of the eye, the training of the intellect in connection with them, you come to what lies at the base of all the progress of this country, especially in the future.

From a paper read at this meeting by John S. Clark, Esq., also of Boston, we find the following:

We have to observe that in almost every city when the interests of the schools come up for consideration, particularly the high schools, two classes are usually in opposition: the laboring class, with their children in the primary schools only; and the wealthy, tax-paying class, with their children in private schools. This should not be; and, if I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I should say to you, as educators, that you could not take a wiser step than to attach heartily to your public schools the great mass of the working population of this country. Let these people see by your educational provisions that it is not the purpose of the schools to give a literary training merely for the benefit of clerks, merchants, book-keepers, etc., but that, combined with this literary training, going hand in hand with it, are generous provisions for industrial training, provisions for expressing thought in labor. Let them behold their children coming out of your schools possessed of skillful fingers and a love for work, as well as nimble brains, prepared to become wage earners with tools, as well as with the pen, and you will have secured for your schools a support that cannot be overthrown—a support that will aid you in all reasonable demands for a higher and better intellectual culture for all classes. In the presence of this vast labor insurrection now spreading over the country, it is not creditable to our public schools that they are virtually ignored as a remedial agency by both parties to the controversy. The public school should be society's strongest bulwark against all social heresies. It should be, in fact, the means of clarifying, as it were, the minds of future citizens into a respect for law and order.

In conclusion, I wish to disclaim all idea of class education in our schools. It is to break up the class education of the past and the present that indus-

trial education is now urged. We owe it to those of our citizens who are to live by industrial labor, that they shall be as well considered in our educational provisions as those who are engaged in trade; and above all it should be one of the primal functions of the school to teach the true nobility of citizenship through labor, so that every workman acquainted only with toil, crowded down in the struggle for existence by the stern competition between machinery and the unskilled work of the human hand, can believe, as he looks into the faces of his children, that the public school is the means by which they can be lifted to better conditions than he has known.

The manual exercises of the shop "train mental power rather than load the memory; they fill the mind with the solid merchandise of knowledge and not with its empty packing cases."

Prof. Henry W. Farnam, of New Haven, in a valuable article in the *New Englander* for June, 1884, on "manual training for boys in the public schools," says:

It develops a fondness for work; it leads children to create, rather than to simply assimilate; it strengthens the instinct of co-operation; it brings out, in a more concrete and distinct manner than the dry maxims of abstract ethics, the difference between right and wrong; and in doing this it incidentally gives to the boys in our public schools educational elements which will be of especial use to them in the careers which they will necessarily follow. Let not this argument be misunderstood; it is not claimed that the public schools ought to make carpenters or blacksmiths or farmers out of the boys; on the contrary, they ought to preserve an absolute neutrality on the subject of the different trades and to carefully avoid being in any sense technical preparatory schools. But neither ought they to give a mental outfit, out of harmony with these pursuits. If it is known that the majority of the children will necessarily engage in pursuits involving the use of their hands and their eyes as much as their brains, then the public school ought to train these organs as well as the mind; for, if it fails to do this, it is practically weakening the very means upon which the child will have to rely principally for his support. The fault cannot be considered merely a negative fault of omission; it is a positive fault, since too much attention given to one set of faculties weakens, not only relatively but absolutely, the other faculties. * * *

The fact is that, though Christian civilization may strive toward heaven, the boys and girls who study in our schools usually live on the earth, and success in life on the earth is promoted much more by an ability and a willingness to grapple with the physical, concrete facts of our environment than by any attempt to soar above them through the magic of "directive intelligence." We already have as much "directive intelligence" as we can stand; the number of speculators, organizers of schemes for making money out of government contracts, and other people who live

by their wits, is quite large enough, and their careers are quite brilliant enough to excite the emulation of our boys. There is no lack of incentive in this direction; let us rather look for the antidote.

Speaking of the great host of children who leave our schools he says:

These children, in most cases, are obliged to do whatever offers itself first. They have, as a rule, no particular aptitudes beyond those that they have acquired at school, consequently they naturally go into occupations in which their school education is of most value, that is to say, those which do not require manual skill but simply an elementary education; they become factory hands, office boys, etc., while the more fortunate ones who can stay longer at school, become clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, etc. The consequence is that these occupations are glutted and wages in them low, while the market for skilled mechanics is often barely supplied and wages comparatively high, in spite of the large annual immigration from Europe.

It cannot, of course, be claimed that the public schools are alone responsible for this state of things. Social forces, without doubt, act very powerfully. Most people prefer an occupation which is clean and quiet, which involves no great muscular exertion, and which enables them to wear good clothes, to one which is sooty and unpleasant and hard. But, if a given cause tends to produce a certain effect, and if in any place we find both the cause and the effect present, it is only fair to assume that the effect is due, in part at least, to the cause, even though other causes may also have contributed to produce it; and even though but a small proportion of the pupils of the public schools may be influenced in their choice of a pursuit by the training of the schools, yet the number of persons in the aggregate who are influenced thereby is very large.

To one of the numbers of the Iowa Review of 1884, Mr. H. L. Chaffee, one of the leading hardware dealers of this city, and a practical mechanic, contributed an article on this subject, and coming as it does from one who is personally identified with the working men, and knows whereof he speaks, a portion of it by his permission is here presented. He says:

The active interest which is now being taken in developing and encouraging technical education, especially in our larger cities, would indicate that the public is waking up to the importance and advantages of manual training. It would require little effort to prove that the professions are overcrowded and that the tendency of the young is toward a professional life, rather than the mechanics. This may be attributed in part to the present school system. The graduate is expected to choose between law, medicine, theology, or business. His education has developed him in that line, and it is not strange that he thus chooses.

This overcrowding is especially noticed in law, and medicine. For in-

stance, here in Des Moines we have about one hundred and twenty physicians, and any one of them will tell you that the number is too large by half. In law it is equally as bad, and the fact that one half of the disciples of Blackstone make their living in the real estate, insurance, or coal business, is sufficient proof of the statement. What we need is more industrial schools, and not so many medical and law schools.

Iowa has a score of law and medical colleges which are annually turning out their hundreds of graduates into professions already full; and not a single manual training school. The cry everywhere is for skilled mechanics and artisans. The work of a skilled laborer is worth to a community double that of an unskilled laborer. It should be more honor to become a successful mechanic than a professional failure. The present apprentice system is also greatly at fault in this matter. A young man dislikes to spend two years of his life in most menial and disagreeable work that he may learn what could easily be acquired in a few months, with proper instruction. The time of the apprentice is only too frequently consumed in doing drudgery around the shop or store, and at the end of three years he may know but little of the trade which he had hoped to learn. It has already been demonstrated that in a manual training school, with proper instructors, the youth will make as much progress in a single month as the average apprentice will in twelve months.

Another obstacle to acquiring some of the trades, is the restriction which the trade unions frequently demand. In many shops and foundries only one apprentice is allowed for every eight or ten workmen. And so for various reasons we have too many professional men, and too few skilled mechanics.

The present remedy in part seems to lie in the establishing of technical institutes. The movement seems to have traveled across the water in its westward course. * * * *

Thus we note the rapid progress which is being made in this line of education. What shall we do in Iowa? An Eastern manufacturer recently said that the greatest drawback to manufacturing in the West, was the lack of skilled labor. If law, medicine, theology, and mercantile pursuits are enough, we find no fault with the present school system.

In June, 1884, Hon. Sam. Clark—a writer and a citizen of whom Iowa is justly proud—in a commencement address before the law and collegiate graduates of the State University at Iowa City, said:

The primary law and need is industry. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. Here, in America, is a continent broad and fertile enough to lift the primal curse from work, and leave not Curse but Contentment. This new world should be so full of fields and factories that it should have no need or place for a poor-house. Hands busy in it and upon it can make such plenty that over it need not be held the begging hands of want.

* * * *

The problem now is that of "Progress and Poverty."

From all parts of the civilized world come complaints of industrial

depression; of labor condemned to involuntary idleness; of capital massed and wasting; of pecuniary distress among business men; of want and suffering and anxiety among the working classes. All the dull, deadening pain, all the keen maddening anguish, that to great masses of men are involved in the words "hard times" afflict the world to-day. * * *

The long lists of suicides and insanities in our morning papers are the echo in civilization of that pathetic moan of the savage, and are the responsive touch of the nature that makes the whole world kin. On land and sea, by field and flood, we have harnessed the capabilities for production and wealth of this new world to the muscles of men and women, and to the busy wheels and mighty arms of multiplied steam engines; and yet they can not draw us out from the shadows where want sits as a guest at the spare table of many homes, and the lips of childhood are pinched and crisp with the fever of hunger.

The American people had hard work to make it so that the types of American society should not be John C. Calhoun and the slave. Now it is going to be just as hard to make it so that the types of American society shall not be Jay Gould and the tramp.

If this University is not here to do its part in dealing with this industrial question, then this University has no right to be here at all. * * *

Henry George complains that because of faults of law and government "in the very heart of our civilization to-day women faint and little children moan."

If this University is not here to deal with this mighty problem of what government and laws should do and be, then this University has no right to be here at all. * * *

I do not care whether this University does or does not teach Greek. That seems to me a matter of small moment. Whatever your method—whatever the tools you use—the languages you teach—the supreme need is that you should send your students out with brains trained keen and strong to mastery of these factors of Labor, Government, Art, Religion, Science or Philosophy, which are the warp and woof of their lives and of the people, community and civilization about them. * * *

I want the University in this collective and corporate way to touch public thought and conduct more directly than it does now. I want it so that whenever the mind of the people of the commonwealth is vexed and darkened with problems of public conduct that the people will turn, with Jessie Wilson's prophetic confidence in the coming of the Highlanders, to this University—confident that it will come to the front with its guidance—and justify the University maxim: "Out of Letters—Light."

In the Orphans' Home at Davenport there are about 250 children. A large proportion of these are upward of ten years of age, and the industries of this institution are summed up in the following words of the Superintendent:

The several industries of the Home are under the direct supervision of

the Superintendent and Matron, aided by all of the employes in charge of the different departments. Each child old enough to be useful is regularly employed at some work suited to its strength and ability. The boys aid in the general duties about their cottages, such as sweeping, making beds, making fires, etc. They also work at gardening, and taking care of the roads and lawns. The girls do the general housework, the ironing, mending, and much of the making of the clothing for the boys and girls. A few each year are taught to cook.

It is said that a gentleman of this city took a boy some years ago from this Home—a boy fourteen years old—and sent him to his barn to harness a horse, and he was totally ignorant how he should proceed. It is not to be inferred that fault is here found with the management of this State Institution, for on the contrary, it deserves special praise, for all that can be done under the appropriations made by the State is done, but is this condition of affairs creditable for a State like Iowa so abundantly able to do better? Is it not a humiliating fact that these boys and girls—the former especially—are allowed to attain the age of fourteen or fifteen years and be utterly deficient in practical education? Is it beneficial for the boys?

In the report of the Trustees of the Reform School at Eldora, this same need is made apparent in the following words:

The trustees are painfully conscious of the fact that there are persons discharged from the School whose life is regarded as reformed, and who doubtless would continue in well-doing, but for the fact they have no means of support. They have never had sufficient means at command to employ good mechanics to teach the boys trades. There has been a good instructor in the shoe-shop, and some of the boys have become fair workmen, but aside from this there has been almost nothing accomplished by way of trades.

There should be means appropriated sufficient to employ a good tailor to train a certain number of boys in that branch of business. There are near three hundred persons now connected with the School; the clothing of this number would afford ample opportunity to learn that trade.

There should be an instructor in wood-work, carpentry, wagon-making, etc. The repairing of the simpler kind of farm implements, as well as making them, should be done in the School.

Their report of the girls' department gives a little more satisfactory view. They say:

The girls are carefully taught in all the various branches of house-keeping, and are trained in needle-work, so that they both make and mend their own clothing, and in addition are taught various kinds of fancy work.

In the Institution for the Blind, believing that work, whether profitable or unprofitable, is conducive to happiness, the trustees aim to establish every trade practicable for the inmates. Bead work, cane-seating, crocheting, fancy work, hand sewing, machine sewing, mattress making, broom making, carpet weaving, hammock netting, horse netting, and door-mat weaving are in present operation. Many former pupils are earning good livings through one or more of these occupations.

The pupils of the Iowa Institution for Deaf and Dumb are provided with means to acquire a trade. Shoemaking, carpentering, printing and dressmaking are taught by instructors well posted in these branches, and the pupils who improve their advantages can leave the school possessed of a means of earning their living.

So, too, in the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children there is also in successful operation a broom shop, and a shoe shop, in both of which the boys are making very satisfactory progress. It is certain that each year, as the managers of the State Institutions become more acquainted with the results of manual instruction, this department, all of them will form an important part in their make-up.

In this connection, the following extract from the report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Wisconsin, will be read with interest:

WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In 1856, John W. Hinton began a series of articles in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* favoring the establishment of a reform school for youths. The agitation was continued by the *Sentinel* and the *Free Democrat* until, on March 7, 1857, a law was enacted providing for "a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents in the State of Wisconsin." The school was formally dedicated and opened on July 23, 1860.

The Industrial School is not a penal, but a reformatory and educational institution. Those committed to its care are given a rudimentary education, and, as far as practicable, are trained in the use of tools and various forms of manual labor.

The school farm consists of 223 acres of good land, on which are raised all kinds of vegetables, grains and cereals common to the climate, except wheat; also cows, poultry, horses and pigs. A perfect system of labor is therefore necessary on the farm as well as in the shops. A shoe shop was started in September, 1860, and during the following month a tailoring shop. Both are still in operation, turning out all the boots, shoes, socks, mittens, suspenders, pantaloons, coats, caps, and other wearing apparel required by inmates. The carpenter shop, repairing rooms, kitchen and laundry are

necessary adjuncts, which make money for the State by saving it, at the same time affording practical instruction to the boys connected with them.

For several years brooms and chairs were manufactured, but at no profit. The manufacture of boots, shoes, suspenders, socks and mittens—all by hand—is a constant source of profit to the State and the means of teaching the boys useful trades. The goods are of superior quality and the demand for them always exceeds the product, at good prices.

The factory product of the Industrial School from October 1, 1883, to October 1, 1884, was as follows:

1442 doz. pairs boots.....	\$48,176.00
97 doz. pair shoes.....	1,455.00
551 doz. machine made cotton socks.....	551.00
86 doz. machine made wool socks.....	301 00
16 doz. hand knit wool socks.....	64.00
17 doz. hand knit wool mits.....	68.00
213 pairs suspenders strapped	21.30
286 jackets	643.50
307 pairs cassimere pants.....	767.50
195 pairs cottonade pants.....	175.50
209 pairs overalls.....	125.40
44 cottonade jackets.....	22.00
123 cassimere vests.....	92.25
30 cassimere caps.....	9.00
32 aprons.....	9.60
Total value.....	\$52,481.05

Backed by the laws and the power of the State, the Industrial School is able to accomplish for delinquent and unfortunate boys what could be done by no other means. Its silent influences upon the industrial people of each generation are wholesome and far reaching.

I have devoted considerable space to this subject because personally I am deeply interested in it, believing its need apparent, its demands strong, and its usefulness beyond cavil, and also for the reason that Iowa, standing as she does in the forefront in educational interests, is yet in this feature manifestly deficient.

I believe the General Assembly could do no greater good than to place under its fostering care and strong protection, some plan by which Industrial Education and Manual Training Schools should find a home within her limits.

PART VI.

THE CITY OF PULLMAN, ILLINOIS.

In the early part of this report, allusion was made to a meeting of the Commissioners at the above city, for the purpose of investigation. The result of that meeting will be found in the following pages.

This report gives an impartial and full account of this interesting place, and appears in the reports of the various Commissioners to their respective Legislatures.

PULLMAN.

At the annual convention of the Chiefs and Commissioners of the various Bureaus of Statistics of Labor in the United States, held in St. Louis in June, 1884, it was determined to make a full and exhaustive investigation of the economic experiment conducted by Pullman's Palace Car Company, on the plan projected by Mr. George M. Pullman, the president.

In carrying out this determination the Convention met at Pullman, Ill., in September following, and for three days studied all the economic, sanitary, industrial, moral, and social conditions of the city.

Every facility was afforded for the closest scrutiny of every feature and phase of any and all the affairs the members of the Convention saw fit to examine. The results of their investigations are embodied in this report, which is presented as a joint report through the various annual reports of the Bureaus represented.

We have availed ourselves of material furnished the press by Duane Doty, Esq., a gentleman connected with the educational work of Pullman, and by other writers, but chiefly our report is the result of our own observations of things and conditions as we found them.

Our object in making the investigation was to give to the manufacturers and capitalists of our respective States, official information relative to one of the most attractive experiments of the age seeking to harmonize the interests of labor and capital. It is no part of our duty to eulogize individuals; we have endeavored to learn results.

The enterprise of Herr Krupp at Essen; the philanthropy of M. Godin in the establishment of the Familistere at Guise, France; the humanity of Sir Titus Salt, that brought into existence the industrial town of Saltaire, in Yorkshire, England; and the broad Christian inspiration which resulted in the founding of Pullman have given the world, in the four greatest manufacturing countries, four magnificent schemes for the uplifting of a large portion of the people seeking a living through wages.

In all the countries named there have been many other experiments worth a careful study of all interested in social advancement. This is thoroughly true of our own country, and we might call attention with justice to the success at Peace Dale, R. I., at St. Johnsbury, Vt., at Willimantic, and Manchester, Conn., and at other points. But, for comprehensive plan, for careful recognition of all the strong points, and the fullest anticipation of all weak features, for the beauty of the executed plan, for the financial and social success thereof, Pullman city, as the outgrowth of the newest of the great manufacturing nations, stands at the head.

HISTORY.

The Commissioners had no opportunity to consult Mr. Pullman personally, he being away at the time of our investigation, and we have, therefore, taken such statements of fact as appear in our report, from documents already before the public.

Pullman's Palace Car Company was founded in 1867 with a capital of \$1,000,000; its extended operations have been conducted on the strictest business principles, and have, from time to time, necessitated increases in its capital stock, until now its capital represents nearly \$16,000,000, and \$2,000,000 in debenture bonds; its palace cars are operated on upward of 70,000 miles of railway in America and Europe. Its capital stock has been paid in dollar for dollar, and no watering processes have ever entered into the financial operations of the company. Its dividends have been regular and ample, and its affairs conducted on the same scientific basis that has characterized the construction of the works.

Four or five years ago Mr. Pullman determined to bring the greater portion of the works of the company into one locality. To accomplish this he must leave the great cities for many reasons, and yet it was essential that a site should be selected where communication could be had with the whole country, and near some metropolitan place like Chicago. He wished above all things to remove his workmen from the close quarters of a great city, and give them the healthful benefits of good air, good drainage, and good water, and where they would be free, so far as it would lie in the power of management to keep them free, from the many seductive influences of a great town.

He was fortunate in securing about 4,000 acres of land on the Illinois Central Road, a dozen miles to the south of Chicago. This land was located in the town of Hyde Park, and here he built his city.

THE SITE.

The city is situated upon the west shore of Lake Calumet, which is a shallow body of water three and a half miles long by a mile and a half in width. This lake drains into Lake Michigan through the Calumet river, Lake Michigan being not more than three miles distant. The site of that portion of the city now fully covered with buildings is from eight to fourteen feet above the level of Lake Calumet. The soil is a drift deposit of tough blue clay ninety feet in depth, resting upon lime rock. The land gradually rises to the north and west to an elevation of twenty-five feet above Lake Calumet, this lake being usually from three to five inches higher than Lake Michigan. There is no land of a marshy character in this neighborhood. The bottom of Lake Calumet is of hard blue clay, from which the best cream-colored brick are made. It was deemed unwise to permit any sewage to flow into Lake Calumet, so the system of drainage adopted is what is known as the *separate* one.

On the 25th of May, 1890, ground was first broken for the building of the Palace Car Works, and the City of Pullman. The land was an open and not over-promising prairie.

The first efforts were directed toward the scientific drainage of the future town. In old cities drainage follows construction, for the average village or city is but the haphazard conglomeration of odds and ends in the way of buildings, whose inartistic forms, defective construction, and inconvenient arrangements are supplemented by such drainage and sewerage systems as can be utilized. It is rare, of course, in the nature of things that drainage is thought of at the outset. It comes after a lapse of time when the soil has become charged with the accumulated filth of years, and all attempts at sewerage are more or less unsatisfactory.

The City of Pullman, on the other hand, has been built scientifically in every part, and is exceptional in respect to drainage and sewerage if in no other regard. For here the drainage preceded the population, and the soil is now as free from organic contamination as when it formed a portion of the open prairie. Every house has been constructed from approved plans, and under the supervision of competent builders and engineers.

The perfection of the site selected was accomplished through surface drainage, and the construction of deep sewers.

These should be described as a matter of logical order before anything is said of the buildings of the town.

SURFACE DRAINAGE.

The atmospheric water goes from roofs and streets through one system of pipes and sewers directly into Lake Calumet. Brick mains from three to six feet in diameter are built in alternate streets running east and west, the intermediate streets being summits from which the surface water flows into the main sewers. The fall is sufficient to secure good cellars for all the dwellings in the city, the drain pipes leading from cellars being at least eighteen inches below the cellar bottoms. A two-foot cobble-stone gutter borders

either side of every street, leading at short intervals of 150 feet into catch-basins, these basins connecting either with the lateral or the main sewers. This system of surface drainage is calculated to carry easily an amount of water that would cover to the depth of one and one-half inches the entire area drained. For the drainage from lots six inch pipe is used, while for block drainage and for laterals pipe varying from nine to eighteen inches in diameter is used. The parks and play grounds are all thoroughly drained. The amount of vitrified pipe already laid in the town is as follows:

Of 18 inch pipe.....	4,500 feet.
Of 15 inch pipe.....	6,500 feet
Of 12 inch pipe.....	6,600 feet.
Of 9 inch pipe.....	16,000 feet.

There are also several miles of six inch pipe. In addition to the piping of diameters from six to eighteen inches, the necessary quantity of four inch tile has been used to carry water from cellars and down-spouts to the laterals from brick houses for 1,476 families. The lands surrounding the town are well drained by ditches.

DEEP SEWERS.

In every other street running east and west, and lying between the streets having brick mains for surface drainage, there are sewers made with vitrified pipe which lead to a large reservoir under the water tower, entering it at sixteen feet below the surface of the ground. These glazed pipe sewers are from six to eighteen inches in diameter and constitute another and separate system of drains which carries the sewage proper, by gravity, from houses to the reservoir. This reservoir has a capacity of 300,000 gallons, and the sewage is pumped from it as fast as received and before sufficient time elapses for fermentation to take place. The ventilation of this reservoir is perfect. Flues run from it to the top of the tower above it, and a flue leads from it to the large chimney which takes off the smoke from the fires under the boilers of the Corliss engine. The sewage is sent to the model farm through a twenty inch iron main, and, at the farm end of this pipe, it goes into a receiving tank, which contains a screen placed in a vertical position through which substances that are more than half an inch in diameter cannot pass. The pressure of the sewage upon the tile piping in the farm seldom, if ever, exceeds ten pounds to the square inch, provision being made at the pumping station and at the farm to relieve the pipes from greater pressure. About 100 gallons of sewage are now pumped daily for each person of the population. This seems a large amount, but when it is remembered that every tenement is provided with the best of closets and sinks, and that the water taps are all inside the houses, it will be seen that a large amount of sewage per capita is unavoidable.

THE MODEL FARM.

About 140 acres of land have been thoroughly underdrained and piped for the reception of sewage with which these acres are irrigated by means of

hose. Hydrants are placed at proper intervals so that the distribution can be easily effected. There is nothing offensive about this work, nor can one detect noxious odors at the pumping station or at the farm. All organic matter in the sewage is at once taken up by the soil and the growing vegetation, and the water, making from 100 to 500 parts of the sewage, runs off through the under-drains to ditches, which carry the filtered waters into Lake Calumet. Where the sewage water leaves the drains it is as clear and sparkling as spring water, and laborers often drink it. One acre of land will take care of the sewage made by 100 persons. The population is now only 8,500, but there is land enough already prepared to receive the sewage made by a population of 15,000. The pumps now at the pumping station can handle 5,000,000 gallons a day if necessary, and the main to the farm could carry the sewage for a population of 50,000. These pumps are now required to handle about a million gallons a day, coming from shops, homes, and public buildings. All waste products at Pullman are carefully utilized, being transformed by vital chemistry into luxuriant vegetable forms. This farm is now a source of profit, and its products are sold in the markets of the country from Boston to New Orleans.

THE BUILDINGS.

With the scientific drainage and sewage system, in the construction of which nearly one million dollars (\$1,000,000) were expended underneath the ground before anything appeared on its surface, came the erection of the works and the dwellings of the town. It is sufficient to say that the same care exercised in guarding the future health of the place has been bestowed in the erection of works and dwellings.

In the center stands the water tower which takes a supply of water from Lake Michigan and distributes it through the town. Underneath this immense tower is the reservoir into which flows the sub-sewage of the place as described. Around the tower are located the principal works; to the south and north of the works, chiefly to the south, are the dwellings.

The appearance from the railroad as one approaches from Chicago is effective. The neat station; the water tower and the works in front; the park and artificial lakes intervening; to the right a picturesque hotel backed by pretty dwellings; the arcade containing stores, library, theatre, offices, etc.; still further to the right, and beyond, a church which fits into the landscape with artistic effect.

The laying out of the whole town has been under the guidance of skilled architects aided by civil engineers and landscape gardeners.

The dwellings present a great variety of architecture, yet give harmonious effects. They are not built like the tenement houses of ordinary manufacturing towns where sameness kills beauty and makes the surroundings tame, but a successful effort has been made to give diversity to architectural design.

The streets are wide, well built, and wherever possible parked. The

lawns are kept in order by the company; the shade trees are cared for, and all the police work is done under competent supervision.

Every care has been taken to secure convenience inside as well as outside the dwellings. The cheapest tenement is supplied with gas and water and garbage outlets. The housekeeper throws the garbage into a specified receptacle and has no more care of it.

The testimony of every woman we met was that housekeeping was rendered far more easy in Pullman than in any other place. In fact the women were in love with the place; its purity of air, cleanliness of houses and streets, and lessened household burdens, are advantages over their former residences which brought out the heartiest expressions of approval. The women of the comparatively poor bear most of the drudgery of life, enjoy the least of pleasures, and are most narrowly circumscribed, with little change in cares, scenes, or social surroundings. Pullman has really wrought a greater change for the women than for any other class of its dwellers.

All the works and shops are kept in the neatest possible order. The planning rooms are as free from dust as the street, blowers and exhaust fans taking away all shavings, dust, and debris, as fast as it accumulates. One notices everywhere, the endeavor to save time and space in the construction of goods. As an illustration of the science which enters into manufacture we need only cite the shops where freight cars are built. All the timber is taken in in lengths at one end and is never turned around until it finds its proper place in a completed freight car, being carried constantly from one process to another in a direct line from its reception at one end, to its utilization at the other.

There are 1,520 brick tenements in houses and flats. The frontage of all the buildings extends along five miles of solid paved streets, and there are fourteen miles of railroad track laid for the use of those in the shops and the town. The buildings are of brick or stone.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries carried on, and for which the city was built comprise the manufacture of Pullman Palace cars, and all classes of passenger and freight cars.

The Pullman car-wheel works, the Chicago Drop Forge Company's works, the Spanish-American curled hair factory, the Pullman Iron and Steel Company for the manufacture of iron and steel and of railroad spikes, and other works which are collateral to the principal business of the place, are located here.

The Allen paper car-wheel works, and the Union Foundry for making car wheels, car castings and architectural and general castings, have been conveniently located at Pullman.

Among the manufacturers of the place should be mentioned that of brick. The Pullman Company's yards turned out the past year about twenty millions of brick. The ice industry is also growing in importance. There is

also an extensive carpenter shop, by means of which the erection of dwellings, public buildings, etc., here and in other places may contribute to the industries of Pullman.

Gradually the manufacture of all the parts necessary to the construction of cars in every condition is being added to the enterprise of the town. A laundry is being established for cleansing the vast quantities of linen used in the palace car service, which will give employment to women; it is the policy of the company to encourage the employment of women and young persons.

POPULATION.

The rapid growth of Pullman is exhibited in the following tabular statement of the several enumerations of the population that have been made:

TABLE OF NINE ENUMERATIONS.

DATES OF TAKING THE CENSUS.	Families and Households.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Total population.
January 1, 1881	1 family	1	2	1	4
March 1, 1881	8 families	31	14	12	57
June 1, 1881	102 families	357	119	178	654
February 1, 1882	321 households	1,108	415	471	2,084
March 8, 1883	705 households	1,966	984	1,572	4,512
August 15, 1883	910 households	2,878	1,039	1,906	5,823
November 20, 1883	1,048 households	3,128	1,388	2,169	6,685
September 4, 1884	1,295 households	3,817	1,773	2,613	8,203
September 30, 1884	1,361 households	3,945	1,845	2,723	8,513

Of the population on September 30, 1884, 4,205 were born in the United States, 527 in the Canadas, 425 in England, 596 in Ireland, 170 in Scotland, 85 in France, 953 in Germany, 297 in Norway, 851 in Sweden, 212 in Denmark, 55 in Italy, 137 in other countries, such as Holland, Greece, and in Asia and Africa.

Omitting fractions, the religious preferences of the population may be expressed as follows:

Presbyterian	8 per cent.
Congregational	2 per cent.
Baptist	4 per cent.
Methodist	8 per cent.
Lutheran	24 per cent.
Episcopalian	11 per cent.
Catholic	27 per cent.
Dutch Reformed	2 per cent.
Universalist	1 per cent.
Swedenborgian	1 per cent.

The remaining 12 per cent of the population includes those of other beliefs but who expressed no religious preferences.

There are 75 pianos in the city, and the private libraries contain 30,000 volumes, while newspapers and magazines are freely taken in Pullman.

Of the 3,945 men here only about 800 are registered as voters (October 29, 1884), and this is probably three fourths of the voters residing in this city.

Nearly all the men accounted for on the population statistics are employed in the works of the company. Of course there are a few tradesmen and others. The total number employed in the works is about 4,000, but this includes some who live in surrounding villages or who come down from Chicago.

WAGES, RENTS, AND LIVING EXPENSES.

The wages paid in the works at Pullman are somewhat higher than those paid for like work in other places. They have been adjusted on the hour basis, and from such basis piece wages have been arranged. The attempt to justly equalize and adjust wages has sometimes caused complaint amongst the workmen, and in one instance a strike of small moment. The strike took place among the freight-car builders, who formerly received \$18 for the construction of a car. Through a readjustment of the forces necessary to the preparation of the material of which the car was built, the price per car was reduced to \$12; four men being able to build a car in eight hours, the result being the wage of \$3 per man for eight hours work. Under this arrangement there was no cessation, no breaks in time; in the old arrangement, when \$18 per car was paid, the men made long waits for material and did not earn any more, and often not as much, as at the present price per car and with steady employment. But the first effect of the rearrangement of forces and consequent readjustment of prices was a strike of short duration. With this exception no strikes have occurred at Pullman city, and so far as we could learn there was no complaint regarding wages paid.

In the early days of the city, more men naturally were borne on the rolls than were actually necessary. In bringing the force employed to an economic basis, under which one man should be paid for one man's work, and only one man employed where only one was necessary, discharges or transfers took place, and this caused some complaint, but as the motto of Pullman is "work for all, and all to work," that sentiment soon found lodgment and complaint ceased.

It costs quite as much to live in Pullman as in any other locality with which it can be reasonably compared. A two-room tenement in a second-story flat, but having all the conveniences of water and gas, and for sewage and garbage, rents for \$4 per month, and a three-room tenement, similarly situated, for \$4.50 per month. Two-room flats in small houses, large enough to accommodate five families, rent all the way from \$5 to \$8.50 per month, while two, three, and four-room tenements in large blocks rent from \$6.50 to \$10 per month. Four-room tenements on the first, second, and third floors of three-story flats, rent from \$11 to \$13.50 per month, while four and

five-room tenements in two-story flats may be had for \$14 and \$15 per month. Single five-room cottages rent for from \$16 to \$19 per month, while single houses of from six to nine rooms vary from \$22 to \$100 per month.

The average monthly rental per room in the whole city of 1,520 houses, having 6,485 rooms, is \$3.30. In the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, the average rental per room is \$2.86 per month.

The rentals at Pullman are a little higher for the same number of rooms than in Chicago, but in Chicago the tenement would be in a narrow street or alley, while in Pullman it is on a broad avenue where no garbage is allowed to collect, where all houses have a back street entrance, where the sewage arrives at a farm in three hours' time from its being deposited, and where beauty, order, and cleanliness prevail, and fresh air abounds.

There are no taxes to be paid other than personal, and, when all the advantages which a tenant has at Pullman are taken into consideration as compared with his disadvantages in other places, the rents are in reality much lower.

The tenant is under no restrictions beyond those ordinarily contained in a lease, except that he must leave his tenement at ten days' notice, or he can give the same notice and quit. This short limitation has been established in order that no liquor saloons, objectionable houses, or anything likely to disturb the *morale* of the place, can become fastened on the community.

All the houses in Pullman city are owned by the company. This policy has been considered the best in the early years of the city in order that a foundation may be securely laid for a community of good habits and good order.

The men are employed without restriction. There are no conditions laid upon their freedom; they are paid fortnightly, and they expend their wages when and where they see fit, their rent being charged against their wages. This, at first, caused some complaint, but the system is now generally liked, for when wages are paid there is no bother about rent bills, and the wife and the children know that the home is secure. Repairs, if due to the carelessness or negligence of the tenant, are made by the company at the lowest possible expense, and charged against the tenant. Of course the company, like all landlords, expects to keep the houses in tenantable condition.

There has been some friction in this matter, but as the policy of the company becomes more generally and better understood, the complaint ceases.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

The company has erected a very fine school building having fourteen commodious rooms, which now contain about 900 pupils. The schools are under the charge of the school authorities of Hyde Park. They are in a prosperous condition and will accommodate the school population.

There are two or three religious societies, and the beautiful church which has been built by the company, while occupied by any sect or by anybody

that wishes to hold meetings there, is awaiting the occupancy of some society that chooses to lease it at a fair rental.

In the arcade is to be found a library handsomely fitted and well stocked with books.

The company have also provided a gymnasium, an amphitheatre for games, base ball grounds, and in the arcade is one of the most æsthetic theatres in the country.

All these influences are gradually elevating the society of Pullman city, and their influence is largely felt.

There is but little crime or drunkenness in Pullman, and one policeman an officer appointed by the authorities of Hyde Park, constitutes the police force for 8,500 people. In two years but 15 arrests have been made; there is no general beer drinking, for there are no liquor saloons in the town. The hotels provides its guests with liquors, but under orderly restrictions.

There is no pauperism; two or three families, where the head has been taken away, or where some accident or misfortune had rendered it necessary, have been aided; but pauperism, as such, does not exist at Pullman.

HEALTH, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

In a paper entitled "Pullman From a State Medicine Point of View," by Oscar C. De Wolf, M. D., Commissioner of Health, Chicago, read before the American Public Health Association at Detroit, at the session of November, 1893, we find the following significant statements:

"The town has now 7,500 inhabitants, and its average annual population has been 5,000. During the two years of its existence 69 persons died, its death-rate being therefore 6.9 per 1,000. The death-rate of Hyde Park (a village of which Pullman is legally a part, and which includes much rural territory) is 15 per 1,000. The causes of death were:

Zymotic diseases.....	23
Constitutional diseases.....	8
Local diseases.....	22
Development diseases.....	8
Violence....	17
Unknown.....	1
	<hr/> 69

The large percentage of deaths by violence is due to the fact that Pullman is the center of numerous railroads, and to the casualties attendant on its manufactures. The deaths under five years of age were thirty. Of these there died from zymotic diseases twelve, of which there died from

Cholera infantum.....	6
Diphtheria.....	3
Scarlatina.....	2
(Toy pistol) Septicæmia.....	1
	<hr/> 12

This favorable showing speaks for itself."

Dr. De Wolf's statement had reference to the two earlier years of the existence of Pullman. The last year presents as good a record.

From Nov. 1st, 1883, to Nov. 1st, 1884, there were 53 deaths in Pullman. Hence there was an average of 7.599 deaths per year for every 1,000 population. For three years Pullman has had this low death-rate. The average for American cities is over three times this number, and the average annual death-rate of the world is 32 out of every 1,000 of population. The average death-rate in the City of Mexico is 56 per thousand, or eight times the rate in Pullman. Of these 53 deaths, 2 were of persons over 50 years of age, 2 of persons between 40 and 50, 2 of persons between 30 and 40, 4 of persons between 20 and 30, 3 of persons between 10 and 20, none of persons between 5 and 10. Eleven were of children over, and under 5, while 28, or more than one half the deaths were children under one year of age. The healthful conditions here are unequalled by those in any city of the world. The lowness of the death-rate is remarkable. With one quarter of the physicians that ordinarily administer to a population of this size, Pullman has only a little more than one quarter of the deaths usual in the same number of people.

The company has adopted a very broad and liberal policy relative to compensation for accidents received during or by means of work in the shops. At present it is contemplated to secure the insurance of all the employes of the company against accidents by the men taking out policies in worthy companies, from which insurance, in case of disability, they would receive \$1 per day, Pullman's Palace Car Company guaranteeing to pay an additional \$1 per day. This arrangement is perfectly just and must result in putting the men on the best possible basis as regards compensation for accidents. It is generous on the part of the company employing them because it is not by law liable for damages in case of accident.

MORAL INFLUENCE.

Dr. De Wolf in the report already cited, in speaking of the influence of Pullman city on its inhabitants says:

The change in population from emigration amounts to one per cent *per annum*. These emigrants go forth educated in a way that entitles them to be called sanitary missionaries. There are no special requirements to induce change in the habits of people taking up residence in Pullman, but it is a matter of common observation that insanitary habits—such as making yard cesspools, etc.—soon vanish under the silent but powerful influence of public opinion as shown in the habits of the neighbors. Families with dirty, broken furniture soon find it convenient to obtain furniture more in accord with their surroundings. Men who are accustomed to lounge on their front stoops, smoking pipes, and in dirty shirt-sleeves, soon dress and act more in accordance with the requirements of society. All this is accomplished by the silent educational influence of their surroundings. There are no saloons in the town, and one great element of debasement is thus avoided.

Dr. De Wolf has spoken the truth, and another year's experience at Pullman has intensified the force of all he has said.

When Pullman City was first founded, many families came there who had been in the habit of living in a filthy, shiftless way. They came from tenements that were not neat, and that had no pleasant surroundings. Their presence in the new city was like a rubbish heap in a garden—out of place, and unseemly. One may contemplate the feelings of Mr. Pullman on witnessing these evidences of unappreciation of all the beauty he brought into existence, and it would have been natural for him and for his coadjutors to have indulged in some fault-finding.

On the other hand, the untidy families were left to themselves. As they walked about the streets of Pullman city and witnessed everywhere orderly ways, well kept lawns, tidy dwellings, clean workshops, and could turn nowhere without meeting order, they naturally began to make comparisons, and such comparisons have resulted in setting their own houses to rights. This is the influence of order and cleanliness everywhere. So the moral influence of Pullman city is an ever present lesson to every family that takes up its abode there. This perfect order and the cleanliness which comes of it is often felt as a restraint upon those who have been brought up under disorder and in uncleanness, and sometimes causes a sigh for the looser ways and the consequent looser morals of other communities. Such people do not find the air of Pullman City congenial, and no obstacle is thrown in their way should they desire to leave.

These considerations make it easy to see how the company secures the best mechanics.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

We have given the history and the facts relating to Pullman city. There is a deeper side which requires a closer study.

The principle on which Pullman city is founded, and on which its success largely depends, is that in all industrial enterprises business should be so conducted and arranged as to be profitable to both classes, labor and capital.

Mr. Pullman does not believe that a great manufacturing concern can meet with the highest economic and moral success where the profit is unduly large to capital, with no corresponding benefit to labor. The mutual benefit which comes from well adjusted forces is to his mind what brings the best success.

On the other hand, he has made no claim to being a philanthropist; the sentiment prevails in his city that true philanthropy is based on business principles and should net a fair return for efforts made.

Promiscuous charity has no place in the establishment of Pullman. Personally, the president of the company makes the favorable conditions, and, having made them, he then concerns himself chiefly in supplying his people with steady employment. The art interests, the moral interests, the social and the human interests, with favorable conditions supplied, take most ex-

cellent care of themselves. Incidentally his competent staff have an eye to all interests.

Mr. Pullman is no dreamer; he has studied the plans of socialists and reformers and the schemes of philosophers for the benefit of humanity.

Beginning at the bottom rung of the ladder and therefore familiar with the wants and aspirations of the workers of society he has risen by the force of his own character and genius to his present position; he does not care to leave the world and look back upon his action and see that he has only offered a glass of water to the sufferer by the wayside, but he wishes to feel that he has furnished a desert with wells of living water, that all may come and drink through all time. So he commenced with the foundation idea of furnishing his workmen with model homes, and supplying them with abundant work with good wages, feeling that simply better conditions would make better men and his city become a permanent benefaction.

He saw great amounts of money being used in speculative schemes, in stock operations, and in all the questionable ways which men take to increase their capital. He saw the energy, the enthusiasm, and the ability which entered into such operations. He could see no reason why all these elements could not be diverted into channels whereby the public should be the gainer and not the loser by great money operations. If capital could be invested in great industrial schemes like Pullman instead of in stock operations, but in such a way as to net a handsome profit to capital and thereby attract it, then not only would capital be safely, securely, and profitably invested, but it would bring even returns without the feverishness of the other method, and the great benefits which would come to the workman, and thus directly to society itself, would be a positive and absolute gain.

Mr. Pullman's plans did not stop with the founding of an industrial city, but they contemplated establishing alongside great mechanical works where all the science of mechanics is practically applied in every day labor, technical schools where the young might learn the theory and see the application of great mechanical powers. There could not be a better location in the whole country for the highest development of mechanical skill. With technical schools successfully established Mr. Pullman saw far enough in the future to contemplate a great university.

The great advantages of the geographical location of Pullman city warranted his vast plan; being the centre of the United States commercially, and not far from the centre geographically, he saw no reason why, with scientific works established and with well equipped technical schools, Pullman city should not only teach the nation the way to build up a magnificent class of workmen living under happy and moral conditions, but furnish the country with the most skillful foreman and leading mechanics. To accomplish successfully what Mr. Pullman has undertaken is to carry the world, so far as such men can reach it, to a higher level in civilization.

To do this it was necessary for him to open new avenues for the investment of capital, investments, which as we have said, not only return ample interest in the form of money dividends, but make a grander return in the form of happy homes, and happy hearts. Men must grapple with such en-

terprises in the belief that the life of the laborer should be something more than a weary round of hard toil; and in the belief that in aiding him to help himself and become a better man, a better brother, a better father, and a better citizen, they are rendering him the best possible service, and in the belief that individual charity, that is, merely giving a man something, often does more harm than good.

The general management at Pullman of course partakes of the sentiment of its founder, a broad, comprehensive humanitarian. As we have said, without restrictions upon labor, but, so far as we could see, always with justice; for instance, discharges are made with a view to being just; if one of two men must be discharged, other things being equal, the single man must leave and allow the married man to remain; or, if one of two men must be discharged, and each has a family, and one resides away from Pullman and the other at Pullman, the resident is to be preferred.

All such matters give rise to complaints through superficial consideration, but the even handed justice which prevails is shown by an examination of all sides of the question.

After very careful investigation and the study of Pullman city from the standpoint of the manager, and that of the laborer, the mechanic, the physician, the priest, and from all points of view that we could muster, the question naturally arose, as it might arise in all men's minds who examine such institutions, what are the weak points in the plan? Superficially, we could see at once that the workman had no status as an owner of his home, but we could see that in the early years of Pullman city, if he had such a status it might be the means of his ruin financially. The company owns everything, manages everything; the employes are tenants of the company. This feature will be for some time longer the chief strength of the place, but in this strength lies its weakness. This feature is its strength so long as the industries of Pullman city belong to one great branch, the manufacture of one thing, or the things auxiliary to that manufacture. Now, should the industry of car building collapse or stagnate to any degree, the tenant employe is at liberty to remove at once; he has but to give ten days' notice to vacate his tenancy. He is free to take up his abode where he chooses, without the fear or the fact of any real property going down on his hands. But Mr. Pullman and his company have contemplated this very state of affairs, and are doing all in their power to bring in a diversity of manufactures so that if one kind of goods are not produced another will be.

The industrial operations of the place, through Mr. Pullman's exertions, are being extended to the erection of houses, public works, and public buildings. The manufacture of brick, the capacity of all the works to turn out finish, and all the wood materials of buildings, and the other features mentioned under "Industries," have given the place a diversity of employment and of industry, which is leading it into strong and permanent industrial conditions. The result of these conditions, should the railroads of the country operate their own palace cars, will preserve the industrial integrity of Pullman city.

With these advantages, or, when these advantages come, the tenant employe at Pullman may become the owner of his home. For this purpose a large tract of land has been set aside, and when the time comes will be sold in small lots to the workman, his house built at cost, and he allowed to pay for it on easy terms; then, what would now be a weakness at Pullman will become its strength, and the plan of the city which has been projected on the basis of a population of 100,000 will meet its great success, and these two weak points, the lack of diversified industry and the lack of home ownership, will no longer exist.

To enable this feature of the purchase of homes to be carried out, a savings bank has been established, having now deposits to the amount of about \$100,000. This money is held subject to immediate call whenever the plans are perfected for the purchase of homes, and will be used in loans to the workingman. It is invested on call so as to be perfectly available whenever wanted. These deposits are entirely the savings of the workingmen of Pullman, and made during the period in which the bank has existed.

The Pullman establishment must, we think, impress the most casual observer as rare enough to be remarkable, and good enough to be commendable. Even superficially it presents a novelty and attractiveness which in themselves command approbation, but the closer scrutiny which we were permitted to give it developed the fact that its excellence was by no means superficial, that it is not only as good as it looks, but better, and that every promise has been made more than good.

Physically, it is better for the reason that its underground system is as complete and costly as the improvements upon the surface, so that there is not only a justification for the fair exterior, but a guarantee of its permanence, and of the welfare of the workers and dwellers in the town.

We found the *morale* of the place even better than we expected. Merely external appearances may not clearly indicate social conditions nor the motives and the policy of the management in such an establishment, yet, if the Commissioners did not find that the whole plan was conceived and executed in a spirit of broad and unostentatious philanthropy, our observations and conclusions were at fault throughout. We must regard our investigation as having generously confirmed the good impressions of all those who are predisposed in favor of the Pullman enterprise, and it must disarm those who may have felt some degree of prejudice against it.

In order to arrive at any just estimate of the credit due the projectors of the industrial community under investigation, we were in duty bound to recognize the fact that the company merely proposed to manufacture railway cars for profit; no obligation rested upon them to enter upon any scheme of general beneficence or to jeopardize their financial interests by a costly experiment in the interests of their employes. For the initial disposition in this latter direction, however, they and all men like them deserve praise and encouragement. Having determined that such an experiment might justify itself in a commercial sense as well as on humanitarian grounds, it was still in their option to provide merely comfortable tenements for their men, plain structures for shops, and ordinary facilities for

cleanliness and sanitation, and for these even they would have deserved well, and yet they go much broader and deeper, and decide upon the most perfect methods of drainage for which their site afforded no facilities, and for system of gas and water distribution to every house and apartment. They construct permanent streets and an elaborate system of drainage. Not content with plain buildings they exhaust the architect's skill in designing the greatest variety of form for dwellings suited in size and appurtenances to all grades of employes; they erect costly and beautiful buildings for public uses, the church, library, and market house, public halls, theatre, savings bank, and stores; they furnish a park for field sports, amphitheatre for games, and every facility for recreation, physical and mental; and the place is neatly and attractively ornamented with lawns, shade trees, artificial lakes, fountains and flowers. In brief, they stop at nothing short of a model establishment constructed upon plans which are the result of the widest experience, and the best observation for which modern life affords opportunities.

While all this is done at a considerable outlay of money, which, to the ordinary manufacturer, might seem reckless, and, commercially, at least, unjustifiable, the conviction grew upon us, as the details of this magnificent work became understood, that although no such motive has ever been proclaimed there was really a noble and broad inspiration in the original conception of the undertaking beyond that of merely making the greatest possible amount of money, beyond that of mere personal glorification; an inspiration looking to an actual elevation of the standard of life among the working people who might be fortunate enough to be identified with it. Nothing could be more laudable from our point of view than this, and the Pullman company deserves well of their employes and of all men, not only for what they have accomplished for themselves and their own, but for the conspicuous example they have given the world of the nobler uses of great wealth. It is our view of the case moreover that even if they had attempted and accomplished much less, or even had made great mistakes, they would still deserve commendation for their manifest disposition to recognize the welfare of their employes as of the first concern to themselves. To the growth of such a sentiment among employers, and the practice of it in whatever degree circumstances may permit in smaller establishments, must we look for the real alleviation of the burdens which labor imposes upon those who live by it.

As to the question of earnings in the various grades of employment, and the cost of living within as compared with that outside the community, we are not, as we have already indicated, disposed to insist that the one be greater, and the other less, than elsewhere in order to demonstrate the advantage of the place. We should rather say that were there to be an actual money balance, or not, at the end of the year in favor of the average workman at Pullman, there must be a balance in his favor in all those things which go to make up comfortable and healthful living, in opportunities for the education of children, and their protection from dangerous influences;

in the incentives to self-respect and self-culture, and in all the social, moral, and sanitary influences which surround the life of every one at Pullman.

If the workman at Pullman lives in a "gilded cage," we must congratulate him on its being so handsomely gilded; the average workman does not have his cage gilded. That there is any cage or imprisonment about it is not true, save in the sense that all men are circumscribed by the conditions with which they surround themselves, and imprisoned by the daily duties of life.

It is quite possible that the Pullman community has been organized and developed thus far on a plan as comprehensive as commercial prudence permits, but when the experiment as now outlined shall have become an established success, it would be gratifying to see certain additional features considered, and if feasible introduced for practical test.

To make Pullman the ideal establishment of the theorists, in addition to the option of purchasing homes and the strength which must come from diversified industry, one would naturally expect that when this enterprise shall have survived adversity as well as prosperity, and the wise and beneficent policy now being tested shall have borne its fruit in a permanent community of intelligent and prosperous workingmen, it may then be found possible to advance them to a share of the profits of the business itself. However this may be, we think we are justified in the belief that, as long the present management or the spirit of the present management exists, the beneficent features of this most progressive industrial establishment will be extended as rapidly as circumstances may ripen for them.

Let the model manufactory and the industrial community of Pullman city be commended as they deserve for whatever they are or what they promise to be. Let them be held up to the manufacturers and employers of men throughout the country as worthy of their emulation. Let Mr. Pullman and his coadjutors be assured of the good wishes of all those who seek the advancement of their kind.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,

Chief, Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

JOEL B. McCAMANT,

Chief, Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

HENRY LUSKEY,

Commissioner, Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JAMES BISHOP,

Chief, New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.

H. A. NEWMAN,

Commissioner, Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection.

JOHN S. LORD,

Secretary, Illinois Bureau of Statistics.

WM. A. PEELE, JR.,

Chief, Indiana Bureau of Statistics.

CHAS. F. PECK,

Commissioner, New York Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOHN S. ENOS,

Commissioner, California Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOHN DEVLIN,

Deputy Commissioner, Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

FRANK A. FLOWER,

Commissioner, Wisconsin Bureau of Statistics.

E. R. HUTCHINS,

Commissioner, Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THOS. C. WEEKS,

Chief, Maryland Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

H. A. NEWMAN,

President of Convention.

HENRY LUSKEY,

Secretary.

PART VII.

CONVICT LABOR.

The employment of criminals in the Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, under contract, is a matter that is arousing very great antagonism on the part of the working men and manufacturers alike throughout the State. This feeling regarding contract convict labor is not confined to Iowa. The same sentiment prevails wherever the system exists, and in those States where once it has existed and is now abolished, such abolishment has been largely the result of this sentiment. This State has been and still is a party to three contracts, the duration of which extends to 1890 and 1891. They are as follows:

CONTRACT WITH FORT MADISON CHAIR COMPANY, APRIL 2, 1880.

By articles of agreement entered into this 12th day of April, A. D. 1880, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Fort Madison Chair Company of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part for and in the name of the State of Iowa; now, therefore, be it agreed:

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of nine years from the first day of May, 1880, the labor and service of fifty convicts; also, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1880, the labor and services of fifty additional convicts, all of said one hundred convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part, at the following trades and occupations, viz.: manufacturing chair furniture and coffins.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part, that for the use of labor

during the term of this lease or any part thereof, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, now situated in said prison yard, viz.: numbers one, two, sixteen and fifteen, the latter containing two rooms and the addition to the south end of shop number fifteen, formerly used as a cook-room. All the ground to the width of twelve feet on the west side of shop number one, at present occupied by the said Fort Madison Chair Company, and containing two dry-kilns, and boiler-house, built and owned by them. The east half of the west dry-kiln situated north of shop number seven, one-quarter of cellar under shop number one, at south end of same, and now partly occupied by the party of the second part for foundations to engine, etc. About twenty-eight hundred square feet of the cellar under shop number fifteen, commencing at the north wall of the cellar and extending the full width of the cellar to the south wall (the already existing division wall), and grounds outside the prison walls, commencing sixty feet north of northeast corner of the grounds, leased to the Iowa Farming Tool Company, running east one hundred feet, north one hundred and thirty feet, thence west one hundred feet, thence south one hundred and thirty-five feet to place of beginning.

It is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-three (43) cents per day until October first (Oct. 1st) 1882, and at the rate of forty-five (45) cents per day after October 1, 1882, until the expiration of this contract, for each convict actually employed.

Third—The party of the first part further agrees that the said Fort Madison Chair Company shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all times to instruct said convicts in said trades, and carry in and out all materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve; said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fourth—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned to it, as far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict whose term of service is less than one year shall be assigned on this contract.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be men who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work. In case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part in regard to physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be responsible to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops and for the use of this contract, also, six runners whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for

this contract, and when not engaged in necessary shop duties shall be subject to the control of the contractors.

Eighth—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure as to fire.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, viz.: Ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed, that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified on this and other prison contracts now or hereafter let by authority of the State—also, cooking, cleaning, and other matters necessary, which, in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them—the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted, to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part (within the number herein before specified) shall remain idle for the want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall be liable to pay for the same as if said labor were employed.

Twelfth—No charge shall be made by the State for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part perform his ordinary labor.

Thirteenth—In case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops. Nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until said shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore mentioned within the walls of said prison on contract, nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings and other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the

Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part or their foreman each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday of each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. The said notes shall be payable three months after date and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum at maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in the case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State of Iowa shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen, or convicts, nor shall any material or tool be carried from the shop to the convict's cell for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-second—It is hereby agreed that when this contract is signed by the Warden and approved by the Executive Council, all prior contracts with said Fort Madison Chair Company shall be void and of no effect.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this 12th day of April, A. D. 1880.

{ FORT MADISON
{ CHAIR CO., SEAL. }

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*
FORT MADISON CHAIR CO.,
BY JOSIAH A. SMITH, *President.*
J. M. JOHNSON, *Vice-President.*
W. E. HARRISON, *Superintendent.*
JOHN H. KINSLEY, *Secretary.*

The above contract to take effect on the — day of May, A. D. 1880, is approved and confirmed by the Executive Council this twenty-first day of April, 1880.

JOHN H. GEAR,
J. A. T. HULL,
B. R. SHERMAN,
GEORGE W. BEMIS.

Filed in the office of Secretary of the State of Iowa, this twenty-second day of April, 1880.

J. A. T. HULL, *Secretary of State.*

COPY OF ADDITIONAL CONTRACT FORT MADISON CHAIR
COMPANY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

It is hereby understood and agreed by and between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Fort Madison Chair Company, of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part, as follows, viz.:

First—The State of Iowa hereby lets and hires to the party of the second part the labor and services of twenty (20) able-bodied convicts, now or hereafter confined in the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, in addition to the convicts already contracted for, making ninety-five (95) in all.

Second—The rate per day (of 10 hours) per man, and time and terms of payment for same shall be the same as under the already existing contract between the above parties and all its stipulations, provisions and conditions, shall apply to this contract, except in so far as they are herein modified.

Third—The party of the second part hereby agrees to resign their rights to shop number eleven (11) which they possess under the already existing contract so soon as the State shall give them in lieu thereof, on this contract, an equal number of superficial feet on the floor of the room now used as a dining-room.

Fourth—The State hereby agrees to furnish to the party of the second part the remainder of the present dining-room not mentioned above and in addition thereto the two rooms now used as kitchens; also, about 2,800 square feet of the cellar room below, commencing at the north wall of the cellar and extending the full width of the room; south wall, to the already existing division wall.

Fifth—The State hereby agrees to furnish one (1) lumper free of charge on this contract.

Sixth—This contract shall be in force so soon as the State shall occupy the new dining-room now in process of erection. And it shall expire four (4) years from the first day of October, 1878.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*

FORT MADISON CHAIR CO.

J. M. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

W. E. HARRISON, *Secretary.*

JOSIAH A. SMITH, *President.*

Fort Madison, Iowa, November 2, 1878.

Approved, December 6, 1878.

JOHN H. GEAR:

JOSIAH T. YOUNG.

B. R. SHERMAN

GEORGE W. BEMIS.

CONTRACT WITH THE IOWA FARMING TOOL CO.

By articles of agreement entered into this twenty-fourth day of July, 1880, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa of the first part, and the Iowa Farming Tool Company of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part for and in the name of the State of Iowa; now, therefore, be it agreed.

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of ten years from the first day of April, 1881, the labor and services of (75) seventy-five convicts. Also for the term of nine years and six months from the first day of April, 1881, the labor and services of (40) forty additional convicts, all of said (115) one hundred and fifteen convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (if so many there may be under the specifications hereafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part in manufacturing agricultural implements.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease or any part thereof, the party of the second part shall use the following shops now situated in said prison yard, viz.: Shops number (3) three, (4) four, (5) five, (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, and (9) nine, together with the yard room and fixtures thereon standing north of same (except the eastern division of the west dry kiln) also the north (½) three-fourths of cellar under shop number (1) one, also grounds outside of prison walls, commencing at the southeast corner of prison land (corner of Fourth and Olive streets) running east (100) one hundred feet, thence north (300) three hundred feet, thence west (100) one hundred feet, thence south (800) three hundred feet, to place of beginning.

It is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of (50) fifty cents per day until the expiration of this contract for each convict actually employed.

Third—The party of the first part further agrees that the said Iowa Farming Tool Company shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all times to instruct said convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and carry in and out all materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve, said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fourth—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned it as far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and shall not be bound to take under this contract any

convict whose term of service is less than one year from the time he is assigned, and no convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the assent of the Warden and contractor.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be men who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work. In case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops and for the use of this contract, also several runners, whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for this contract, and when not engaged in necessary shop duties shall be subject to the control of the contractors.

Eighth—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, viz.: (10) ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary shall not be sufficient to supply the full number specified on this and other prison accounts now or hereafter let by authority of the State—also, cooking, cleaning, and other necessary matters which in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them—the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part (within the number hereinbefore specified) shall remain idle for the want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall be liable to pay for the same as if same labor were employed.

Twelfth—No charge shall be made by the State for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read or write, or does not from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part perform his ordinary labor.

Thirteenth—In case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops. Nor shall the State of Iowa be

liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until said shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore mentioned within the walls of said prison, or contract, nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove at the expense of the party of the second part all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings and other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or their foreman, each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday of each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. The said notes shall be payable three months after date and bear interest at the rate of (6) six per cent per annum after maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State of Iowa shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to the convicts' cells for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-second—It is hereby agreed that this contract may be terminated at the option of said party of the second part by giving five months' notice thereof in writing to said Warden and the Executive Council, provided that such termination shall take effect only on payment of all sums and amounts due from the party of the second part by virtue of this contract.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this twenty-fourth day of July, 1880.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*

IOWA FARMING TOOL COMPANY.

By W. H. KIETSINGER, *Supt.*

Approved this December 15, 1880.

JOHN H. GEAR.

J. A. T. HULL.

GEORGE W. BEMIS.

SHOE CONTRACT.

By article of agreement entered into this 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and Henry C. Huiskamp and Herman J. Huiskamp, of Keokuk, Iowa, of the second part:

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have heretofore been made by the party of the second part, for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned; which proposals have been accepted by the parties of the first part, for, and in the name of the State of Iowa. Now, therefore, it is agreed:

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of eight and one half (8½) years from July 15, 1883, the labor and services of ninety (90) able-bodied convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary, at Fort Madison, Iowa, to be employed by said party of the second part, at the following trades and occupations, to-wit:

Manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, boot and shoe pacs, horse collars and saddlery goods. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoemaking and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor and storage of materials during the terms of this lease, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, which shall be kept in good repair by the State, to-wit: shops number ten (10), number eleven (11), number twelve (12), number thirteen (13), and number fourteen (14).

Third—It is agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-five (45) cents per day for each convict.

Fourth—The said party of the second part shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops, at all proper times to instruct the convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and take in and out materials and manufactured articles. Said party may also employ suitable persons to perform whatever is authorized to be done by this article, and generally to superintend the work under this contract. Said contractors and employes being

whilst within the walls of said prison yard subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be able-bodied men, by which term is meant those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work, and in case of any disagreement between the party of the second part and the Warden of the Penitentiary in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State; but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the shops shall be properly warmed by the party of the first part, and the fixtures thereof shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

Eighth—The party of the first part further agrees to furnish the party of the second part with sufficient water for the use of this contract. The party of the first part further agrees to furnish five lumpers or runners, for the purpose of cleaning shops, making and taking care of fires, bringing water and performing the necessary running for this contract; and it is hereby agreed that when said lumpers are not engaged in discharging the above mentioned duties they shall be subject to the order of the party of the second part.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual term for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed that after the Warden shall have selected such number of the convicts as he may deem necessary for cooking, cleaning, sanitary and other purposes pertaining to the care of the prison, and also for shoemaking and tailoring as specified in articles, the remaining convicts shall be apportioned by the Warden among the contractors according to the number to which each is entitled, reference being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors. The State shall not be liable for any deficit under this contract, provided the State shall not transfer convicts to the Additional Penitentiary so as to diminish the number actually employed under this contract below the maximum at the time of such transfer.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number hereinbefore specified shall remain idle for the want of any materials or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of (45) forty-five cents per day for each convict so employed.

Twelfth—No charge is to be made for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or when he does not, from sickness or other causes beyond the control of said party of the second part, perform his ordinary labors.

Thirteenth—In the case of loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damaged to the same, by fire or other casualty, by reason of which

they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any of the labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish other or rebuild said shops, nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until such shops can, within reasonable diligence, be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified within the walls of said prison, nor contract or lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All machinery, tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands employed on this contract.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as practicable when finished, and no article shall be stored in the shop in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in the shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings or other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof; and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or his foreman, each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account to the Warden of the Penitentiary on the first Monday in each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute his promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. Said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum after maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make a settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid thirty days after the same shall become due, then the party of the second part shall, at the option of the party of the first part, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State may resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to convicts' cells for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned to them so far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict shall be assigned to this contract whose term of servitude shall be less than one year when so assigned. No convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the con-

sent of the Warden and the contractors, except as provided in Article ten (10).

Twenty-second—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden, with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-third—It is further agreed that this contract may be terminated at the option of the said party of the second part by giving five months' notice thereof in writing to said Warden and the Executive Council; *provided*, that such termination shall take effect only on payment of all sums and amounts due from the party of the second part, by virtue of this contract.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands, this 26th day of November, 1881.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden*.
HERMAN J. HUISKAMP.
HENRY C. HUISKAMP.

Approved Dec. 27, 1881.

JNO. H. GEAR.
J. A. T. HULL.
E. H. CONGER.

Filed in office of Secretary of State, December 27, 1881.

J. A. T. HULL,
Secretary of State.

It will be seen that these contracts run until 1890 and 1891, excepting the last which may be amended by either party giving five months' notice thereof.

Unquestionably employment should be given the inmates of our prisons. This is necessary upon sanitary as well as humanitarian grounds, but it will be seen by reference to views of individual workingmen later in this report, that very strong objections are raised against this system. It is claimed, and with great justice, that this kind of labor operates very harmfully upon skilled mechanics outside the prison walls. Manufacturers also complain that they are unable to compete with this cheap labor enjoyed by prison contractors. The chief argument in its favor—that it renders the institution nearly self-supporting—is not a logical nor a liberal one. The welfare of the honest citizen who has never been within the prison gate for crime—the industrious, hard-working man or the persevering employer, ought not, in this enlightened age, to be placed in the balance to be weighed by the economy of a State in supporting a penitentiary. I spent a day in examining this phase of prison life at Fort Madison, and the men thus employed seemed as contented—

indeed more so—than any in the prison. Their work, too, was most excellent, and seemingly the very best of materials were used in the manufactured articles. Especially was this noticeable in the boot and shoe department. In conversation with the various foremen it was learned that a large number of the men became proficient in workmanship, and that all do as well as the same number of men elsewhere, unaccustomed to such work.

It has been urged as an objection to this system that the men only get an opportunity to learn certain parts of each trade. This is not valid, however, or if so, it is no more true in the penitentiary than in any large factory. These men (or at least many of them) are frequently changed from one department of work to another—oftener indeed than at free establishments of a like nature, and yet through this entire investigation, and in the reflection upon its results, this query thrusts itself forward and justly demands an answer. These contractors (the State, too,) are receiving the fruits of the labor of these criminals, *but what are their families receiving?* Who is giving bread, and meat, and fuel and clothes to the innocent wives and children of these criminals, many of whom are hungry and illy clad and cold, while the contractors are accumulating wealth at the hands of their husbands and fathers? The one (the families) needy and suffering; the other (the contractors) growing rich and the State indorsing the condition of the one equally with the other! Is this right? Does it comport with the fair record Iowa has written in the past? Is it keeping step with the march of progress toward some thing higher and better and nobler for her citizenship? These appeals which have come to this office from the working men for the abolishment of this system mean something. They are not mere sentiments. They do not come from a morbid and grumbling class of men, but on the contrary, they are the promptings of strong hearts in the breasts of men who have largely made Iowa what she is. And yet in these reflections we are stopped by the practical question: What is the remedy? If the system is abolished, what is to be done with the criminals? Fortunately at the penitentiary at Anamosa the State finds work for its inmates in the great quarries connected therewith, but what of those at Fort Madison? Perhaps the most feasible remedy lies in the employment of convicts under the prison management, the goods manufactured to be sold at market rates, and the profits to accrue partly to the prisoners upon their discharge, partly to their families during incarceration and partly to the

State. Some plan by which convicts should be employed in the manufacture of all the goods which a State might use for its own purposes, thereby throwing the results of convict labor out of the market and the State have the benefit of the immediate results from such manufacture—some such plan as this is feasible. The necessity of reforming the criminal should not be lost sight of. It ought to be the chief aim in prison life. To a certain extent under the system of convict contract labor, crime is placed at a premium. The question is by no means easily answered, the problem not of ready solution. But it is certainly not the policy of the State to hesitate or falter at difficulties in the way if the system is an unjust one. Relief is being afforded in this direction in other States. The statesmanship of Iowa should not be behind that of these States in grappling with this question, and in finding a solution which shall be just to those without the prison walls, as well as to the State and its convicts. I suggest that it is one of the measures of public policy of grave moment, and one urgently demanding the most careful attention and action at the hands of the Legislature. These contracts have yet some time to run, and while the State ought not to look to the renewal of them, it certainly ought at once take steps towards the maturing of such plans so that the convicts will be employed without harm to free workingmen and manufacturers.

To each of the firms holding these contracts with the State, for convicts' work in the Ft. Madison Penitentiary the following questions were sent and replies received:

FORT MADISON CHAIR COMPANY.

No. 1. Please state the class or classes of goods manufactured by you in the Fort Madison Penitentiary?

Answer. Chairs.

No. 2. How many convicts have you under your contract in the manufacture of such goods?

Ans. One hundred.

No. 3. How are the hours of labor per day distributed among the different months of the year?

Ans. This is regulated by the deputy Warden, who aims to average ten hours per day during the year; the longest days running about ten hours and forty minutes, and the short days about forty minutes less than ten hours.

No. 4. Is the amount of labor required of convicts under your contract regulated by task, per day, or week?

Ans. No.

If so, please explain the amount and kind of work required of each convict for the different seasons of the year, and by whom such tasks are adjudged and regulated.

No. 5. Is the requirement of uniform tasks of all convicts under contract without regard to their physical or mental condition, just and fair; and if not, what would you suggest as a measure for their labor?

Ans. It is a difficult subject. A *uniform* task is unjust to the contractor and men, for the slowest man is apt to regulate or fix the amount of the task, by reason of his inability to do more, and because where the labor is involuntary no other convict is willing to do more than the slow one does. We at one time kept a large number of convicts at work caning chairs, and worked with the task system. We afterward took this work out of the prison and did it with free labor, paying for it by the piece. We found we did the work very much cheaper with free labor, mostly boys and girls, and they at the same time earned as much as \$1.00 per day. We would recommend the working industriously of each man from "bell to bell," or the rewarding of the more willing and able workers by allowing them to cease work after doing a reasonable amount, which should be regulated by skilled foremen and prison officials jointly.

No. 6. What amount of capital have you invested in your business in this prison, including machinery, raw and finished materials, and everything appertaining to, and necessary for carrying on your business at the present time?

Ans. One hundred thousand dollars.

No. 7. What amount of this capital is invested in machinery?

Ans. About \$25,000 in machinery, tools and appurtenances, besides buildings, etc.

No. 8. What is the gross value of your products manufactured in this prison last year to Dec. 1, 1883?

Ans. About \$100,000. We have jobbed many goods not made by us, and it is impossible to separate them in our sales; also, this output is only in part the result of convict labor. We employ about 125 free labor hands. We do all our painting and varnishing and finishing with free labor, and find we do it as cheaply as with convict labor. We once finished entirely with convict labor.

No. 9. What is the value of the raw material consumed in the manufacture of such goods?

Ans. It is impossible to separate the material which would properly belong to the convict labor and free labor, as it is all kept together. It is also constantly fluctuating in price, and varies continually with the kinds of goods made.

No. 10. Where are your prison products principally sold?

Ans. In States west of the Mississippi river, and a few east of it, in the States bordering on said river.

No. 11. Are they sold by you at wholesale or retail, or both?

Ans. At wholesale.

REMARKS.

Please make any suggestions you wish on this subject of contract convict labor.

As the subject of convict labor has been agitated of late, we would call attention to the report of the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts in 1880. This shows that only about two per cent of convict labor to 98 per cent of skilled free labor is the proportion employed in the United States, showing clearly that the convict labor contract system, as at present employed, can be no great burden on the free labor unless the convict labor is concentrated on only a few industries. A great many claim that the convict labor concerns, demoralize prices. We know this is not the case. Where the contract system is employed, we, as contractors, pay the market value for the labor, which is regulated by location, shipping facilities, proximity of material, yard room, shop room, discipline, etc., etc. We are employing our own capital and are directly interested in obtaining the highest possible price for our goods and maintaining the tone of the market. The greatest demoralization of the market in our line, from convict labor, comes from institutions not employing the contract system, but working the convicts with paid officials employing State, county or city capital, and lacking experience as manufacturers, owing to constant changes in office. They have no direct interest in profits or losses of the business, and force their goods on the market without regard to present or future prices—eager to realize rapidly, and with the least possible labor and anxiety.

BOOT AND SHOE CONTRACT.

HUISKAMP BROTHERS.

The same questions were asked of this company and the following answers received:

No. 1. Men's heavy and medium weight boots and shoes.

No. 2. Our contract is for 90, but varies from 65 to 98.

No. 3. We pay the State at the rate of ten hours per day, all the year, working long hours in summer and from daylight till dark in winter. Averaged at ten hours.

No. 4. Partly task and partly by the day. As a rule, when we give a task it is about from one half, to two thirds of the amount of labor usually done by outside labor on the same kind and quality of work. On our contract the tasks, when they are given as tasks, are light. We prove this by the amount of extra pay we pay monthly to the convicts, the amount averaging from \$175 to \$200 per month; a great part of this money being earned during the time for which we pay the State. We have only about 30 to 35 men out of the 90 who are expected to do task work, and the tasks have been

made from time to time by the foremen and prison officials, notably, the deputy Warden.

No. 5. It would not be fair, and is not done on this contract. We would suggest that this matter be left to the discretion of the prison physician and the Warden.

No. 6. It is impossible for us to tell the amount of capital, as the goods are sent to our jobbing house in Keokuk, Iowa, and put with the products of our New York factory and eastern purchases. Owing to the nature of our product, and the fact that we must produce goods whether we need or want them or not, a definite amount cannot be named, but we should think that anybody with good credit could run it with \$50 000 capital.

No. 7. About \$9,000.

No. 8. About \$135,000.

No. 9. About \$105,000.

No. 10. In Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania.

No. 11. At wholesale only.

REMARKS.

We can make no suggestions without going into voluminous details, for which we have no time.

THE IOWA FARMING TOOL CO.

E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—In answering the various questions propounded to us, there are many points that suggest themselves to us pertinent to this subject but which we pass over. We would say, however, that among the people generally, there is held a very erroneous opinion regarding the value of convict labor. They simply compare the prices per day paid for convict labor, with those of the free laborer and especially with the skilled mechanic, and in drawing this comparison there is to their minds a wide difference; to them it appears that the prison contractor gets a great deal for a very little, and is a favored party. They do not know, or certainly do not consider that convict labor always brings its market value and sometimes more. Contracts are not let without first advertising in the paper and giving every one a fair chance regardless of their being located in the same State or out of it. They do not consider that in bidding for this labor, too much is often paid; and another fact that very many prison contractors have suffered heavy losses and failed in business because they paid too much for their labor. The proprietor of a free shop hires such men as are desirable, because of their physical and mental ability, or for the skill which they already possess when he hires them. When times are good, he can hire more men and increase his capacity; and when times are hard he can curtail his expenses by running a light force: on the other hand, the prison con-

tractor has tendered him by the Warden, men of ignorance or of no skill whatever, men without trades, as is the case nine times out of ten, men who are both physically and mentally undesirable, because of the life they have been leading. Many of the men barely learn to do their work well, before their term of sentence expires. There is little or no opportunity for enlarging prison works in case of good times, and the prison contractor cannot discharge his men, but must continue to work and pay for them no matter how poor the times are.

Considering these points, and the fact that the convict usually does only about two-thirds of a day's work, the prison contract is not so fine a thing as many imagine. There are other points which we could have touched on had you favored us with a call when you were here in the city.

Very respectfully,

F. J. KIETSINGER,
Treasurer.

The following are the answers from this firm to the same questions asked the others:

No. 1. Hand farming tools, particularly such as forks, hoes, scythe snaths, grain cradles, etc.

No. 2. About 120.

No. 3. The average day's labor is ten hours, longer of course, in summer than in winter; these are determined by the prison deputy warden.

No. 4. In a measure the work is task work, by the day, but varies with the season of the year, and with the character of work. Tasks are generally about one-half, of what is expected of free labor, hardly ever reaching two-thirds; they are adjudged and regulated in a measure by the convict.

No. 5. The physical and mental condition of the convicts are important elements and always given consideration; under like conditions we think the convict should be required to do at least three-fourths as much as a free laborer; considering that his hours while out of the shop, are passed in resting, he is able to do more than the average free laborer.

No. 6. The capital stock of this company is \$100,000.

No. 7. In round numbers, \$30,000.

No. 8. Our yearly sales are about \$150,000.

No. 9. This is difficult to answer for the reason that we employ from 40 to 60 hands (citizens) outside our prison contract, working on the raw material before it goes to our prison shops, and also on the goods partly completed by our prison labor.

No. 10. In the territory between Buffalo and Denver, and between Manitoba and Mexico.

No. 11. To the wholesale trade.

The following figures are submitted from a report from Hon. John I. Perry, of N. Y., on "Prison Labor and Tables showing the proportion of convict to citizen labor in the prisons of New York and of the United States," published in 1885:

The State prisons and State penitentiaries in the United States, in and outside of which productive labor is performed by convicts, are as follows:

19 State prisons.

29 State penitentiaries.

1 Reformatory.

49 Containing	29,981 men.
	649 women.
Total	30,630

The minor penal institutions in which such labor is more or less performed in a somewhat desultory manner by tramps, drunkards, petty thieves and other short-time men, are:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
33 County jails, containing	3,428	433	33	1
9 County penitentiaries, containing	3,655	690	....	....
10 Houses of correction, containing	2,580	582	765	84
10 Houses of refuge, containing	845	239	2,457	496
2 Houses of industry, containing	701	334	215	11
64	11,209	2,278	3,470	592
Total				17,549

The reformatory institutions in which some labor of this character is performed by women and children, in connection with farming and schooling, are:

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
13 Reform schools, containing	69	3,020	146
9 Industrial schools, containing .....	...	913	425
3 Houses of reformation	298	453	14
25	962	4,386	585
Total			5,333

To recapitulate—

49 State prisons and State penitentiaries, containing	30,630
64 County jails and county penitentiaries, houses of correction, etc., containing	17,549
45 Reformatories, containing	5,333
138 Total	53,512
The number of adult males	41,190
The number of adult females	3,289
The number of male children	7,866
The number of female children	1,177
Total	53,512

There are few institutions in which no productive labor is performed, which are not included in this statement

Of the 80,630 prisoners before mentioned, 20,174, or 65 8-10 per cent, are under 31 years of age.

Is not the cause of this sad showing a legitimate subject for inquiry by this Legislature?

The United States Bureau of Statistics reports that during the past seven years 247,949 skilled mechanics have been added to our population from foreign countries. They have taken the place, to a large extent, of our native boys, who have been denied the privilege of American freemen to acquire trades by arbitrary rules, which are anything but democratic in their character. This is a growing and dangerous evil that statesmen cannot much longer ignore.

In the matter of education, I have only been able to get returns in regard to 24,522 convicts confined in 43 prisons. Of those confined in 36 prisons, mostly white,

74 7-10 per cent.....	can read and write.
7 5-10 per cent.....	can read only.
17 8-10 per cent.....	can do neither.

Of those confined in 7 prisons, mostly black—

18 9-10 per cent.....	can read and write.
21 6-10 per cent.....	can read only.
59 5-10 per cent.....	can do neither.

Of the total number, white and black, confined in 43 prisons—

59 5-10 per cent.....	can read and write.
11 5-10 per cent.....	can read only.
29 per cent.....	can do neither.

The industrial habits of the convicts, previous to arrest, is a pertinent inquiry. In forty-two State prisons and penitentiaries reported under this head, we find that—

6,189, or 25 per cent.....	had trades before arrest.
23,774, or 95 9-10 per cent.....	} nominally, at least, had trades or other honorable occupation.
1,014, or 4 1-10 per cent.....	
	had no occupation.

30,977 100

These figures are based upon the statements made by the convicts, and are published in the annual reports of the institutions. It is not probable, however, that 96 per cent were actually engaged in productive labor at the time of their arrest.

OCCUPATION BY GEOLOGICAL DIVISIONS.

	Prisons.	Contract.	Public ac- count.	Piece price.	Lease.	Prison duties.	Idle and at school.	Sick.	Total.
New England States.....	47	1,293	1,647	607	445	2,244	860	355	7,451
Middle States	33	6,287	3,213	952	.....	3,146	1,259	467	15,324
Southern States.....	20	2,110	250	160	9,594	1,405	613	347	14,479
Western States	38	6,888	2,982	638	199	4,110	1,101	340	16,258
	138	16,578	8,092	2,357	10,238	10,905	3,833	1,509	53,512

PART VIII.

STRIKES AND ARBITRATION.

Strikes may properly be divided into two classes, aggressive and defensive.

They are disputes between capital and labor, and have been part of the history of humanity.

As long as the present relations exist between the employer and the employed these conflicts will also exist.

To presume that these troubles always arise from insincerity or insufficiency of motive on the part of the wage-worker is simply absurd. The truth is that workingmen are right in believing that they ought to have a reasonable share of the benefits derived from their handiwork, and as a result of that handiwork, from the accumulated wealth of industrial enterprises.

It is also true that it is a rarity indeed that an employer advances wages in the midst of speedy wealth accumulation.

Again, it is true that workingmen as a rule are averse to strikes, rarely going into them voluntarily, for experiences—bitter ones, too—have taught them that such methods are terribly expensive in settling difficulties between them and their employers. But the intensely intricate relations between the two—capital and labor—a relationship poorly understood by both parties, render disputes of this character almost unavoidable.

Mr. Aldrich in his charming story of "Stillwater Tragedy" has aptly as well as humorously described this relationship in the following colloquy between two characters during a strike at the manufacturing berg of Stillwater:

"William," said Stevens meditatively, "do you know about the Siamese twins?"

"What about 'em—they're dead, ain't they?" replied Durgin with surprise.

"I believe so; but when they was alive if you was to pinch one of those fellows the other fellow would sing out. If you was to black the eye of the left hand chap the right hand chap wouldn't have been able to see for a week. When either of 'em fetched the other a clip he knocked himself down. Labor and capital is jined just as those two was."

And this is true, and only when the wage worker and the capitalist—the representative of labor and the representative of capital—understand perfectly that the two are "jined"—that they are reciprocal—the one absolutely depending upon the other, and vice versa—only then will strikes cease to embitter the lives of both classes.

If it is right that the capitalist shall conduct his business as to best subserve the interests of himself and his family, it is just as right that the wage worker shall conduct his with the same ends in view. He is a partner in production. He is a wealth producer as well as his employer. The ceaseless tendency to centralization of capital, to individual financial prosperity, to labor-saving machinery and improved methods of production—these are undeniably shrinking the individuality of the wage worker, and as rapidly as this occurs, combinations are being formed to counteract this tendency, and this is perfectly natural, thoroughly human, no matter how disastrous may be the results.

It is a popular belief that strikes nearly always arise from trades-unions. It is not the province of the writer to discuss the merits or demerits of these organizations. It is preferred that that the workmen should speak for themselves upon this point. (See views of workmen). But that this is an error is true, and in justice to these unions it should be corrected. Some of the most powerful and formidable strikes of history have been simply popular outbursts. They are generally the results of an enlightened condition of labor. Workingmen are beginning to study the markets. They are familiarizing themselves with the prices of commodities which come from their hands and their brains. In many of the Assemblies of Knights of Labor, statistics relative to prices and cost of production are being carefully and systematically gathered, thus forming a basis upon which reasonable demands are made.

Bold indeed must be the man who advocates strikes, and such

boldness is not possessed by the writer, yet it is his belief that the division between labor and capital is far too wide, and that in a very large number of cases the demands made by the former are just and based upon reasonable grounds. I regard it as a happy omen that the side of the workingmen on these questions is engaging the public consideration much more closely than formerly and there is a growing disposition to deal with these strikes in a more practical and satisfactory way. This fact is established—that under the present *regime* the workingmen as individuals have but little, if any power to enforce a claim for better pay or a better condition of surrounding circumstances, other than concerted and combined acts of compulsion. As has been suggested, this is an expensive and unhappy method, and fortunately for Iowa we have had few serious disturbances of this character. By reference to the table prepared from reports from manufacturers, coal operators, etc., it will be seen that a few strikes and most of these generally of minor character and short duration, have occurred in our State.

Of those of greater magnitude and demanding special mention here, may be noticed the following: The first was that of the printers in the *State Leader* office of this city. It was of short duration, but aroused considerable bad feeling among those connected with the office. The following circular in this connection explains itself. It is the position of the Union as advanced by them:

TO THE PUBLIC.

DES MOINES, July 24, 1884.

Owing to the misrepresentations of the circumstances of the difficulty between the *Leader* and Des Moines Typographical Union No. 118, the Union feels bound, in justice to itself, to make a true statement of the controversy.

1. Some three months ago Mr. J. F. Garretty, during a difficulty with his men, entered into the following agreement: "That if you will go back to work and get out my paper I will guarantee to you that I will discharge no man connected with or having anything to do in this 'walk-out,' and will at no future time employ any non-Union man or men, and that the 'chapel' shall have entire control of the mechanical departments of my office."

2. That in violation of this agreement, he did, on the 15th of July, discharge a Union man and engage in his stead a non-Union man.

3. That the Union men refused to work and "walked out," but upon Mr. Garretty's promise, upon his honor as a man, that on the following day he would discharge the non-Union man and thereafter run a strictly Union office, the men went back to work.

4. That upon the following day, after trying in vain to secure non-Union men, he refused to comply with his promise of the preceding day, and the Union men employed by him, by a unanimous vote of the "chapel" walked out, and were by a unanimous vote of a full Union meeting assembled, sustained in their action.

5. The whole matter is the outcome of violated pledges and broken promises on the part of Mr. Garretty, and no outside influences have been brought to bear upon the Union in this matter. All reports to the contrary are false.

EXECUTIVE BOARD D. M. T. U. No. 118.

A number of the men did not participate in this strike and for this cause were expelled from the Union. Mr. Ayers, one of those expelled, has courteously replied to a letter from this office, which is perhaps all that is necessary to publish relative to this trouble:

DES MOINES, January 12, 1885.

HON. E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner of Statistics*:

It would be gross want of courtesy to yourself and to the office you hold, further to delay acknowledgment of your request, repeatedly made, for a statement in regard to the strike of the compositors in the *Daily Leader* office in this city last July. Probably if I had had leisure immediately after the occurrence I would have entered somewhat fully into the matter. But the coolness of thought that comes after six months, generally leads to a more dispassionate view, and I am now convinced that no useful end can be attained, either of interest to the State or the men engaged in the disputes that succeeded the strike, by a narration of the circumstances. I think it best to say merely that the twenty men who were expelled from Des Moines Typographical Union still have the conviction that their view was correct, both as affecting their relations with the employing class and their own self respect, and that all, so far as I know, have been employed steadily ever since at wages that will undoubtedly average \$3 a day for all who were so peremptorily expelled.

I have the honor to be respectfully yours,

L. L. AYERS.

Another strike was among the miners of What Cheer. The history of this strike may be briefly summed up as follows: The date of the commencement was Oct. 15, 1884. Five hundred miners were engaged in it. These men thought the price given them was too little, it being three cents per bushel. Their demand was for three and a half cents, and at one time very serious trouble seemed imminent. Some of the militia were held in readiness to proceed to What Cheer, but after six weeks a compromise was effected by

which the miners received three and one fourth cents per bushel, and the men resumed work, since which time perfect quiet has been maintained.

The third strike of moment was among the miners at Angus, and which was by far the most serious. Below is given as accurate an account of this as it was possible to procure at that time, Dec. 15, 1884.

THE OPERATORS' SIDE.

MR. GAYLORD'S STATEMENT.

Mr. E. W. Gaylord, the manager of the Standard Coal Comany, said substantially: In order to get at the real foundation of matters, we shall be obliged to go back to the 16th of August, 1883, when the second meeting of the operators and miners was held in the Exposition Building in Des Moines. At that meeting the question of arbitration was brought up, and the whole Angus field, with the exception of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, were in favor of arbitration. It was found that this railroad company at Excelsior, the Northwestern Railroad Company at Muchakinoock, McNeill & Durfy at Oskaloosa, the Whitebreast companies at Cleveland and Kirkville, and the Star and Cory companies would not be bound by the action of the Association, nor would they submit to the arbitration plan. This, of course, put a different aspect upon the measure, and it was a matter of considerable discussion. The miners took the position, and passed a resolution at their meeting, to the effect that the operators, or that portion of them which had taken part in the last joint convention and also participated in this one, they considered their friends, and they would aid them in their competition with outside operators, and do all in their power to make their business successful, and further, that they deprecated strikes, because it was a losing affair on both sides.

In October, 1883, the miners of Angus made a demand for an increase of wages, and the matter was carried to the board of arbitration for settlement, and the increase was allowed and paid so for the next two months. At the time the miners' resolution was spoken of, it was thrown out. It was then found that the operators could not compete with the outside companies, and the miners were asked to reduce prices, which they refused, and the matter was again taken before the board of arbitration, with the same result as before. The operators became satisfied that the miners did not intend to carry out the resolution adopted in regard to protection against outside companies, and the operators here then pulled out altogether. This was in February of the present year. During the entire winter of 1883-4 the Angus operators had paid twenty-five cents per ton more than those at What Cheer and Oskaloosa. The operators acknowledged that they should pay 12½ cents per ton more than those at the two places named, on account of the thinner veins, and at this price they did not have any

trouble to keep their mines full of men. In the spring the rate was reduced 25 cents per ton, and What Cheer and Oskaloosa reduced 12½ cents per ton, which made a fair rate and the same as before the winter prices. The operators informed the miners that they would retain and keep the price at 12½ cents per ton above Oskaloosa and What Cheer.

Last September a demand was made by the miners for an increase of 12½ cents per ton. The reply was that they would make the raise if Oskaloosa and What Cheer would do the same, and if they did so, the Angus operators would at any time increase the rate promptly without asking. No demand was made at Oskaloosa in the price of mining, and no change has yet been made at that point. On October first, the operators were informed that if the miners' demand for 12½ cents per ton more pay was not granted they would go out, and did so. At What Cheer, on October first, a demand was made for the same increase as at Angus, and on the 15th the miners at that point went out, and remained out until the 15th of November. A compromise was then made at an increase of 6½ cents per ton, and the miners went to work. The Angus operators then made an offer to increase prices, the same as What Cheer, which the miners' committee refused.

After the increase or compromise of 6½ cents had been rejected, the operators began hiring and bringing in new men, who had offered to work at the prices offered to the strikers. Up to this time about two hundred and fifteen men had been brought in. By indirect threats and actions these new men were deterred from going to work, and large bodies of the strikers, women, etc., met them and escorted them out of town. The first escort party numbered about three hundred men and women, led by a band, with banners flying, showed fourteen men the way out of town. The second escorting party consisted of about the same number, but with more women, with their band and flag, informed the next arrival of recruits that they would not be allowed to go to work there, and forced them to leave. One hundred and two miners arrived in the next importation and they were summarily dealt with.

When the offer was made by the operators to the miners of a compromise by an increase of 6½ cents per ton, instead of 12½ cents, as asked by the miners, a printed circular was issued. Mr. Lochray, one of the executive committee of the miners, informed them that the committee was appointed by the miners to do all their business and act for them, and also gave instructions to call no meetings until their demands were acceded to, and so they could not, without being treacherous to their fellow workmen, unless the 12½ cents asked for was granted. As What Cheer had settled their strike by a compromise of 6½ cents, the Angus operators felt disposed to do the same thing. But as they had been informed that no meeting could be called on a compromise, they were obliged, in order to reach the men themselves, to make the offer by printed circular, which they had posted.

The following is the circular:

NOTICE! NOTICE!

Work having been resumed at What Cheer on the basis of 6½ cents per ton advance, the undersigned will open their pits for work on Monday morning, December 1st, and will pay 93½ cents per ton for mining coal until April 1, 1885. Such men as desire to resume work are requested to be on hand promptly at the call of the whistle Monday morning.

STANDARD COAL CO.

CLIMAX COAL CO.

ARMSTRONG BROS.

KEYSTONE COAL CO.

Angus, November 26, 1884.

Since this circular was issued, fully two-thirds of the strikers have expressed a willingness to go to work, but they were told by the Executive Committee that it would not be safe for them to do so.

Mr. Gaylord was asked how it was that the last gang of men who arrived, and who were then at work in the Keystone mine, were not run out of town by the strikers. He replied, that in getting the last lot he took pains in selecting a foreman, instructing him to hire no men but Scandinavians, and men that he knew personally, and also ordering him to explain everything particularly to them before hiring. This last lot were hired and given the option of \$1.75 per day or 87½ cents per ton. These men signed a contract before leaving Minneapolis, of which the following is a copy:

In consideration of the Standard Coal Company furnishing transportation from Minneapolis to Angus, we the undersigned agree to go to Angus, and work in such coal mines, and at such work as their agent may direct, and continue working for not less than one month at the rate of \$1.75 per day or 87½ cents per ton, as each of us may select. If at \$1.75 per day, the employer to furnish all tools excepting miners' lamps and oils. We also fully understand that there is a strike in that field. We also agree to deposit our baggage with the foreman as further security for transportation furnished.

The Eagle mine at Angus is controlled by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and is engaged in getting out coal for the use of that road only, and is paying ninety cents per ton for mining. They do not allow their miners to affiliate with the others and they will discharge any one found doing so. Their men were informed that if they did not take the ninety cents offered, the company would close up the Eagle mine and take all their coal from their other mines in the Oskaloosa field. Twice have the strikers succeeded in getting the men at this mine to leave it, but each time they returned on the next day and went to work.

THE MINERS' SIDE.

W. H. THOMAS,

one of the principal members of the Striking Miners' Executive Committee, was next seen, and his statement is condensed. He said: The trouble commenced in November, 1883, when we asked for a raise of 12½ cents per ton for mining. The operators objected, and the matter was left to the arbitration committee and a decision was rendered in favor of the miners, and this rate was to continue until the 1st of April, 1884. In February the operators withdrew the 12½ cents raise and the matter was again submitted to the arbitration committee. The following is their finding in this case:

The undersigned to whom was submitted the demand of the operators of Angus for a reduction of one-half cent per bushel, for mining coal, have considered the statements of the respective parties, and are of the opinion, that upon the facts submitted the said price shall remain as it is until the 1st day of April, 1884, that is, 4½ cents per bushel.

Signed:

S. A. FLAGLER,
THOMAS BECK,
JOHN SNEDDON,
JOHN BOULGER.

Approved: C. B. ROUNDS.

When the committee returned to Angus the operators said they could not possibly pay the price, although they were the parties who solicited the arbitration. The miners accepted the terms of \$1 per ton instead of \$1.12½, as awarded them. On April 1st of the present year the miners again submitted to another reduction of 12½ cents per ton, making the price 87½ cents. This price held good until October 1st last, with the mines running from four to eight days per month during the summer. On the 1st day of October the miners asked for an increase of 12½ cents, thus making a concession of 12½ cents from the winter prices of the previous year. The operators preemptorily refused and the strike was immediately inaugurated. On the 29th day of November, the operators offered a compromise of 6½ cents per ton by posting notices. The miners ignored these notices, as they did not consider the offer of the operators as being made in a business-like manner. For when the strike was inaugurated an executive committee of nine was appointed by the miners to transact any and all business on behalf of the miners of this district, and notices to that effect were inserted in both the Angus papers, the *Times* and *Black Diamond*. If the miners had accepted the 6½ cents per ton compromise, for the months from December to April, they could not have earned their living. If the regular number of miners were kept at work in the mines, this compromise price might be all right; but when business is good the pits are crowded with men, and good miners can earn but \$1.85 to \$1.75 per day.

On the 11th (Thursday) the day the troops were called for, the only trouble was caused by William Morris, an itinerant Methodist minister, at

the Keystone No. 2 mine, in making some remarks to the striking miners said: That if those men who were hired to work there would not come away peaceably, he would take them away (meaning the new men that they had corralled in the boarding house).

The miners' executive committee have quelled all disturbances of any kind themselves, and the men place implicit reliance in their committee to do so. The men in no instance have violated the confidence they have placed in the committee. The committee in inducing them to leave here, have presented their side of the case to them, the operators having the same privilege, and the parties were left to decide what they would do. In all instances, except the last, (the men now at work in the Keystone mine) have the men left on their own accord. No threats have been made to any new men arriving here.

When the strike commenced there were 1,010 miners at work in the Angus field, but there is now (Dec. 15th) left here only about 500. As was suggested when these strikes occur, foreigners are imported from other places who are willing to work at low wages. This was done at Angus and the following will illustrate the plan as well as the subject of contract foreign labor. It is a copy of a ticket furnished the men brought from Minneapolis to take the place of the Angus miners:

FRONT.

No.	Northwestern Employment Office,
	Minneapolis.....188..
Name.....	
To.....	
For.....	
Time.....	CHAS. NELSON, <i>Proprietor</i> .

BACK.

Notice:

Parties going on railroads are requested to have this ticket in sight at the depot, and be there on said time (on other side) or forfeit all claims thereof. Work guaranteed or fees refunded, provided this is properly signed by the parties to whom this should be presented.

Void after Nov. 10, 1884.

THE MILITIA CALLED.

On the 12th and 13th the Governor of the State received several telegrams from the Deputy Sheriff of Greene county, urging that

troops be sent to Angus to preserve the peace. Only in obedience to repeated and urgent demands of this character from proper officers, did His Excellency accede to the call.

On the morning of the 14th the train pulled out of the Fort Dodge depot, in this city, carrying two companies of militia, ordered by the authorities to proceed to Angus to the scene of the reported troubles in the mines there. Arriving at Angus the cars containing the troops were immediately transferred to the scenes of the disturbance—the Keystone mines—which are located about four miles from the Angus depot, in Greene county. The whole line of six miles of side track was traversed without seeing a person.

After a short consultation between Adjutant-General Alexander and the peace officers, on the ground, it was decided to leave the Stuart company (one company being from that city), at the mine and return the Governor's Guards at once. This was accordingly done, and thirty of the company from Stuart remained six days, and ten of them fourteen days.

On the morning of the 16th, the following protest was presented to the Governor:

To the Honorable Governor of the State of Iowa, BUREN R. SHERMAN:

WHEREAS, It has been falsely reported to you by the deputy sheriff of Greene county, Iowa, that there is a riot in progress at Angus, and that he is overpowered by a mob; and

WHEREAS, State troops have this day been shipped in here; and

WHEREAS, There is no lawlessness on the part of miners or other citizens of Angus, and we believe the troops are brought here for the purpose of unlawful intimidation of the citizens of Angus; and

WHEREAS, Nothing has been done to excite a riot except such acts by the operators as calling for troops, we, the undersigned citizens of Angus, beg hereby to enter our protest against the disgrace thus forced upon peaceable and lawabiding citizens, and ask that the said troops be at once withdrawn.

Sixty-seven signatures were appended to the protest, and among them were the mayor of the city, postmaster, and all of the leading citizens of the place.

During this time the following injunction was served upon a number of miners:

WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

Keystone Coal Company, plaintiff, vs. William J. Davis and others, defendants. In the Circuit Court of Boone county, Iowa. To the defendant Henry Whitney:

WHEREAS, The plaintiff, the Keystone Coal Company, has filed its petition in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Boone county, duly sworn to, making Henry Whitney *et al.* defendants therein, and praying that they be restrained from coming upon the following described lands of plaintiff's, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section 25 and the northwest quarter of section 26, in township 82, range 29, in Greene county, Iowa, and from in any manner whatever interfering with the employes of plaintiff's, or any such that they may hereafter employ, in their labors in the coal mines located on said premises, *and from in any manner persuading, or attempting to persuade, any such employes by threats, or violence, or otherwise, to not perform labor for plaintiff in said mines;* and

WHEREAS, the said injunction has been ordered and allowed by Hon. D. D. Miracle, Judge of the Circuit Court of Boone county, Iowa, on the filing of bond, with sureties, pursuant to said order, which has been done; and

WHEREAS, Said order has been complied with, and such bond filed and sureties approved; now, therefore, you, the said Henry Whitney, defendant aforesaid, your agents and servants are hereby strictly enjoined from coming upon the northwest quarter of section 25, and northwest quarter of section 26, in township 82, range 29, in Greene county, Iowa, and from in any manner whatever interfering with the employes of plaintiff's or any such that they may hereafter employ, in their labor in the coal mines, located upon said premises; and from in any manner persuading, or attempting to persuade, any such employes by threats or violence, or otherwise, to not perform labor for plaintiff in said mines, until the further order of our Circuit Court in the premises. And this injunction you will observe under the penalty of the law.

Witness, J. Judson Snell, Clerk of said court, with the seal thereof hereto affixed, at Boonesborough, in said county of Boone, State of Iowa, this 8th day of December, 1884.

J. JUDSON SNELL, *Clerk.*

The language contained in the words italicised above seems rather singular. That men shall not be allowed "to persuade or attempt to persuade" their fellow men, in proper ways, seems far from liberty.

There were twenty-five men arrested and taken to the justice's court at Jefferson. A change of venue was had, and at Grand Junction they were dismissed. They returned home and were at once re-arrested, and again taken to Jefferson. Again a change of venue

was taken to a justice living four miles in the country. As the case could not be tried at once, their attorney asked that the men be released, to which the justice assented, provided Mr. Foster (an operator) did not object. Mr. Foster said they could be released at Jefferson, but he would not transport them back to Angus. The men refused, and they were placed in a boarding house in Jefferson, at the expense of Greene county. Upon their second trial they were again acquitted.

On the 25th, thirty-six men were at work at Keystone Mine No. 2, nineteen at Standard, and eight at Climax.

Matters remained in this condition for days, but all the time there was a deep undercurrent of dissatisfaction. Bitter mutterings were heard, threats occasionally fell from angered lips, and on Jan. 7th, at about 5:30 o'clock, twenty-eight men, who were returning from work at the Standard mine, escorted by John McKay, superintendent of that mine, were intercepted by a mob variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred men. The mob came in from opposite sides, overpowering the miners, whom they began cuffing and kicking and dragging by the arms, and otherwise hustling them out of town. One man was knocked down and left, with his face badly bleeding, lying on the track. He was helped up and hurried along with his fellows, who were being driven from town in an easterly direction, as fast as a man holding each arm and one or two kicking and cuffing could take them. They were taken a distance of about two miles in this manner, where they were left by the mob, who started for Snake Creek.

The mob attacked a house at Snake Creek where eight of the working miners were lodging. They received word by telephone from the mayor that the mob was coming, and were well armed, and when the mob made the assault on the building and began breaking in the doors, firing began from the inside, and a regular battle ensued, the firing being kept up rapidly for some minutes by both parties. One man inside, named Munson, was shot through the left lung and instantly killed, and two were badly wounded. The remaining five left the building on the run, firing back at the mob. As they went the mob then started back to the town, carrying several of their own number, who were killed or badly wounded.

The mayor of the city became thoroughly alarmed, and sent the following dispatch:

Sheriff Eagleson, Jefferson.—Riot at Keystone No. 2. One man killed. Come and bring a posse.

[Signed]

D. J. MORRIS.

On January 9th, an inquest was held on the body of Munson, and the jury brought in a verdict that he was "killed by a gunshot wound at the hands of the mob." A legal body's confession of a disgraceful and disastrous proceeding, with a terrible ending.*

Part of the Lincoln Guards were taken by the sheriff of Boone county, and conveyed to the above scene and remained several days, perhaps thus preventing a repetition of mob violence.

A SETTLEMENT.

In April last an arrangement was reached by operators and miners in part of the mining camps at Angus, by which harmonious work it is hoped may be prosecuted. This is published below. It will be noticed that the language in the latter part of the proposition looks to some legislative action this winter, and such action undoubtedly means that in relation to the screen.

April 1st the smaller banks shut down for a week to await a settlement. The Armstrong mine posted notice that work would continue at 87½ cents (last summer's price) until further notice. Mr. Gaylord, of the Standard, called a meeting of his men, and the matter was discussed in a friendly way. The result was the following proposition for

A SLIDING SCALE.

To the Miners employed by the Standard Coal Company:

GENTLEMEN—We propose the following scale of prices for the ensuing year, ending April 1, 1886:

First. That the prices paid by the Company for mining shall be based on the average net price received at the pit for all lump coal sold during the month. That is, that the average selling price for each month shall determine the price of mining for each month.

Second. The minimum price will be 85 cents per net ton.

Third. If the selling price average \$1.65, and not over \$1.75 per ton, lump coal, the price of mining shall be 87½ cents per ton, and if over \$1.75 per ton, 40 per cent of the amount over the \$1.75 shall go to the miner until a maximum price of \$1.25 per net ton shall be reached.

This proposition is made with the understanding that you agree and pledge your word of honor that if you accept it you will work for one year under its rules, unless some act of legislation should make it illegal. Then, and in that case only, this agreement shall be void to the parties.

* Parties were arrested for this murder, and are in jail awaiting trial.

It is also understood and requested that you shall select one or two good, honest men who are employed by the company to examine our books and determine what the net selling price is, and their decision, with my approval, shall be final, and all payments made on that basis.

E. W. GAYLORD,
Manager Standard Coal Co.

The Standard men refused to bind themselves until a meeting of the district had indorsed the contract. A mass meeting was accordingly called, which, after some discussion, approved the contract, providing the forty per cent advance should begin at \$1.70 instead of \$1.75. The contract was returned to Mr. Gaylord with the request for this modification, which was agreed upon.

The Climax men continued work at 87½, last summer's price; as this company mines exclusively for the railway company by which it is owned, no scale can be fixed.

STRIKE AT CENTERVILLE.

In former years it has been the custom with the operators at this point to reduce wages on March 1st from \$1 to 87½ cents per ton and to thus continue till October succeeding. This has generally been satisfactory, and few strikes have marred the lives of workingmen in Appanoose county. This year (1885) they notified the miners that the wages would be reduced from April 1st to 80 cents per ton instead of 87½ cents, as heretofore. The men, to the number of 325, at once (April 1st) ceased working, and although one operator made a partial concession and the prospects seemed at one time good for a settlement, it fell through, and the miners did not resume work. This unfortunate condition continued for several weeks, when work was resumed at 80 cents per ton.

A similar strike occurred at Brazil, in the same county, the particulars of which are not in possession of this office.

COSTS.

The cost of these strikes in dollars and cents can hardly be estimated. Take the one at Angus for instance. The cost to the city, county, State and operators alike was very great. What was all this to the regiment (a thousand strong) of miners and their families? Hon. Carroll D. Wright in one of his reports of the labor statistics of Massachusetts says:

“Dr. Watt in his little book ‘Work and Pay,’ has made a calcula-

tion showing how long a striker, if successful, must work at the advanced wages to recover the sum lost while idle. Suppose he strikes for five per cent increase. Assuming the weekly wages to be two per cent of that of a working year it will take 1 3-5 years to make up for one months' wages lost; 3 1-5 years for two months lost; 4 1-5 years for three months lost, and so on."

Apply this calculation to the Angus strikers—to their loss of work. This was against 12½ cents reduction and the miners lost 97 days' wages.

How does the advantage gained compare with such a loss? This is the view all sides should look at. It is the one practical view to take. Look at the deplorable strike among the coal miners of the Hocking Valley, Ohio, for example. The losses sustained by the strike in that Valley since June 27, 1884, was as follows; The loss of trade to the members of the Board of Trade and coal companies was \$1,630,000; loss to business men outside the Board, \$350,000; loss of freight to railroads centering at Columbus, \$1,100,000; loss to furnaces in the valley, \$225,000; the aggregate losses are \$4,011,000. Of this it is estimated that the loss to the city of Columbus amounted to \$3,511,000.

It is not within the province of the Commissioner to decide as to the right or wrong of this Angus strike, nor could he after careful examination and no little personal knowledge. As a class, the miners at that place have always been regarded as among the most frugal, industrious and temperate in the State. Twice did they submit to arbitration and each time did the arbitrators decide in their favor, and both times did the operators retreat from those decisions.

Was this right? A thousand working men, a large part of them with families—some of them with little homes but partially paid for, mortgaged to the company—agreeing that the matter of dispute should be settled by arbitration, upon which board their opponents were represented equally with them, and then because that case was decided in their favor, to be shut out from work, with capital standing by bolting the doors to their very means of sustenance! "It does not take the wolf long to reach the poor man's door when it is left ajar."

The Commissioner had heard much regarding the absence of strikes among the coal miners at Streator, Illinois, and the proprietor of the mines there was written to, and herewith is presented his reply:

STREATOR, ILL., January 26, 1885.

E. R. HUTCHINS, ESQ., *Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 8th inst. will say that this coal field was opened up in 1868 and 1869 by a railroad being built for an outlet for the coal. There was three or four hundred acres platted for a town. The company being owners of the same, attached an improvement, or as was afterward termed a building contract, to each lot that was sold. Said building to be not less than 16x24, frame, set on stone foundation, with shingle roof, and to be built within a year from date of contract.

The price of \$75.00 was charged for a lot, on monthly payments of \$10 per month, but when purchaser would improve lot by building, and requested it, the monthly payments were deferred and he allowed to pay on the improvements. This plan insured all lots sold to be improved.

There was no coercion on the part of the company about employees buying lots, but a portion of them at first bought because they thought it would assist them to obtain work and believed they were paying the \$10 per month to obtain employment.

Our town grew rapidly, and many of the lots bought by employees advanced in price from 100 to 150 per cent in a short time. This, connected with a home of their own and not to pay rent, soon created a desire to all new comers to do likewise.

There are from three to four thousand miners employed in this field, and and three-fourths of them are owners of the houses they live in—taking interest in the municipal affairs of our town public improvements—our churches, schools and society. We think the tendency of a man owning his home is to improve him as a citizen.

Our companies at this place have always been liberal with employees regarding wages as circumstances would allow, and general harmony prevails between them and employees.

Yours truly,

M. J. LUTHER.

I submit this grave question of strikes demands most serious consideration and an impartial remedy at the hands of the law-makers of Iowa. How shall such disputes be dealt with? George Eliot wrote the truth in Felix Holt's address to the workingmen when she said, "to discriminate between the evils that energy can remove and the evils that patience must bear makes the difference between manliness and childishness, between good sense and folly. To find remedies and right methods: Here is the great function of knowledge; here the life of one man may make a fresh era straight away, in which a sort of suffering that has existed before shall exist no more."

This is not reached by labor agitation. I mean by such agitation as is carried on by a few pretended defenders of the workingmen,

who never do a day's work, but who, taking money from the hands of the honest toilers, go from place to place to create dissatisfaction and discord; not the "platform swaggerers, who bring us nothing but the ocean to make our broth with." Labor and capital are the greatest forces of civilization. If one suffers, so does the other. One injured, injury to the other necessarily follows.

Each party is apt to look at disputed questions from different standpoints. Neither party can afford to turn aside from whatever will tend to harmony and thus prepare the way for a final solution of that which mars the prosperity of both. The capitalist must learn the lesson, that it is best to be just. The laborer must learn that the way to help himself is through obedience to law. "The gradual rise and development of the working classes is the great social fact underlying the whole industrial question." Conciliatory measures ought to be exerted by both employer and employed, and with a reasonable exercise of this virtue, troubles of this character would largely cease. Unfortunately this spirit is not largely cultivated either among capitalists or laborers. In the old country, boards of Conciliation have accomplished great good. The absolute solution of these labor and capital problems can only be moral—"improved morality on the part of masters and men." These boards bring the "two in contact and developes the higher human qualities of each."

ARBITRATION

differs from conciliation. When the latter fails the former may be used. "Arbitration implies that a cause of difference and a dispute has arisen. By it this may be settled, a compromise effected and war averted." The first established system of arbitration was in France at the commencement of this century and came from the destruction of class distinctions and from the French Revolution. Representatives of employers and employes composed the boards and they were authorized to determine disputes arising between capital and labor.

In 1860 these boards came into general operation and were placed upon a permanent basis. This happy result was brought about chiefly through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Mundella, a manufacturer, and Mr. Kettle, a lawyer. It is of practical value to notice some of the results attained by these boards. Through the courtesy of the London, Eng., Board of Trade, I have received a copy of the

excellent work of Henry Compton on "Conciliation and Arbitration." This work came to the public in 1874, and though somewhat old yet the *facts* are still *facts*, and illustrative of this subject. In the

MANUFACTURED IRON TRADE

this work says: "The board has been in operation since 1869, and during the whole of the intervening period the general district wages regulations have been settled without resort to strikes or lockouts, and the employers must readily accord their opinion, that with a few local exceptions which do not effect the general principle, the operatives as a body have been loyal to the rules laid down by the board."

THE COAL TRADE.

In the northwestern coal region the colliery owners make a statement in the above mentioned book, a part of which is as follows:

It is satisfactory to us that gentlemen who have so interested themselves in the welfare of the working classes are to arbitrate upon this important subject, and it is with pleasure that we proceed to draw your attention to one of the most active mining districts in the kingdom, where for many years the masters and the men have been on the most friendly terms. You on your part, we feel sure, will gladly recognize that you are not called in to stand between an oppressed body of laborers and their employers, but that, on the contrary, you will find that the miners of this district form, both physically and morally, a most advanced type of mankind, from which some of our most talented and clever inventors and senators have been drawn, and from which, with great skill and judgment, some of the ablest advocates have been selected that ever represented any body of men; and the owners so far appreciate their intelligence that they meet their representatives at all times, and frankly and cordially discuss with them all matters in dispute.

The result has been, that the pits have been kept continuously going, and both masters and men have severally reaped the greatest possible advantage that could be obtained from the exceptionally good state of the trade during the last few years. This intelligence on the side of the miners has shown itself often and again in the ready way all questions of percentage, and others requiring a high mental training, have been taken up by them in the various discussions that have taken place, and leads us to hope that they will follow and comprehend the very important statement that we shall have to lay before you—a statement full of instruction, which we trust will draw the attention of the miners to most important truths, and cause them to loyally accept the decision which we feel sure will be the result of this arbitration.

In the Durham coal trade we find a similar state of things prevailing.

The district is described as one in which "reason and calm discussion have pre-eminently taken the place of force."

There have been successful arbitrations in Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, North Staffordshire, Cleveland, and the North of England.

There is no industry in Iowa affected so disastrously by strikes, as is that of coal. With the great fields of this treasure in our State, and with the immense number of operatives required to bring it to the surface for the market, it is desirable, indeed almost imperative, that some plan shall be found by which strikes can be avoided. Is there a better or more feasible plan than that of arbitration? I am strongly of the belief that such a plan would be endorsed by operator and operative alike.

The law of supply and demand is an important truth, but only a fraction of the whole.

In the problem of wages there is a minimum below which capital cannot safely go, and should not if it could. We are greatly in the dark on this subject. More light is a just demand.

"As harmony is restored between capital and labor, as employers and employed gradually cease to be opposed, and meet together and co-operate in mutual trust, equally animated with the conception of peaceably working out the great ends before them, the evolution of the industrial organization will go on. Its movement will reveal the laws by which it moves, and progress, from being purely empirical, will tend to become, more and more as time goes on, conscious, intentional and systematic."

Each effort upon the onward march has its effect. This question of labor and capital is the problem of Iowa, of the nation, of the age, and the world. To discern the truths upon which this problem rests, is the question of the hour. There cannot be a nobler work for humanity to undertake than this. There cannot be a more needed one for law makers to settle, and believing that a great step in this direction can be gained and many disastrous strikes averted and disputes settled by proper arbitration, I respectfully urge that measures be taken by the General Assembly, looking to the creation of a Board of this nature at an early day.

Mr. Fred. Woodrow, a laboring man of this city, has written several articles on questions of labor and capital, all of them impartial and remarkably strong. They possess more than ordinary strength for practical and emphatic usefulness, from the fact that he has faced the hardships of life and seen the dark side of a laborer's life to such an extent as not only to make his words practical, but to have surrounded himself with a history closely akin to that of

romance. Across the sea he was known as the "bold boy" among outcasts and peasants. He walked over 4,000 miles among city dens and villages, listening to the stories of the unfortunate and abandoned, and trying to help fallen humanity. On the work bench during meal hours, he wrote letters and leaflets for the soldiers, many of which were afterward found in the knapsacks of the dead soldiers in Zulu. For two years he was the almoner of Caroline of Carrow. Among those roughs, in the forecastle, and among abandoned sailors, his heart has been beating warmly and actively to prompt his willing hands to help. After chopping all day, he established free reading in the back woods of Canada, and in our own city, during the great strike a few years since, spent his evenings attempting the work of conciliation and arbitration, and in the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. in this city, the employes and employers regarded "Fred's pouch," in which lint, linen, plaster and bandages were always ready, as a saving boon, worthy of copy in every factory and railroad warehouse in the country. In all these stations he has been abundantly fitted for writing the strong, crisp, pungent articles, one or two of which he has kindly furnished this office and for which I am grateful. The following is one:

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT.

We live in the era of labor. Civilization is rolling up its sleeves, and idleness as an art, has come down to the dude, and the tramp. The old shame of servitude is gone. Man advances, and takes his shovel with him. Education and liberty, vitalize the work and the worker, a living unit in dignity, or in dirt. It was always so in principle since Adam carried a spade, but in practice and potency never so dominant as it is to-day, and the more so, as educated labor becomes a fact. We see the fruit of the tree of knowledge spread on the poor man's plate, and intellectual attainments, once like coronets and cologne, possessed by the few, are to be found with the pick and the hod. This transition has come to pass, not by edict, nor in lump, but by a long and bitter process of struggle and heroic deed, leaving on its track such sublime wrecks as the ashes of Smithfield and the bones of Marston Moore. Every age has had its widening horizon and increasing light. Star fire has run into sun, and what was the aspiration of a baron, is now the birthright of a bootblack. In these changed conditions, the vassal becomes a man, the trampled serf a thinker. The force that once utilized ignorance, and political impotency, for private greed, or public crime, has spent its strength. The time is past for all such work as that. The old pawns on the board are no longer ivory, but men. Intelligence and the ballot box leave only the beggar and the outlaw to the crumbs of Lazarus, and the dogs of Dives. The head of the freeman is on the head of the dragon.

For all this fact of labor emancipation, what it teaches and what it predicates we see agitation and discontent; not, altogether phenomenal, nor crude, nor wicked.

Agitation is a condition of progress, when its inspiration is of truth and justice. It is true, that in some cases, it has run into blind violence and wild experiment. They, however, are mostly local and exceptional and are only spume on the tidal wave. The Pittsburg riots and the Molly Maguires were but volcanic spit. So long as education, Christianity and Saxon sense predominates, agitation can never lapse into anarchy, or a Robespierre be possible in this Republic. When the school and the ballot are free and the hot blooded races are subordinate the old methods of fire and brimstone are obsolete. The Anglo-Saxon, in the cause of labor, has been and is yet, cold and practical, but none the less progressive and sure. He is a failure on fireworks, but grand on granite. He is not subject to Gallic milk in his bones, nor has his reforms the accompaniment of lazzaroni, devotee or dagger. It is true, whether we like it or not, that the race element in all reforms fixes its status and its methods. Some of the purest and noblest types of the agitator have been evoked from the labor classes of Great Britain. Grand old forms of intellect and courage! Calm, patient, gifted men, such as Ernest Jones and Thomas Cooper, who, in sacrifice and devotedness served the cause of the poor. They were the diamond dust of the shoeshop and the forum; a type in advance of educated labor and prophets of the time, when the difference between a peer and a ploughman will be whittled down to true blood and a cheque. Such men are the need of the hour. A squad of millionaires could not replace them. These antique figures of justice and sense, let us hope are not extinct. Their work is but beginning. The conflict between labor and capital enters on new phases. The masses are no more of a mob but a series of combinations. Men are not in file, but in column. The telegraph, the press and the postal service make organizations, separated by States and seas, a unit. Distance can no longer decimate. An office on a third floor, and a man with warts on his knuckles may nowadays represent a combination, the momentum of which can scarcely be rated. For good or for evil this Hercules stands guard over his bread basket and babies. It is not the Roman against the Hun, but the corporation as against the union. They disagree and antagonize. One reduces, the other strikes. Time, trade and money are lost; cobwebs are on the loom, and hungry mothers by the cradle, and yet as between capital and labor, there is no difference not logically removable. *Primarily they are a unit.* There is no need of antagonism. If relationships are strained, it is by the force of perverted functions. Hostility and reprisal are in some cases criminal; in most unnecessary. It is often but the matter of a brute and a brickbat. To harmonize the two divisions in the industrial world, is a matter of grave and increasing importance. *The nearest approach to success, is in the principle of arbitration and boards of conciliation* as established in Great Britain. The principle is clear, the reason strong. The recognition of mutual rights, makes them co-operative. The adoption of this plan in these days of socialism, strikes and dymanite, *if not to-day must be to-*

morrow. Inanity may discount the necessity, but fails to annul it. Harmony or rupture are the alternatives. It will yet come to one of the two. The image of God is shining out of coal dust and black board dust. The mental spark once quenched and the complaining lip once choked, shake off the incubus as an Arabian lion the sand from its mane. Labor is at the school, the library and the poll, the coming force. Its harmony with capital is the momentous question of the age. It will not do to disregard history in the matter because the people who made it are unfortunately located on the other hemisphere. We have no immuneration from the laws of justice, or the stomach because of our flag or our latitude. Our liberties may be great, and we may be pardoned for thinking them exclusively our own, but let us not forget, that in their continuance, justice and right are inexorable, and care as little for our bunting as death will for our necktie.

The issues of this matter are already *set*. They are amongst the predestined verities of economy and government. Industrial interests already *profile the east of coming politics*, and intelligent labor discarding the brickbat, will utilize the ballot. The strikes that paralyze business, and the contacts that sometimes produce them, will yet be amenable to public judgment. *Justice will polarize on equal rights*. Statesmanship already in the field to protect the trades traffic and the farmer's corn from railway extortion, will in the domain of practical politics, utilize such agencies as *boards of abritation* in the adjustment of industrial difficulties. As between master and man, individual relationship ceases to be purely personal, when it involves an outrage on commercial interests. Here the need of interference and hence the cry for justice.

In an interesting article lately appearing from his pen, entitled, "CAROLINE OF CARROW. A HEROINE OF TRUE SOCIALISM." After most graphically describing this heroine's work in East Anglia among men and women with whom misfortune, social wrongs and poverty "were making biographies in smoke, corduroy, and calico," he says: "Humanity, after all, is the basis fact of the only possible socialism. The disease lies in the breast-bone. The world made into a communistic free lunch would not make a rogue the less, or keep greed from putting its fork in the biggest potato or the fattest sardine. Judas sold his master with his stomach full of lamb."

Coming closer to this question of co-operation, the same writer, in an open letter on "The Missing Coupling," says: "Capital and labor are to-day in open rupture. Money and muscle for a time are antagonists. This attitude of the two indispensable conditions of industrial life is abnormal, disastrous and pregnant with peril. Capital and labor are dependent one on the other—the wages and the wheels must go together. * * * * * The force at the end of this gigantic movement is not to be snubbed, un-

derated, or left unnoticed. * * * The evil lies in a disturbed relationship, and must be intelligently, boldly, and manfully readjusted. There is but one square, fair and peaceful remedy. It settled the Alabama claims. It can settle the claims between Capital and Labor. *Arbitration is the missing coupling.* It has been evoked to theorize the fires of countless labor strikes in Great Britain, and to these broad, grand types of English Liberalism, such as John Bright, Frank Crossley, Brassey and Mundella, the laboring masses of England, and the capitalists too, are indebted for a fair and bloodless way of settling all differences between the man that has money and the man that works for it. * * * This is fair. It is above-board. There is no back office business about it. No man can say aught against it. It treats labor as a brain force as well as a hand power. It makes the operative the confidential servant of the manufacturer. He stands on a higher plane than when he thought himself but a churn, out of which his master churned his butter. It is as fair for the capitalist. It puts him above the suspicion of reducing the poor man's wages to fill his own pocket, and it ensures the loyalty and good service of all his employees. Let such a programme of peace as this be carried out now. * * * A board of arbitrators would settle this matter sooner than a brigade of regulars."

Certainly, arbitration, as a method of settling differences between nations and individuals, has already made great triumph, and secured the best results. The State of Pennsylvania has passed a law providing regulations to govern arbitration of disputes between employer and employed. It has already prevented some strikes and violence, and promises much for the future. Mr. Elkins, in the address before referred to, said:

When employer and employed can lay down their irritations and grievances sufficiently to meet as equals, and discuss frankly and candidly the disputed issues before a board of arbitration selected by both parties, it is a great step gained. The best fruits of arbitration and conciliation will only be gathered after education and intelligence become more general. It has been hindered by the want of these, and in the future, as progress is made in both, it is not too much to hope that arbitration and conciliation will be the means adopted, alike by nations and by individuals, to adjust all differences.

Among miners two causes of the troubles existing between them and the operators, deserve special attention. These are, first,

THE TRUCK SYSTEM, OR COMPANY STORES.

Happily this system is not in extensive practice in Iowa, yet at several of the mines it exists; and whether here or in other States, it has always proved a source of discord and trouble. Several of the States have, by law, done away with this system, to the good of all concerned. Unquestionably, most of these stores are managed honestly, and yet they compel a credit system which is always unfortunate to the wage-worker. If the rule of any company *compels* the employe to trade at that company's store, that rule is tyrannical and unjust, and the law should do away with it. No company ought to be allowed to be so arbitrary as to make the sustenance of a man's family—gained by hard work—dependent upon his trade at a certain store. While a company should have the right to conduct a store if it so chooses, it surely is a piece of selfish injustice to *compel* an employe, upon peril of losing his situation, to trade there. Outwardly perhaps this compulsion is not apparent, yet after the most thorough investigation, I am convinced that with nearly all companies that own stores of this character, if an employe declines to trade at such store he is soon notified that his labor is needed no longer. This is equivalent to compulsion, and indeed much worse, as it is hidden under the garb of cowardice. A miner should be allowed to buy his tools, powder, lamps, oil and groceries where he chooses. He earns his money by honest labor. It is his to do with as he likes, and the greed of an employer should not be allowed to stand in his way for the exercise of this—his right.

An idea of this truck system may be gathered from the following specimens of checks. They are in shape and size like the old postal currency of the Government, and of all denominations:

[FRONT.]

(1) This is not intended to be used as money. Western Supply Co. Pay the bearer on demand in Merchandise Five Cents. Ottumwa, Iowa, March 31st, 1883. No. G5012. Whitebreast Company.

T. C. MAINS, Sec'y.

[BACK.]

Accepted. Redeemable in Merchandise on demand. 5 cents.

D. A. TELFER, Sec.

[FRONT.]

(2) This is not intended to be used as money. This writing witnesseth, That the Chariton Coal Co., of Chariton, Iowa, agrees to furnish the bearer on demand Merchandise in the value of Five Cents at its Store in Lucas, Iowa. Five Cents. Chariton Coal Co. No. G152. Nov. 1st, 1884.

S. S. KING, *Sec'y & Treas.*

[BACK.]

5

Allusion has been made in this discussion of company stores to the necessity of acceding to the wishes or demands of operators in relation to the trade of miners, and the results of failing thus to do. That the miners to a very great extent are not permitted to freely express their opinions on this and kindred matters, there can be no question. Regarding as I do the operator's position as one of very great value and responsibility, and realizing to a full extent the unreasonableness of very many demands made upon them by the miners, yet I am convinced that a full expression of views should be allowed these men, and am sure such is not always the case. Take the work in this office for an illustration.

As already suggested, it failed to get as large a number of blanks returned by miners as the Commissioner had hoped, and a less number in proportion to those sent them than from other wage-workers. The reason assigned was fear of publicity, and that this publicity would deprive them of their situations. Investigation proved this to be true, as much as it is to be regretted.

I found by personal examination in no less than five mining camps, that miners felt that if they responded to the requests from this office, they would be deprived of their situations, and this fear was based upon good grounds. This is unjust,—unjust to the operator as well as to the miner. If these strikes are brought about through a wrong, or even unreasonableness on the part of either the employed or the employer, the sooner that wrong or unreasonableness is brought to light, the sooner it will be done away with and harmony prevail. I have endeavored, as Commissioner, to simply obtain facts. I have

sought them from one side as eagerly as from the other, and any one, —be he capitalist through avarice, or wage-worker through ignorance or bigotry—who attempts to hinder the collection of these facts, is unjust to capital and labor both, and forgets manliness.

There are 250,000 manufacturers in the United States, a great number of whom insist upon a policy the effect of which is to limit the number of operators, and make pools and combinations all powerful. There are 2,500,000 manufacturers' employes (and these miners are typical of such a class of our citizenship), who are associating themselves together for mutual protection. Has the former any greater right to carry out their ideas than the latter theirs? It isn't a question of the right or wrong of strikes, but rather how can we avoid the conditions which produce strikes. Both sides deserve censure, and as long as there are unreasonable wage-workers, or unjust wage-payers, there will be strikes. Injustice practiced by either side will bring about threats, intimidation and force. The great problem is how to avoid that which produces this discord. In other words, *to be just.*

The other great cause of this difficulty is much more serious, as well as more general. It is the

COAL SCREENS.

It will be remembered that in the Twentieth General Assembly, before the Committee on Mines and Mining, this question was fully discussed. Great interest was felt by miners and operators, and both sides were represented before this committee. Several bills were prepared, discussed and rejected, and the Legislature adjourned without reaching any result in the matter. To the outside observer it seemed that some plan ought to have been adopted which would have been satisfactory to both parties, yet to the same observer it seemed as if neither party knew exactly what they wanted. The same difficulty has been met with in other States. Iowa is by no means alone in this respect. There are very serious obstacles standing in the way of a solution of this problem—obstacles which affect the operator as well as the miner. These obstacles seem to be overlooked by these two parties, as they look at the matter from their respective standpoints. For example: it may be that a screen that will suit one mining camp, will be totally unfit for another in a different locality. So, also, nut and chestnut coal, and slack may find a ready market at one place, and

none at another. Again, Iowa is not the master of the coal market. Already strong and vigorous competitors have entered the field, and Missouri, Illinois, and even Colorado, are now bidding for this trade. An Iowa operator, unable to compete favorably with these rivals, must withdraw from the field, and with his withdrawal, comes the idleness of the miner. Then, upon the other side, to take nut coal, or chestnut coal, or slack from the mine requires just as much labor, powder and oil, on the miner's part, as to take lump coal, and in localities where it finds a market, it brings a retail price of from \$1.00 to \$2.75 per ton, and the pockets of the operators grow plethoric with this money, while the miner is not enriched to the extent of one cent. These facts are also to be studied. In attempting the solution of this knotty question, these are the facts to be looked into by both operator and miner.

It is not within the province of this office to recommend a definite screen, even if its incumbent was competent, but it is not only hoped, but urged by him, that the Twenty-first General Assembly shall adopt a screen which shall be, so far as possible, a uniform screen, and that such an one may do justice to the miner without wronging his employer. It is believed that this can be done, and if so, a very decided improvement will have been reached. If it cannot, it seems possible that some plan may be adopted by which, whether with or without screens, the miner should be paid for labor actually performed—coal actually mined—and this without detriment to the operator. In Ohio, ten years ago, this difficulty had reached huge proportions, and His Excellency, Gov. Foster, appointed a committee, with extended privileges, to examine into the question, not only of screens, but the "truck system," and majority and minority reports were submitted. This committee have so thoroughly examined the matter, and reached such tangible results, that the attention of the Twenty-first General Assembly is respectfully called thereto.

The object of that committee was four-fold viz.:

1. To inquire into the various systems of screening coal as between the miners and operators of the State.
2. To inquire into the operation and results of the law to prevent the payment of wages in scrip.
3. To inquire into "all other grievances," presumably of the miners of the State; and
4. To report the facts in the premises, with such recommendations as they shall deem necessary, to the Governor, for the use of the General Assembly.

This commission "counted the questions" pertaining to the screen-

ing of coal as the main object of the commission," and to this subject, therefore, they gave first attention, and their report covered two subjects, viz.:

1. Methods of screening coal.
2. Modes of payment of wages.

The facts elicited by these gentlemen were many and strong, and in the consideration by the Iowa legislators will be of value, but its length precluded its publication in this report. There was a majority and a minority report. The majority presented the following

CONCLUSIONS:

I. PAYMENT ON WEIGHT BEFORE SCREENING.

From as fair and unprejudiced study of the testimony and the facts of the case as they were able to give, the Commissioners agree in the conclusion *that the payment of wages for mining on the weight of the coal sent out by the miner, without consideration of its quality as to size, would certainly prove, for a time, at least prejudicial to the interest of both parties, to the operator, by putting him at an inevitable disadvantage in market, and to the miner by reducing or cutting off his work.*

The claim that good miners would make the best possible grades of coal, because it is easiest for them to make such grades, we do not find to be well founded. The weight of, at least, the indirect testimony, is strongly opposed to this view.

The claim that, as a body, they would mine their coal as large as possible from a motive of pride in doing their work well, or, as one witness expressed it, that the operators "could safely trust to the conscience and pride of the miner" in this respect, we find to be of still less weight. It seems to us to be negatived by experience and invalidated by the laws of human nature. Against the steady pressure of self-interest, in the way of relief from hard work, such motives do not hold their ground, except in a small minority of cases.

Furthermore, the testimony of a considerable number of witnesses on the part of the miners themselves, recognized a measure of deterioration in the quality of the coal as likely to result from the adoption of this scheme.

The extreme view of the operators that the coal would be ruined under such a system, and that they could find no possible means to protecting it, we do not see reason to adopt, but lowering of quality appears to us inevitable.

Applying the four general principles that have been laid down to this system, we find it defective in every point but the second.

It would fall short under the first head, because it would antagonize, to some extent, the interest of miner and operator in the condition of the coal.

It would violate the third principle, because it would fail to discriminate properly in favor of skill in the miner.

It would transgress the fourth, because, having set at variance the interests of miner and operator, it would give rise to a constant succession of petty conflicts which would be likely to grow to large ones.

At first sight, it would seem to meet the second requirement, which demands that the whole product of the mine should be made available. Under its operation, there is certainly no reason to doubt that all of the coal would be sent out by the miner, and more, but there is a question whether a larger amount of it would not be made into worthless slack.

II. PAYMENT ON THE SEVERAL GRADES OF SCREENING COAL ACCORDING TO THEIR VALUES.

In view of all the facts, the Commissioners further agree in the conclusion that if it were practicable, *a payment for the two chief grades produced, viz.: lump and nut, involving a redistribution without an increase of existing rates, would be, on the whole, a more satisfactory system than the screen system as at present established.* By it the quality of the coal and the skill of the miner would be, in a measure, protected, while the inequalities of condition would be partially compensated, the miner would recognize his direct interest in the entire product of his labor, and would be under no inducement to withhold from the operator any part of the coal.

Up to this point the report of the Commission is unanimous, but as to what follows, certain differences of judgment were found, and Mr. Williams' dissent is expressed in a minority report.

To the majority, the objections to this scheme seem to more than counterbalance its advantages.

It would involve a harrassing inquisition as to the prices of the several grades, and it would furnish opportunities to change normal rates in such a way as to give occasion for trouble.

It would seriously disturb and complicate existing leases, as to the coal on which royalty would fall.

At every change of mining rates, two prices would need to be settled instead of one—troublesome comparisons between the several fields would be certain to arise, the nut coal of certain fields having much greater intrinsic value than that of others.

It would open up the whole question of wages, which would not be likely to be settled without much loss on one side and distress on the other, and years might elapse before as good relations as now exist could be re-established.

Finally, the change would not satisfy the miners themselves, as a body. The testimony shows that with a decided majority of the witnesses who were questioned upon this point, the demand for a change of system on the part of the miners is coupled with an expectation of an increase of wages for mining. Some of the witnesses frankly avow that their interest in a change is dependent on such advance. A redistribution of wages without an increase seemed to the most of those to whom it was proposed "a barren ideality," and not worth the trouble it would cost.

Some, it is true, were willing to forego immediate advantage in the expectation of ultimate gain from the change, but what the majority ask, is a higher price for their labor.

It is a matter of serious concern that the monthly and yearly wages of the miners in nearly all of the districts run as low as they at present do, but the testimony shows that it is not the daily earnings that are at fault. It is even true that where the conditions of the coal and the rates of mining render possible the largest daily earnings, the yearly wages may run lowest. Where a miner makes, for a day's work, from \$3.50 to \$5.00, for example, the scale of daily wages can scarcely be considered too low. If he still has but a scanty living, the reason must be found in the fact that he has not enough working days.

The state of things referred to above has but one explanation. The mines are overcrowded. Too many men are trying to live by mining Ohio coal. To increase the amount of the day's earnings would bring no permanent relief. It would probably aggregate the evils that it was designed to cure, by increasing the price of the coal and thus further restricting its market, and also by attracting still more miners to the field.

For this overcrowding of the mines, both operators and miners are to blame.

Every mine owner gathers about him enough miners to bring out the maximum output of the mine on any day when his markets call for it. He counts it necessary to carry a surplus of miners above the number required for the average output in any case, on account of the irregularity and uncertainty of mining labor. This surplus is rendered necessary, it is also claimed, on account of the policy of the railroads in the distribution of cars. All the cars that are sent into the mine on any day must be filled at once or the capacity of the mine will be rated at a lower figure, and the operator considers that he will thus be left at further disadvantage. A large part of the responsibility for this policy is thus charged over to the railroads, by the operators. What the defense of the railroads is we did not learn; but this whole system, so far as it is a distinct policy, is a cruel one, that makes more account of rapid gains than it does of the comfort and lives of human beings.

On the other hand, the miners are themselves largely responsible for this surplus of mining labor. Let alone the natural and justifiable tendency on their part to take their sons with them into the mines, many of them importune the operators to give places to new men, in their own rooms, from whose labor while learning the art of mining, they are to receive a percentage. So, also, if they are even moderately prosperous, they have friends, far or near, whom they call in, and to whom they almost oblige the operators to give room.

Once introduced, by whatever means, the tenure of the miner's stay is in his own hands. Orders may be slow, or the operator may choose to reduce his output, but he is not allowed to reduce his mining force. He cannot, in a dull time, direct the work that is to be done into the hands of those that have families to support, leaving the unmarried men to look out for

themselves, but whatever work there is must be divided among the whole force. In the most overcrowded mine, the miners will not allow a man to be discharged for the sake of reducing numbers. There is an element of generosity in this policy on their part that commands our respect, but a policy that produces such results is certainly a mistaken one.

The greatest surplus of miners prevails in those districts where most money is earned for a day's work. To remedy this condition of affairs, the most unwise thing would be as before stated, to increase the price of mining per ton. The only permanent relief will be found in getting more days' work, or in having fewer miners to do the work, or in both courses.

To adopt any policy by which present markets would be lost or weakened would doubtless increase the evils of the situation, for the cause of the present trouble clearly is, not that not enough is paid for mining a ton of coal, but that there are not tons enough to mine.

Of the various districts visited by the Commission, the condition of the mining population was unquestionably best in those in which work was steady while the daily earnings were moderate. There is no difficulty in explaining this result.

The rates paid for mining in Ohio to-day would in every instance give a decent living to the miner if steady work could be furnished to him. In some districts, steady work at present rates would give to the coal miner as high wages as any branch of skilled labor in the State now commands. Taking the miner's daily earnings only into the account, he is without question the best paid laborer of his grade in the State.

Returning to the system that is before us, viz., payment for mining on the several grades of screened coal, according to their respective values, and applying to this system the four principles already laid down, we find that it meets all of the requirements, in fair degree, except the last.

It unites the interest of miner and mine-owner in the product of the mine, as the first proposition requires, and in the *entire* product, as the second demands. It also complies with the third requirement, in discriminating in favor of the skilled miner, but the majority of the Commission find it falls so far short under the fourth head, that, in their judgment, it must be ruled out of present account. It seems to them that it would prove troublesome, if not impracticable, in execution.

III. PAYMENT ON A SINGLE GRADE OF SCREENED COAL.

The Commissioners have already expressed their belief, at least by implication, under the previous head, that a screen system can be made just and fair to both parties in interest, and by a screen system they designate the plan of discriminating in favor of the highest grade of coal in the payment of wages for mining. They are satisfied that in present markets the operator's highest interest is in large coal, and they see no better way of securing large coal than by making it to the miner's interest to produce it, by paying him at least *more* for it than for other grades.

The Commissioners further hold the opinion, Mr. Williams dissenting,

that it is possible to make a fair return to the miner for his labor while placing the entire pay for mining on the highest grade of coal. They believe that there is such a thing as a fair day's wages for the miner of coal. It is not necessary to decide just what such wages would be, but when the time and expense of learning the business, the powers of body and mind brought into use in prosecuting it, and the severity and hazard of the labors attending it, are all taken into account, it will still be possible to find what would be a fair return to the miner as a member of the wage-earning class in any community.

It can easily be determined by trial what proportion of well-mined coal from any seam will, upon the the average, pass over a screen of any practicable size, and to this average amount of clean coal the price of mining can be easily and fairly adjusted, whatever the proper wages should be found to be. A scale could be fixed for screens of any size and for coals of any kind.

It is found, however, in practice that in placing the entire wages on one grade, an element of trouble is introduced. The miner finds it hard to realize that anything is paid for except the favored grade. Though he may be forced to acknowledge, when pressed with the obvious facts of the case, that his wages do cover, at least in some sense, all of the output, the moment that the pressure is withdrawn he relapses into the old view, as our records abundantly show. All of his labor that is represented in the nut coal and slack is, in his favorite phrase, "given to the operator for nothing," so long as he sees these grades going to market without being directly accounted for to him. The stubbornness of this misconception it is hard to overstate. The miner shuts his eyes to the fact that the nut coal and slack are the necessary results of his labor in getting out the large coal, like the chips that the wood-chopper makes in cutting cord wood. The chips may make good fuel and may take the place in market of some of the cord wood, but the wood-chopper when cutting by the cord will scarcely claim that he is entitled to a part of the proceeds of the sale of the chips, even though they are made by his labor. His labor has been already paid for.

If the price paid on the lump coal does not make a fair return to the miner for the entire labor of mining the coal, he has a just ground of complaint, but the complaint would fall under the head of insufficient wages and would not be against the system.

It is also evident that there is a measure of inequality connected with this system. We find the complaints of the miners as to the varying condition of the coal to be, at least in part, well founded; but we recognize the fact that such inequalities are inherent in work of this character, done in the large way, and that they cannot be entirely obviated by any system.

The confusion and varying standards as to screens in the State, seem to the Commission to be evils, and probably remediable evils. A part of the wrongs complained of and feared by the miners in the use of screens would be done away with by the establishment of a standard screen.

Finally, applying to this system the four tests already made use of in connection with the previously considered schemes, we find that payment

fixed upon the highest grade of screened coal can be made to meet the demands of the first principle, viz., that it shall unite the interest of both parties and prove just and fair to both, but we are obliged to recognize the further fact that a large majority of the miners of the State claim that in their view it is unequal and unjust. On this side, therefore, the screen system is, in practice, weak.

For the same reason it fails to meet the second demand. It is a fact that a large amount of nut coal is lost to the operator and to the State through the feeling of the miners in regard to the effect of the screens. Though their withholding the small coal is a palpable breach of contract, and indefensible on moral grounds, it is still a fact.

Under the third and fourth heads, however, the screen system fully sustains itself. It gives all due advantage to the skilled miner, and it proves itself, in operation, a thoroughly practicable and working scheme. It is simple and intelligible, and easy of execution.

The fact that it has won its way against all competing systems to its present pre-eminence goes far to show that the miners are not suffering great injustice from its operation. A system essentially and innately unjust would not have been allowed by them to grow to its present proportions.

A number of experienced miners testified that though the general sentiment of their body was opposed, they themselves considered the system a fair and satisfactory one.

On these grounds the Commissioners, Mr. Williams dissenting, count it to the common interest that the screen system be maintained, at least until a better system is proposed.

This majority report concludes as follows:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. The majority of the Board of Commissioners do hereby recommend that, by due course of legislation, a screen of given pattern and dimensions shall be established as the legal standard for the coal mines of the State.

That the legal screen shall be constructed of flat or round-topped bars, not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, of steel or iron.

That the spaces between the bars shall not exceed one and one fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches, and that they shall be of uniform width.

That the screening surface shall not exceed seventy-two square feet outside measure.

That the screens shall be free from all gates or devices that tend in any way to reduce the size of the coal.

We have made these recommendations, believing that so large and sensitive an interest as the coal mining interest of the State should be freed from all needless sources of irritation and misunderstanding; but in framing them, we have not felt called upon to consider questions of constitutional limitation, and with all of them, therefore, a qualifying clause is to be understood to the effect that they shall be found to be in harmony with the Constitution and laws of Ohio.

We have recommended a screen of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the bars, because it is in such general use in the State at the present time; but we are of the opinion that, were it not for opening up questions of mining rates that are now settled; a screen of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the bars would prove more advantageous to our coal interests. It would give to the operator a better standing in the market against the competition that he is obliged to meet. In other words, the operator would sell more Ohio coal, and, therefore, the miner would be called upon to produce more.

II. We recommend that existing legislation relating to the use of scrip, orders and checks, in the payment of wages, be re-enforced so as to be made operative.

EDWARD ORTON,
JOHN BRASHEARS.

Columbus, Ohio, December 26, 1883.

Mr. Williams, of the minority, reports as follows:

THE SCREEN QUESTION.

With regard to the screen question, I find in the testimony taken that there is general dissatisfaction among the miners with the system now in use. It was very observable throughout the course of our investigation, in every district in the State, that a great majority of the witnesses appearing before us, both miners and operators, expressed their dissatisfaction with the looseness of the present diversified manner in which coal is screened and weighed, as between miner and operator, and at those mines where the system of weighing the coal before screening is in use, or where the bushel system holds sway, none could be found recommending the adoption of the screen system; in fact, where these systems are in use, the operators and their employes evidently get along with a greater degree of satisfaction than can be found elsewhere. It is also a very noticeable fact that the miners throughout the State generally join in their disapproval of the paying on one grade of coal for all grades produced; and, after a careful examination of this point, I myself feel that their objections in point of validity are justly set, as it is very plain that there is a temptation for violation of the standard by reason of the inducement to diminish the quantity of coal of the grade on which the price is fixed, and increase the amount of those grades with no price attached. This could be done through a disordered condition of the screen, or by appliances to the screen. Thus I express my disapproval of this system, because in point of equity it is found wanting.

Though a large majority express dissatisfaction with the present mode of screening, and many give their opinions as to what would be a remedy in the case, the suggestions of a large number, miners and operators, I have reason to find fault with, as they do not cover the ground, so that a law passed relative to this question would be equally fair to all, and discriminate against no district to the advantage of another; but, from the dissatisfaction that prevails so strongly, it is very evident it would be wise to recom-

mend a system that would have the effect of allaying the difficulties that now exist between these two interests.

According to my views, the remedy has very generally been suggested, though in the appliance of the same many differ, for there lies the delicacy of the question.

All have conceded, both miners and operators, that all merchantable coal should be paid for; the operators claiming that in price paid for the lump all grades were paid for, and the miners claiming that it discriminated against many of their number, insomuch as that those working in rooms where the coal is of inferior quality sustained a greater loss through the coal being screened than those working in coal of a stronger nature, etc. Many of both parties interested have expressed themselves favorable to the adoption of a system through which all merchantable coal would be paid for in proportion to quantity and quality of each produced. From this I am forced to what I deem a fair and reasonable conclusion, namely, that all marketable coal should be paid for, whether before or after screening. Should this meet with approval, it would then rest with the Commission to decide as to what would be the most feasible and satisfactory plan to produce this result.

In my estimation, there are two ways in which this could be brought about, after screening or before screening.

In the face of the fact that in all coal districts of the State, coal passing over a screen with one half of an inch space between the bars is considered merchantable coal, and all going through this screen is considered unmerchantable coal, I feel from this evidence, that the standard screen, as dividing the merchantable and unmerchantable coal, should not be over 12 feet in length, and not over 6 feet in width, with no more than one half an inch of space between the bars. I mention the lower screen first, as I consider that the standard should begin at the screen dividing the merchantable and unmerchantable coal. As to the upper or lump coal screen, I am not in favor of the limit as to the space between the bars being over 1½ inches, the length and width to be inside of that of the lower or nut coal screen. This limit, I think, should be established as governing and defining the extent of the size to which the screens can be enlarged in districts where they are wont to go beyond this, producing dissatisfaction and trouble generally between miners and operators, and to check the abuse of the screening of coal influenced by insane competition, which is the cause of so much extravagance and waste of the mineral wealth of the State. I also favor the weighing of all merchantable coal in the hopper scales immediately after passing over the screen, as this system would be less liable to infringements upon just weights.

As to weighing the coal before screening and paying for all that is merchantable, where this system is in vogue it seems to give satisfaction. By trial it is found how much coal that is merchantable is contained in a number of cars containing raked coal, and the amount of unmerchantable coal detected is averaged, and the number of pounds that each car contains of impure coal is thus found, and the miners must then send out these addi-

tional pounds to the ton to obtain pay for a ton of merchantable coal. This system, so far as I have investigated, has worked admirably. True, there are some objections given, but they are of such slight proportions as to form no serious impediment to the adoption of this method. As to docking, which is the most objectionable feature of this system, provisions could be made that would dispense with the trouble arising from it.

It would seem the most reasonable way to solve this difficult problem to have to the coal weighed before screening, as between miner and operator, leaving it to them as to the manner in which it should be done. There appears to be more reason attached to this than dictating to operators the size they shall screen their coal, and I think it would meet with less objections than the screening system, and would, I think, give greater satisfaction. Many of the operators called before us have expressed themselves as doubting the dictation as to the size of screens that shall be used in screening the coal being a point for legislation, deeming it a question governed by the demands of the market, and it must be admitted that there is a great deal of reason attached to this view of the matter, for it is evident that even a limit to the size of screens would also limit the demand for the product, according to the discretion of men outside of the State who are engaged in the same business, and instead of encouraging this industry in our own State, there would be a decided restraint placed upon it, which is undoubtedly to be regretted.

To the system of weighing the coal before screening, as between miner and operator, there are no such objectionable features attached, and I cannot see but that it would recommend itself to all fair-minded and candid men of both or all sides.

It would do away with the troubles and dissatisfaction that continually arise from the unfair appliances to the screens, which are placed there, as claimed by the operators who use them, to clean the coal. I have reference to what is known as the screen-devil and the gates, which aid it in its nefarious work of crushing the coal as well as cleaning it, taking more from the car than was contained in it of fine coal when sent from the miner. As to the gross injustice of the stop-gates and screen-devils placed in the screen, I leave the testimony contained in the record to bear witness to. All this trouble could be avoided and the present friction allayed by the adoption of a system, or law, that would compel the weighing of coal as between miners and operators before screening.

This would leave it between the miner and operator to agree, with equal advantage, as to question of price in accordance with the condition of the coal as it is delivered from the miner. Much more could be said in favor of such a law, but believing that its fairness is sufficiently observant, I respectfully submit it to you.

I have deemed these remarks deserving of space in this report. They are exhaustive and give conclusions advantageous to both sides of the question. They are presumably impartial and fair, and will

doubtless be of value in the future discussion of the question in Iowa. Under the head of remarks of individual workingmen may be found many expressions regarding screens from miners, and I have also submitted several letters from leading coal operators upon the same subject.

In both these reports from the Ohio legislative committees, the "truck system" is ably discussed, and will furnish valuable light upon this subject.

PART IX.

IMMIGRATION.

The Hon. Secretary of State is in receipt of the following communication from the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane:

WHEREAS, By a comparison of the statistics of the "Defective Classes" of our population, as shown by the eighth, ninth and tenth census, it appears:

First. That the proportion of insane to total population in the United States is rapidly increasing; and,

Second. That a prominent factor in this increase is the large defective element found among the "foreign-born" who have emigrated to us since 1847 and 1848—an element which now constitutes one-eighth of our total population, but which furnishes one-third of its paupers, one-third of its criminals, and one-third of its insane; and

WHEREAS, While the cost of buildings to suitably keep, and the amount of tax to properly maintain these classes, fall wholly and heavily on the several States and Territories, they are inhibited by national law from enacting and enforcing effective measures to prevent or to mitigate these evils, so far as they are caused by emigration; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the insane, respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to give early and earnest attention to this important subject, to the end that emigration laws may be enacted by it, which, while they do not unreasonably obstruct the immigration of healthy and self-dependent persons, will effectively prevent the emigration and the exportation to our ports of the so-called defective classes of Europe and Asia.

Resolved, That in furtherance of this object a copy of these resolutions and preamble be forwarded by the President and Secretary of this Association * * * * * to the governor and the presiding officers of the Legislature of each State of the Union, that they and the people they severally represent, who are most affected by the pecuniary burdens, and by the vital and moral evils caused by an unrestricted and unregulated immigration, may be moved to take such action as they

deem best to secure early and efficient action by Congress (with whom alone is the power) to abate the great and growing evils to which public attention is hereby called.

The census of 1880 showed that the defective, dependent and delinquent classes were alarmingly growing in our midst. Half a million of our population were then classified as prisoners, paupers, insane persons, idiots, and deaf, dumb and blind people. *Of these about one hundred thousand were foreign-born immigrants.*

It also says: "We cannot begin too soon nor prosecute too vigorously the inquiry into the causes of the prevalence of these evils, which are like a canker at the heart of all our prosperity."

Statistics prove too that our foreign population has a greater tendency to blindness, deafness, insanity and pauperism than the native Americans have. The Charity Organization Society of the city of New York has the names and histories of forty-five thousand families, mostly of foreign birth or foreign patronage, comprising not less than 180,000 persons, who have received charitable relief within the last three years in that city alone.

"These figures appear incredible to those who are unacquainted with the alarming extent of poverty in the chief city of the United States."

Immigration each month is increasing this army of paupers.

About forty per cent of emigrants reaching Canada from Europe cross over into this country. These swell the army of the unemployed and unfortunate.

In this vast tide of immigration Iowa falls in for her share. She, like all our States, has ever been ready to welcome to her soil the frugal, industrious, healthful family; but with all her advantages, her unoccupied acres, her soil capable of yielding abundantly all kinds of cereals, her vast sources of coal—with all these, Iowa has no room for the shiftless and indolent pauper. It cannot be doubted that some of our States maintain agents or commissioners in Europe, to present the wonderful advantages of their respective localities to the almost helpless in European countries, and fascinated with these agents' stories, and encouraged by the almost fabulously low rates of transportation, caused by rate wars among the Atlantic steamship companies, and the great railroad trunk lines of this continent, the immigration is simply immense, and unquestionably pregnant with serious consequences.

"When an adult European emigrant can be transported from Liverpool to New York for \$8 or \$10, and again carried from New York to Chicago for a dollar, the natural and inevitable tendency of such low charges is to impart a powerful impetus to emigration. The result is daily visible in the throngs of hungry, despairing men that besiege the Labor Bureau at Castle Garden, piteously but vainly clamoring for work."

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

John E. Moore, the Castle Garden landing agent, has prepared the following table, showing the number of passengers landed at the port of New York, both cabin and steerage, during the year 1884, by all the steamship lines:

NAME OF COMPANY.	Where from.	Cabin.	Steerage.
North German Lloyd	Bremen	8,389	66,558
Hamburg Amer. Packet Co.	Hamburg	3,385	58,181
Red Star Line	Antwerp	2,303	22,542
White Star Line	Liverpool	4,928	22,287
Inman Steamship Co.	Liverpool	5,033	20,162
General Transatlantic Co	Havre	3,735	17,154
Carr Line	Hamburg		14,508
Anchor Line	Glasgow	3,651	14,325
Liv. & G. West S. S. Co.	Liverpool	6,435	13,990
National Steamship Co	Liverpool	1,866	12,726
Cunard Line	Liverpool	10,788	11,909
State Steamship Co	Glasgow	1,397	9,215
Thingvalla Line	Copenhagen	653	7,498
Netherlands Amer. Steam Nav'n Co.	Rotterdam	802	5,153
Netherlands Amer. Steam Nav'n Co.	Amsterdam	197	5,065
Anchor Line	Liverpool	3,744	5,032
Monarch Line	London	1,301	3,450
National Steamship Co	London	734	2,790
I. & V. Florio S. S. Co.	Mediterranean	292	2,710
Fabre Line	Mediterranean	21	2,695
Anchor Line	Mediterranean	14	2,458
Bordeaux Steam Nav'n Co.	Bordeaux	109	1,010
White Cross Line	Antwerp	16	551
Great Western S. S. Co.	Bristol	66	320
Miscellaneous		126	1,618
Totals		59,503	320,807

Upon whom does this burden fall most heavily? Unquestionably upon American workingmen.

With so many failures of crops, with the great number of mills, factories, workshops and mines closed, and as a result, with an enormous army of unemployed upon our shores, is it not time that a halt be called to this importation of foreigners. Our workingmen of Iowa are feeling this burden. Hundreds of every phase of the wage-workers life, have written this office of the inroads this system is

making upon their prosperity and comfort. Some of these will be noticed under head of "remarks by employes," but these are but a very few of the great number received. The New York *Graphic*, in an editorial upon this question, in February last, said:

It is not the number of persons we import, but the number we can employ in productive occupations; that augments our national wealth. With so many skilled and unskilled workmen idle among us, it is cruel and fatuous to swell their ranks from abroad. Of course the potent principle of supply and demand will ultimately bring about an adjustment, but only after much needless friction and suffering.

Perhaps Iowa has been as fortunate in this regard as almost any State in the Union, yet, it is felt, and felt in many localities seriously, and it is hoped that her population, as in the past, may grow not with foreigners imported under false pretenses of "work for all under contract," but with the industrious, healthful strong ones like those who have already found happy homes among us, and who have largely contributed to make Iowa what she is to-day. Recently, advertisements were plentifully scattered over the city of Minneapolis promising transportation from Europe to that city at twenty-five dollars for each adult, five dollars of which should be paid in cash, the balance to be worked out on arrival. Such a system should be condemned. The class of labor that would yield to this offer is not the class Iowa possesses or desires. It is undesirable in any community. Let us protect American labor—Iowa labor—against such competition, and countenance no such deceitful plans within our border.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the following letters in reply to queries sent from this office:

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 21, 1885. }

E. R. HUTCHINS:

DEAR SIR—Your request is before me. On the 1st of February, 1885, there were in this hospital:

Male patients.....	355
Female patients.....	290
Total patients	645
Foreign born, male patients.....	173
Foreign born, female patients.....	112
Foreign born, total patients.....	285

I have no data from which to determine what natives among my patients had parents who were foreign born.

Very respectfully yours,

GERSHOM H. HILL,
Superintendent.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
MOUNT PLEASANT, February 23, 1885. }

E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—On February 1, 1885, there were in this hospital 254 male and 211 female patients. Of this number, 77 male and 59 female patients were foreign born.

I am unable to report the number here of foreign parentage. It is small however; I judge not more than two and a-half to three per cent.

Since the opening of the hospital in 1861, in a total of 6,700 admissions, to date, the per cent of foreign born has not varied much from thirty.

I am glad that you are looking up this matter, as it is of vital importance in an economic and social point of view. If some effort could be made to stop the importation of the defective classes as well as to provide for all now in our midst, a double duty would be performed, and not only the tremendous increase in the number of insane stopped, but the elimination of an immense amount of "bad blood" from our social system, and the general up-building of the physical well-being of our people would gradually follow. Let these mental and physical wrecks, sent sometimes by ship loads, to our shores, be quarantined like yellow fever or cholera. I see no other way to eradicate this evil and ward off impending danger to our State and nation.

Very sincerely yours,

H. A. GILMAN,
Superintendent.

PART X.

FARM LABOR, VALUE, ACREAGE, AND RENTALS.

The following information relative to wages paid to farm laborers is tabulated from reports made to this office by prominent farmers in the counties named. The whole number of returns made was four hundred and ninety-one, which includes several from each county in the State, from which the averages are made. Coming, as they do, from gentlemen prominently identified with the agricultural interests, and thoroughly informed thereupon, they form a valuable feature of this report.

TABLE OF WAGES OF FARM LABORERS—BY COUNTIES.

NOTE.—In all cases board is given in addition to wages specified.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE WAGES WHEN EMPLOYED BY THE YEAR..		DURING HAYING SEASON.		DURING HAR- VEST SEASON.		AT OTHER TIMES BUT NOT BY THE YEAR.		Average length hay- ing and harvesting period—days.
	Monthly.	Yearly.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	
	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	
Adair	16.00	\$ 190.00	20.00	1.25	.....	\$ 1.50	18.00	\$ 1.00	40
Adams	20.00	225.00	22.00	1.12½	25.00	1.25	18.00	.87½	60
Allamakee	18.00	187.00	25.00	1.25	35.00	1.75	22.50	1.12½	38
Appanoose	19.00	216.00	30.00	1.37½	28.00	1.50	17.50	1.00	35
Audubon	20.00	200.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	1.50	18.00	1.00	36
Benton	19.00	200.00	22.00	1.25	31.00	1.87	19.00	1.00	36
Black Hawk .....	.....	200.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	1.75	17.50	1.00	.....
Boone	18.00	180.00	26.00	1.00	30.00	1.50	18.00	1.00	38
Bremer	20.00	180.00	26.00	1.50	30.00	1.50	18.00	1.50	.....
Buchanan	16.50	195.00	35.00	1.50	40.00	1.87	20.50	1.00	42
Buena Vista	20.00	240.00	25.00	1.25	25.00	1.25	20.00	1.00	30
Butler	20.00	300.00	.....	1.50	.....	2.00	20.00	1.00	38
Calhoun	20.00	192.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	1.75	20.00	1.00	.....
Carroll	19.12	208.00	23.75	1.25	25.15	1.37½	17.00	1.00	30
Cass	18.00	200.00	22.50	1.12½	27.50	1.37½	19.00	1.00	30
Cedar	20.00	217.15	30.00	1.57	30.00	1.72	19.00	1.10	38
Cerro Gordo	19.00	300.00	22.50	1.12½	30.00	2.00	20.00	1.00	.....
Cherokee	20.00	220.00	28.00	1.30	30.00	1.87	22.00	1.00	30
Chickasaw	18.33	200.00	27.85	1.30	40.00	2.03	17.00	1.08	.....
Clarke	16.50	205.00	23.75	1.25	28.45	1.37	17.00	1.00	30
Clay	20.00	212.50	25.00	1.25	27.50	1.50	22.25	1.00	30
Clayton	20.00	240.00	28.00	1.50	.....	2.00	20.00	1.00	45
Clinton	18.13	194.00	25.00	1.25	32.50	1.67	19.67	1.08	45
Crawford .....	.....	.....	25.00	1.25	30.00	2.00	20.00	1.00	35
Dallas	18.00	200.00	23.00	1.12½	25.00	1.50	18.00	1.00	30
Davis	16.67	200.00	30.00	1.25	.....	1.50	19.00	1.00	30
Decatur	18.00	165.00	20.00	1.00	20.00	1.37½	15.50	1.00	.....
Delaware	18.00	216.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	1.50	20.00	1.00	30
Des Moines	19.00	207.00	30.00	1.67	30.00	1.67	.....	1.12½	28
Dickinson	19.00	200.00	25.00	1.12½	30.00	1.75	19.00	.87½	51
Dubuque	21.00	210.00	37.50	1.50	40.00	2.12	15.00	.75	42
Emmet	20.00	197.00	26.25	1.23	30.53	1.90	18.25	.97	45
Fayette	19.33	204.00	25.25	1.29	26.30	1.75	17.10	.94	40
Floyd	20.00	212.00	37.50	1.50	45.00	1.75	25.00	1.00	30
Franklin	20.00	250.00	26.67	1.55	32.50	2.15	21.25	1.06	40
Fremont	20.00	240.00	27.50	1.50	45.00	2.00	20.00	1.00	42
Greene	18.67	193.33	23.33	1.16	23.00	1.63	17.66	1.00	42
Grundy	18.00	180.00	40.00	1.63	.....	2.50	18.00	1.25	25
Guthrie	18.20	202.00	23.25	1.12½	25.00	1.50	17.75	.85	60
Hamilton	17.00	204.00	22.00	1.25	30.00	2.00	20.00	1.00	35
Hancock	17.00	200.00	25.50	1.12½	30.00	2.00	18.00	1.00	50
Hardin	18.05	210.00	30.00	1.75	30.00	2.00	18.90	1.00	35
Harrison	19.00	212.00	23.75	1.15	25.00	1.67	18.50	.83	40
Henry	18.00	160.00	22.00	1.20	.....	1.50	17.50	.87½	50
Howard	21.00	235.00	25.00	1.25	40.00	2.50	19.00	1.00	50
Humboldt	19.50	190.00	22.50	1.20	27.15	1.53	17.60	.90	60
Ida	20.00	210.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	1.50	25.00	1.25	.....
Iowa	19.50	193.75	26.67	1.37½	35.00	2.11	20.00	.96	28
Jackson	18.00	220.00	30.00	1.50	35.00	2.00	20.00	1.12	.....
Jasper	17.50	200.00	20.00	1.12½	25.00	1.37½	19.17	.96	38
Jefferson	20.00	228.00	27.50	1.25	30.00	1.50	19.00	.90	40
Johnson .....	.....	200.00	27.50	1.25	33.00	1.75	15.00	1.00	35
Jones	19.00	225.00	25.00	1.50	29.50	1.75	18.00	1.00	.....
Keokuk	18.00	189.50	23.00	1.32	30.53	1.62	18.70	.97	45
Kossuth	18.00	200.00	25.00	1.00	30.00	1.50	13.50	.87	70
Lee	17.67	200.00	30.00	1.78	32.50	1.59	17.00	.87	42
Linn	20.00	213.33	28.00	1.42	28.00	1.62	20.81	1.00	35
Louis	22.20	192.25	23.33	1.20	28.00	1.83	16.20	.87	35
Lucas	17.73	208.00	22.56	1.28	26.40	1.53	18.00	.97	40
Lyon	20.00	228.00	25.00	1.25	25.00	1.50	19.00	1.37	60
Madison	18.33	199.00	23.33	1.18	30.00	1.46	20.00	.87½	50

TABLE OF WAGES OF FARM LABORERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE WAGES WHEN EMPLOYED BY THE YEAR.		DURING HAYING SEASON.		DURING HAR- VEST SEASON.		AT OTHER TIMES BUT NOT BY THE YEAR.		Average length hay- ing and har- vesting period—days.
	Monthly.	Yearly.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	
	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	
Mahaska.....	\$ 20.00	\$ 180.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 1.25	\$ 21.00	\$ 1.75	\$ 20.00	\$ 1.00	46
Marion.....	20.00	208.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	1.80	18.00	87½	42
Marshall.....	20.00	200.00	27.50	1.37	25.00	1.25	18.00	1.00	40
Mills.....	18.00	216.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	1.50	18.00	1.00	40
Mitchell.....	18.00	200.00	27.50	1.37	40.00	2.50	18.00	87½	28
Monona.....	20.00	240.00	20.00	1.00	25.00	1.50	26.00	1.00	42
Monroe.....	20.00	200.00	22.50	1.12½	.....	1.50	.....	1.00	42
Montgomery.....	18.00	216.00	27.00	1.12½	.....	1.62½	18.00	1.00	42
Muscataine.....	21.00	245.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	1.87	22.00	1.25	60
O'Brien.....	22.50	267.50	35.00	1.50	35.00	1.75	23.50	1.12½	60
Oceola.....	20.00	180.00	25.00	1.50	30.00	2.50	.....	1.00	.....
Page.....	20.00	211.00	25.00	1.37	30.00	1.75	16.00	1.00	21
Palo Alto.....	22.00	216.00	33.00	1.62	33.00	1.87	20.00	1.25	60
Plymouth.....	22.00	200.00	29.00	1.80	37.50	2.00	23.00	1.12½	30
Pocahontas.....	15.00	180.00	17.00	1.00	25.00	1.50	13.00	50	30
Polk.....	18.50	187.00	22.50	1.27½	25.00	1.50	16.50	1.00	35
Pottawatt'mie.....	18.50	228.00	23.80	1.19	25.00	1.63	21.75	1.00	30
Poweshiek.....	21.00	200.00	20.00	1.25	23.00	1.75	19.00	1.00	35
Ringgold.....	18.00	190.00	20.00	1.37	25.00	1.25	18.00	1.12½	42
Sac.....	20.00	225.00	29.37	1.42	31.50	1.75	21.33	1.00	42
Scott.....	20.00	200.00	25.00	1.50	25.00	2.00	20.00	1.25	.....
Shelby.....	18.00	180.00	25.00	1.25	25.00	1.50	20.00	1.00	.....
Sioux.....	18.00	200.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	2.00	20.00	1.25	30
Story.....	18.00	.....	20.00	1.00	.....	1.50	18.00	1.00	.....
Tama.....	19.00	220.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	1.50	23.00	1.00	42
Taylor.....	16.00	200.00	28.00	1.25	.....	1.25	14.00	75	35
Union.....	15.00	180.00	28.00	1.25	28.00	1.50	18.00	1.00	40
Van Buren.....	23.33	187.00	21.00	1.25	20.25	1.91	17.50	88	35
Wapello.....	20.00	200.00	28.00	1.25	28.00	1.37	18.00	1.00	80
Warren.....	20.00	180.00	25.00	1.00	.....	1.50	19.00	87	60
Washington.....	18.50	199.00	28.75	1.53	31.67	1.89	18.50	1.00	38
Wayne.....	17.70	200.00	23.70	1.14	26.20	1.38	18.26	86	40
Webster.....	18.80	206.00	21.80	1.08	28.00	1.73	16.12	83	37
Winnebago.....	17.00	200.00	25.00	1.25	37.50	2.00	18.00	1.00	50
Winneblesh.....	18.37	190.00	25.67	1.25	39.00	2.00	16.33	84	35
Woodbury.....	16.00	187.00	25.00	1.37	25.00	1.50	19.00	1.00	45
Worth.....	15.00	200.00	23.50	1.12½	40.00	2.25	18.00	87	60
Wright.....	20.00	225.00	23.00	1.00	23.00	1.75	20.00	1.00	45

RECAPITULATION.

AVERAGE WAGES WHEN EMPLOYED BY THE YEAR.		DURING HAYING SEASON.		DURING HARVEST SEASON.		AT OTHER TIMES BUT NOT BY THE YEAR.		Average length hay- ing and har- vesting season— days.
Monthly.	Yearly.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	
\$ 12.23½	\$ 204.29	\$ 25.79	1.29½	\$ 29.18	1.70	\$ 18.83½	\$ 98½	41 & 1 h. 10 m.

The County paying the highest average wages, is Sac.
The County paying the lowest average wages, is Pocahontas.

In this connection, I present the following statistics on this subject taken from a publication of the State Department at Washington, from U. S. Consular Reports:

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers in the west of England, with or without board and lodging.

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average wages.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	
In summer, without food and lodging.....	\$ 3.65
In winter, without food and lodging.....	2.91
Females, ordinary.....	1.14
Females, harvest hands.....	2.13
SOMERSETSHIRE.	
Males, food sometimes supplied at harvest.....	3.65
Women, field labor, older and sometimes food.....	1.46
WILTSHIRE AND DOBETSHIRE.	
Males in summer.....	2.91
Males in winter.....	2.67
Women field laborers.....	1.46

Of agricultural labor in the above districts, Consul Lathrop, of Bristol, cannot speak favorably. Wages are lower in the west than in any other part of England.

The following is a description of the appearance of agricultural laborers, as seen by the Consul at a "hiring fair," at Chippen Sodbury, in Gloucestershire:

Worn out, their years gone, their muscles stiff, they are useless to the employer, and cannot get a place. They are literally turned out to die, and their only refuge is the workhouse; for it was impossible for them to save anything for their old age. When a pair of boots costs half a week's wages, a Sunday suit three weeks wages, a pound of the cheapest meat two and a half hours' work, how could they save?

Agricultural wages in the Hull district, county of York, and Liverpool and London districts.

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average wages.
HULL DISTRICT.	
Farm laborers, with board and lodging, per year.....	\$ 29.00 to \$72.00
Housemaids, with board and lodging, per year.....	58.00 to 67.00
Wagoner, with board and lodging, per year.....	67.00 to 95.00
COUNTY OF YORK.	
Laborer:	
First man, with cottage, per week.....	4.06
Second man, no cottage, no board, per week.....	3.70
Foreman of farm per year.....	120.00 to 180.00
Second man, with board and lodging, per year.....	52.00 to 97.00
Third plowman, with board and lodging, per year.....	68.00 to 78.00
Plowboy, with board and lodging, per year.....	48.00 to 68.00
Blacksmith, two pints of beer, per day.....	.96
Joiner, two pints of beer, per day.....	.96
Herdman, cottage, per week.....	4.06 to 4.40
LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.	
Teamster, with board, per year.....	73.00
Herd, with board, per year.....	68.00
Herdsmen, without board, per week.....	3.89
Laborer, without board, per week.....	4.01
Boys, without board, per week.....	1.70
LONDON DISTRICT.	
Laborers in Kent, without board, per week.....	4.13
Laborers in Middlesex, without board, per week.....	4.13
Laborers in Surrey, without board, per week.....	4.38
Laborers in Essex, without board, per week.....	3.65
Laborers in Hereford, without board, per week.....	3.89

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Germany.

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average wages.
ALSACE-LORRAINE.	
Farm laborers, with board and lodging, per year	\$ 67.30
Servant girls, with board and lodging, per year	30.00
Laborers, with board and lodging, per day	.40
Laborers (during harvest), with board, per day	.50
Laborers (during harvest), without board, per day	.80
SAXONY.	
Male laborers, with board and lodging, per year	44.26
Female laborers, with board and lodging, per year	22.84
Male laborers:	
In summer, per day	.40
In winter, per day	.26
Female laborers:	
In summer, per day	.20
In winter, per day	.12
GRAND DUCHY OF OLDENBURG.	
Plowman, with food, per day	.65
Laborers, with food and rent free, per year	31.25
Laborers, with food without rent free, per year	54.75
Laborers, without board and lodging, per day	.50
Harvesters, with board, per day	.80
Harvesters, with board and lodging, per day	.55
STUTTGART DISTRICT.	
Stable hands, with board, per year	57.12
Day laborers (male), with board, per week	1.90
Day laborers (female), with board, per week	1.43
Dairymen, with board, per week	1.90
Dairymaids, with board, per year	30.94
BARMEN DISTRICT.	
Gardeners, with board and lodging per year	76.16
Cochmen, with board and lodging, per year	76.16
Farm hands (male), with board and lodging, per year	49.98
Farm hands (female), with board and lodging, per year	29.75
Day laborers, with board and lodging, per year	80.81
Carpenters, with board and lodging, per year	76.16
Blacksmiths, with board and lodging, per year	76.16
THURINGIA.	
Servants, with food and lodging, per year	14.00
Laborers, male (summer), with two meals, per day	.20
Laborers, female (summer), with two meals, per day	.14
CREZFELD DISTRICT.	
First laborer, per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging	1.66
Second laborer, per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging	1.19
Third laborer, per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging	.95
Herder (in charge of cattle), per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging	1.90
Transient laborers:	
Male, board without lodging, per week	3.14
Female, board without lodging, per week	2.32
Male, without board or lodging, per week	4.43
Female, without board or lodging, per week	3.32
SILESIA.	
Male laborers, with board and lodging, per week	1.45
Female laborers, with board and lodging, per week	1.07

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE BERLIN DISTRICT.

The number of persons employed in agricultural labor in the consular district of Berlin is estimated at 450,000, and it can be safely said that fully one half, if not two thirds thereof, are women. The able-bodied men, when not in the army, generally seek more remunerative employment than agricultural labor. The common farm laborers receive from 20 to 35 cents per day.

VALUE, RENTALS, AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Average value of farms.	Average rental of farms, (cash.)	Average No. of acres of farms.	Charging farmer's time at \$1 per day, rate of interest of farmer's investment.
Adair.....	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 250.00	100	5
Adams.....	2,250.00	300.00	120	5
Allamakee.....	3,500.00	175.00	120	5
Appanoose (See note A.).....	2,500.00	200.00	180	8
Audubon.....	7,100.00	525.00	245	3½
Benton.....	6,400.00	480.00	160	8
Black Hawk.....	5,000.00	160.00	300	.....
Boone.....	6,000.00	390.00	157½	.....
Bremer.....	4,200.00	265.00	144	.....
Buchanan.....	11,800.00	800.00	365	10
Buena Vista.....	3,300.00	160.00	160	7
Butler.....	7,400.00	625.00	370	.....
Calhoun.....	4,837.00	291.88	140	13
Carroll.....	9,050.00	500.00	265	5
Cass.....	4,528.00	325.00	114½	6
Cedar.....	5,600.00	600.00	320	.....
Cerro Gordo.....	6,400.00	560.00	160	6
Cherokee.....	3,750.00	312.00	160	10
Chickasaw.....	2,929.00	225.00	133	1½
Clarke.....	2,567.00	115.00	120	5
Clay.....	3,870.00	420.00	192	8
Clayton.....	5,800.00	446.00	148	5
Clinton.....	4,000.00	197.50	180	3
Crawford.....	8,000.00	200.00	65	6
Dallas.....	4,000.00	400.00	160	8
Davis.....	3,750.00	275.00	280	.....
Decatur.....	4,373.00	375.00	133	9
Delaware.....	2,434.00	307.00	80	.....
Des Moines.....	4,800.00	213.00	160	7
Dickinson.....	4,550.00	110.00	245	7
Dubuque, (See note O.).....	2,675.00	250.00	198	10
Emmet.....	4,275.00	351.00	177	3
Fayette.....	4,800.00	400.00	163	6
Floyd.....	2,950.00	300.00	157½	10
Franklin.....	5,177.00	325.00	142	.....
Fremont.....	3,850.00	271.25	140	3½
Greene.....	5,600.00	160.00	350	.....
Grundy.....	3,368.00	229.00	142	5½
Guthrie.....	3,000.00	180.00	140	.....
Hamilton.....	1,400.00	150.00	350	.....
Hancock.....	4,325.00	338.00	213	6
Harlin.....	6,873.00	589.00	261½	.....
Harrison.....	2,541.00	176.00	65	3
Henry.....	2,700.00	137.50	140	5
Howard.....	2,470.00	174.00	226	4½
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ida.....	3,890.00	318.75	133	4
Iowa.....	4,650.00	493.00	144	5
Jackson.....	4,400.00	375.00	129	3½
Jasper.....	4,980.00	370.00	150	6
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson.....	3,633.00	394.00	115	.....
Jones.....	4,900.00	430.00	194	7½
Keokuk.....	2,400.00	200.00	160	6
Kossuth (See note B).....	7,000.00	394.00	115	5½
Lee.....	5,725.00	417.33	130	5
Linn.....	4,776.00	323.00	183½	4
Louisa.....	5,742.00	278.00	204	5
Lucas.....	2,167.00	313.00	160	6
Lyon.....	3,040.00	254.00	128	5
Madison.....	6,170.00	450.00	275	6
Mahaska.....	3,500.00	280.00	140	5
Marion.....	4,800.00	380.00	160	6
Marshall.....	4,800.00	480.00	160	6½
Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VALUE, ETC., OF FARMS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Average value of farms.	Average rental of farms, (cash.)	Average No. of acres of farms.	Charging farmers' time at \$1 per day, rate of interest of farmers' investment.
Mitchell	\$3,433.00	\$500.00	153	
Monona	3,000.00	240 00	80	6
Monroe	2,750.00		90	10
Montgomery	7,320.00	720.00	360	3
Muscatine	4,475.00	357.50	100	7
O'Brien	2,917.00	375.00	354	4
Oscola	3,200.00	400.00	160	
Page	4,700.00	430.00	107	
Palo Alto	3,500.00	160.00		
Plymouth	3,000.00	300.00	120	
Pocahontas	5,520.00	240.00	240	4
Polk	3,875.00	357.00	142	5½
Pottawattamie	5,689.00	360.00	184	7
Poweshiek	4,875.00	405.00	205	6
Ringgold	4,135.00	370.00	184	5
Sac	4,800.00	160.00	400	6
Scott	11,608.00	755.00	159	
Shelby	4,006.00	554.00	138	8
Sioux				10
Story	8,733.00		360	8
Tama	3,600.00	120.00	300	
Taylor	2,733.00	283.00	133	
Union	5,200.00	200.00	80	
Van Buren	6,720.00	490.00	308	3½
Wapello	4,865.00	319.00	162½	4
Warren	3,533.00	247.00	120	6
Washington	4,864.00	385.00	138½	
Wayne	3,213.50	329.33	158½	9
Webster	2,394.00	190.00	144	
Winnebago	1,723 00	163.00	106	
Winneshiek	5,400.00		180	6
Woodbury	5,367.00	587.00	213	8
Worth	1,690.00	131.00	128	7
Wright	2,860.00	160.00	225	

*Very few farms are rented for cash, but good plowed land brings \$3.00 per acre readily. Stock farms are rented by renter purchasing an interest in all personal property, and doing all the work and keeping up the fences, the owner furnishing material, and products divided equally, even to the cream sold to creameries, the renter paying for half the cream, pork, etc., used by him.

+The Iowa Land Co., owned by an English Co., have a large number of farms in our county, which they rent at one-half of the crop, the Co. furnishing seed, or one-third of crop, and renter furnishing the seed. The land is in the market and selling fast at from \$8.00 to \$22.50 per acre.

A. "There is but little land occupied by tenants in our township. The two first I have mentioned as rented are good land, but poorly furnished with buildings; the third is rather poor land, and only moderately comfortable fixtures. The hired help problem is becoming a serious one to farmers who are obliged to have help. The present generation of hired help seem to want to spend too much time in social pastime, and leave the farmer in the pinch of the game to do the best he can. Farmers who have farms large enough would prefer to employ a man with a family and furnish him a house, but very few laboring men seem to like the plan."

B. During the summer season there is generally a scarcity of farm help, which our farmers feel quite severely.

+ "Modern machinery has made personal development a necessity (brains) in farming. Multiplied by four, he must *mind* his business (*manage it by mind*) or get distanced. Large areas, *understocked*, twenty-five per cent less animals, more feed, twenty-five per cent more fat—"all flesh is grass;" no grass, no fat flesh—*poor* cattle, *poor* farmer. Iowa is a great state for grass if it be allowed to grow, but the most of all her pasture lots are *bare all summer*. To restore worn soils we must seed down to grass, and feed on the ground to retain manures, liquid and solid, rather than cart to the barnyard and back. The dear man is too valuable to have such cheap stuff. While land is sold at \$30 per acre, better buy four acres and watch the cows feed, than two acres and work himself too hard. The new sod can be turned again as new land, producing one-third more crop with same outlay for hired help. Thus we manage 1,000 acres, with four men living in tenant houses rent free, some fruit free, boarding themselves and families, Wages cash on demand, \$1.25 per day.

PART XI.

SITES.

FARMERS' AND OTHERS' SUGGESTIONS AS TO "SITES OFFERING NATURAL OR ACQUIRED ADVANTAGES FOR THE PROFITABLE LOCATION AND OPERATION OF DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY," ETC., ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

ALLAMAKEE—Waukon, Postville, Lansing, Dorchester, and Harper's Ferry.

Much attention paid to drainage and to improvement of live stock. Several engaged in importing domestic animals direct from Europe. Beautiful and extensive veins of (coral) marble are found, and a large establishment is fitted up for preparing it for market.

APPANOOSE—We have a great quantity of coal and timber, and fine stone for building purposes, thus affording strong inducements for manufacturers.

The creamery and cheese business seems to offer the best opening for investment of almost any pursuit.

AUDUBON—Creamery is needed at Audubon, Exira or Viola Center.

BENTON—Vinton.

BUENA VISTA—Storm Lake, Alta.

CARROLL—Manning. Arcadia would be an excellent place for a flouring mill.

CEDAR—Massillon; Clarence. The latter would be an excellent point for a canning factory. Small fruit in abundance, and the soil adapted to raising nearly everything required for the successful operation of such a business.

CERRO GORDO—Mason City. Good location for manufacturing purposes.

CLAY—Good water power at Spencer, on the Little Sioux river, for almost any industry needing power. Also at Gillett's Grove, on same stream.

CLINTON—Lyons; Clinton. Rents about, and in Clinton are low, and the facilities for shipping of products by rail excellent. The main industry in this city and adjoining is manufacturing lumber. Consequently we have a large surplus of cheap fuel. Any industry that could utilize this fuel would

do well here. Slab wood can be bought at mill for 25 cents per load; dry strips, tied in bundles, 75 cents per cord; green strips 40 cents. Common laborers this season have been paid \$1.40 per day in mill yards—they boarding themselves. This is against \$1.50 the season before.

CRAWFORD—Denison, the county seat, is a fine site for a pork packing house and flouring mill.

DAVIS—Fine grass country; better adapted for grazing than anything else.

DECATUR—Creamery or cheese factory between Lineville and Garden Grove. Grass fine. Sheep do well here. We have plenty of timber and some stone.

DELAWARE—Excellent opportunity for flouring mills. Fine water-power.

DES MOINES—Burlington is a profitable location for all branches of industry, having within a circuit of one hundred miles thousands of tons of coal. The price of coal for the last four years ranging from \$1.40 to \$1.90 per ton. Iron and material for manufacturing purposes are not far distant. Ore and pig iron can be transported at reasonable rates. The Missouri ore and pig iron can be brought from St. Louis by barges and from Lake Superior by rail. There is here gathered a large quantity of scrap iron, which would form a large part of the supply for foundries and rolling mills. Our location presents an excellent opening for all kinds of manufactures, especially stove foundries, nail and rolling mills, pork houses, rope, oatmeal, drain tile, and sorghum establishments. We have many advantages for all kinds of industries to develop our resources; congenial climate, schools of the highest standard; timber in abundance and stone plenty; cheap and rapid transportation. The extent and character of the territory in which the goods manufactured are to be distributed, our vast system of railroads eastward with Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and seaboard cities; south to St. Louis, Memphis and the entire south; north to St. Paul and the new northwest; western, reaching Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas and adjacent territory; with ten lines of railroads, embracing within its ramifications a scope of territory unsurpassed in fruitfulness, Burlington enjoys every facility for extending and developing her trade.

DICKINSON—Milford, Okobojo and Spirit Lake.

DUBUQUE—Dubuque, Dyersville, New Vienna. These places offer advantages in water-power. Mining has been profitable years ago, but latterly not as much so. Farming is the leading branch of industry. Cascade township has a natural dam of rock in the Maquoketa river but little used as yet. Hard wood timber plenty in the vicinity.

EMMETT—Stock-growing and dairying. Estherville is a good site for water-power mill. Would draw custom from twenty to twenty-five miles. On west branch of Des Moines river a cheese factory is needed. On east side of river is easy access to railroad. Direct connection by rail is now had with Watertown, Dak.

FAYETTE—Hay press badly needed. Good brick, lime, building stone and timber.

FLOYD—The water-power is not well improved. Woolen mill and a No. 1 grist mill is needed, but enterprise seems to be lacking. Splendid water-power at Charles City, also at Floyd on the Cedar river, and in Miles township on the Little Sioux.

FRANKLIN—Fine chance for stock raising. Fine mill privilege at Sheffield and a mill badly needed. Hampton, Hansell and Chapin.

GREENE—Splendid coal and water privileges and fine opportunity for canning factory in Washington township. A creamery is needed.

GUTHRIE—A canning factory would pay well at Guthrie Center. I believe that our county seat—Guthrie Center—possesses superior advantages for the establishment of a pork packing center, and that a plant of that industry would be remunerative.

HAMILTON—The coal resource of the county is immense and with our railroad facilities good opportunities are offered for almost any kind of manufacture.

HANCOCK—Garner, Britt and Corwith. Two railroads at Garner and Britt. Coal and wood very reasonable. A flouring mill is needed very much at Lime creek or Upper Grove. A man who will build a steam flouring mill will do well.

HARDIN—In Eldora my opinion is that a fruit canning factory could do a profitable business. So, also, a broom or tile factory—the latter being much needed. Coal, timber and fire-clay are here in abundance. The State must offer some inducement for capital to invest in manufactures—making them exempt from taxation for a number of years.

HARRISON—Logan good for grist-mill. Near Woodbine a grist-mill is wanted, also a packing-house. Plenty of hogs but transportation costs too much. There is an excellent chance for a wagon and repair shop at Logan. A great deal of sorghum is made here. Plenty of good sites for mills. Missouri Valley would be a good place for a pork-house or canning factory.

HENRY—At Salem—flouring mill, canning factory and sugar (sorghum) factory would do well.

The stone quarries at Mt. Pleasant are as fine as are in the State. Plenty of coal, wood, stone, clay and good water. Tile factory would do well. We especially need factories to consume our products nearer home. For instance, a canning factory and paper mill. We need here (New London) a competing line of railroad going north and south.

HOWARD—Stock raising and dairying on the increase, and found to be very profitable. Good sites for an oil, meal mill and creameries.

HUMBOLDT—Humboldt for making furnishing lime. Butland, Livermore.

IDA—There is a good opening for a pork packing house at Ida Grove as there is an immense number of hogs raised here. Also a good place for a corn canning factory.

IOWA—Amana, Marengo, Williams, North English.

JACKSON—Good site for pork packing at Maquoketa. Good water-power and oak timber. We have the best lime-stone in the State, located in the

Maquoketa valley and several lime kilns in operation. Lime is shipped to Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and all over Iowa.

JASPER—A factory for making agricultural implements would do well at Newton, also a cheese factory. Flouring mill at Lynnvile. The county has twenty or thirty coal banks with best of coal.

JEFFERSON—This county presents many natural advantages for all kinds of manufacturing, and as a grazing country is not excelled by any portion of the United States. Horse raising is rapidly becoming a principal industry. No less than fifteen hundred horses are annually shipped from Fairfield alone, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$250 per horse.

KEOKUK—What Cheer, Hedrick, Martinsburg.

KOSSUTH—If a pork packing establishment was located at Algona it would find plenty of business and encouragement. So too with a canning establishment, or foundry and machine shop. The latter our people greatly need and would substantially encourage. We have a very large acreage of flax in Kossuth county, and it has always been a profitable crop. Now if we had some way to utilize the whole crop it would be very desirable and there is enough raised in the county to run a very large establishment. Our hogs in great abundance, are shipped to Milwaukee, Chicago or Cedar Rapids. The county is given over largely to dairying and stock raising. Grain raised here is all consumed at home.

LEE—Fort Madison offers extraordinary inducements for a canning factory. Denmark, Montrose, Keokuk.

LINN—The establishment at Cedar Rapids of a paper mill, canning factories of every description, threshing machines, plows, etc., and in fact all classes of manufactories, that would supply the demands of the people of a vast territory in the West and Northwest, for which this city is daily becoming more of a trade center, with the cloths, implements, tools, furniture, and we might say the general necessities as well as the luxuries, all such institutions would meet with a warm reception and positive success.

LOUISA—Lettsville, an excellent site for a flouring mill, which is much needed. The poultry industry is very large and rapidly increasing, as is also the honey industry, which is already immense in this county. Columbus Junction.

LUCAS—Chariton, Lucas, Russell, Derby. Canning factory at Chariton. We very much need cheese factories and creameries. Chariton has good buildings now unoccupied and partially equipped, that could be utilized cheaply for the manufacture of any articles of tools or machinery used in Iowa. Fuel abundant and cheap, and our south railroad reaches good timber districts that would supply cheap material. Five or six hundred hands mining coal.

LYON—A good site here for an oil mill and paper mill.

MADISON—A cheese factory here would do well. Winterset, Earlham, Patterson. A good tile factory or two would pay well, for our farmers are rapidly seeing the benefits arising from draining the land.

MAHASKA—Oskaloosa, Beacon, and Given all afford an abundance of coal which would give cheap fuel for manufacturing purposes.

MARSHALL—The ten lines of railways leading into the State, with fine building stone and superior agricultural facilities, make this county superior.

MARION—Flagler has a very fine article of fire clay; has been tested and found good for fire brick and fine pottery. Good quality of coal in abundance.

MITCHELL—A number of mill sites on Cedar river, within ten miles of Osage. A good machine shop and foundry is needed and would do well at St. Ansgar.

MONONA—Our part of this county is particularly adapted to stock raising; pasture and hay are cheap, and corn is nearly always a heavy crop. There are thousands of acres of grass and pasturage. There is but little coal used in our part of the county. Wood is cheap. Four-foot wood in the timber is worth \$1.75 per cord. Cottonwood lumber, \$12 to \$14 per thousand feet. Hay is seldom worth more than \$2 a ton. A large number of the farms in this county are under mortgage, most of them to eastern loan companies. The renters don't make enough to keep a Winnebago Indian comfortable.

MONROE—The mining business is carried on extensively here. The Hickory mines, on the Central railroad; the Chisholm mines, on the C., B. & Q.; and the Avery mines, on the C., R. I. & P. Stock raising, especially cattle and sheep, is principally engaged in, in this county. Short-horned cattle and Merino sheep lead. Please send us a wool merchant. There are at least 8,000 fleeces in this neighborhood, not sold yet. Albia has five railroads. Is a good site for machine shops of any kind. Plenty of clay for pottery and tiling.

MONTGOMERY—We need a tile factory very much. We have plenty of good clay, and an abundance of wood.

MUSCATINE—Muscatine, West Liberty, and Vinton. West Liberty and vicinity for breeding-farms of Holstein, Hereford, and Polled cattle and draft horses.

O'BELEN—Creamery or cheese factory would do well here. No better place in the country for a pork packing-house, linseed oil mill, tow factory, on account of quantities produced in country tributary to Sheldon.

PAGE—Pork packing-house.

PALO ALTO—We have the finest of rich black loam soil, producing the best crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, flax, timothy, clover, and blue grass, and vegetables. The natural grasses are very luxuriant, and are as good for pasture as timothy, and nearly as good for hay. These wild grasses are a great source of wealth to our people; immense herds of cattle are raised upon these grasses alone. All of the hardy varieties of apples do well here, as do plums, cherries, and small fruits generally.

PLYMOUTH—Lemars, Kingsley, Seney, Remsen, Akron.

POLK—The city of Des Moines presents features for the location of manufacturing industries surpassing, perhaps, any other city in Iowa. With fourteen railroads centering therein, with an agricultural surrounding country unsurpassed, fine water power privileges, a population of fully 40,000 people, reasonable rents, abundance of coal within less than two miles

on almost every side—from the city limits—almost any manufacturing enterprise would succeed. Especially is there desired a canning factory, paper mill, carriage factory, and agricultural implement factory. The best quality of silicious sand, for the manufacture of flint glass, is found in the immediate vicinity of Des Moines.

POTTAWATTAMIE—A packing-house at Carson, would obtain material in great abundance. Freights are far too high to ship hogs. Oakland would be a fine place for a canning factory for fruit, corn, and tomatoes.

POWESHIEK—The canning of vegetables and milk has always seemed to me to offer strong inducements, and I know of no better point in Iowa for this purpose than Grinnell. Small fruit business is a rapidly growing industry in this section. Our county is becoming rapidly stocked with improved breeds of horses and cattle.

RINGGOLD—A good opening for creamery and cheese factory.

SAC—Odebolt, Sac City. Manufacturing industries of various kinds could be made profitable in our county. Agriculture and manufacture need to be more closely connected in Iowa. We need some creameries.

SHELBY—Creamery at Defiance. We need some thorough-bred horses. Harlan.

STORY—Sheldahl for a creamery or cheese factory.

TAMA—Tama City has very fine water power. Flour mill at Traer, where there is fine water power.

TAYLOR—Canning factory for sweet corn and fruits at Bedford or Lenox. Coal company is wanted to go to the third vein; first vein 30 feet deep and 18 inches thick. We are now highly taxed for coal.

UNION—Grist mill at Thayer.

VAN BUREN—A tile factory is badly needed at Milton, where there are abundant advantages for one.

WAPELLO—Ottumwa.

WARREN—In Indianola a foundry and machine shop would do finely, and the place offers excellent advantages. Coal abundant in southern half of county. We need a starch factory to work up our great surplus of potatoes and corn. A factory for refining and making sugar is needed, and would do well.

WASHINGTON—Washington would be a good place for a packing house, as we ship a great number of hogs to Chicago, when we don't want to. Great abundance of limestone rock in this county. A woolen mill would do splendidly in this county—at Washington, for example.

WAYNE—Corydon. Fine opportunities for large sorghum factory and two or three creameries and cheese factories. Stock raising is most profitable here, as blue grass is the natural production of the soil; it is heavy, rich and plenty. A good deal of coal here, which, for want of capital, is not utilized. For a grass country this can't be beaten this side of Kentucky.

WEBSTER—Fort Dodge. Great quantities of the best coal all over the county.

WINNEBAGO—There is an excellent opening at Leland for a general store,

also for another grain-elevator. A good blacksmith and wagon-maker, and a good harness-maker are wanted here.

WINNESHIEK—Fine water power privileges and points for flouring mills. Would say we have some of the finest water powers situated along the Little Sioux and its tributaries, some of which are partially improved and others not. Also, the finest limestone quarries in the west. Add to these, a very rich soil, well watered by springs, and plenty of timber, and you have our natural resources. With capital to improve these abundant advantages, Winneshiek county may be made one of the richest manufacturing counties in the State.

WOODBURY—This county, I think, offers superior advantages for feeding cattle and hogs. Fine stock country.

WORTH—Goldfield. Creameries and a flouring mill needed, and would pay well. A cheese factory would be a good and profitable business at Ken-sett, or near there.

WRIGHT—Wall Lake. There are quite a number of never-failing springs situated on White Fox creek, the water of which is medicinal.

SITES SUGGESTED BY COUNTY AUDITORS.

The reports from auditors were far from full, both as to numbers and suggestions. It is a fact that these officers are called upon frequently to give information, and often their routine duties are interfered with. This may account for the few replies obtained for this office:

APPANOOSE COUNTY—Centerville would be a good location for a large woolen mill, or any manufacturing enterprise, as timber, stone and coal are in abundance. Moulton offers a splendid location for a creamery, as also Moravia, Plano and Cincinnati. We have fine locations for canning factories. Our taxes are reasonably low and our people enterprising and industrious. Our coal mines give employment to a large part of our population, and they make a liberal class of consumers, having ready cash or equivalent. Garden produce finds a splendid market in our midst.

BENTON COUNTY—I think that splendid water power may be developed near Vinton. I know of no better site in the interior of the State for heavy power. I think donations of land, and even money, would be given to responsible parties wishing to locate factories in that city.

BUCHANAN COUNTY—Water power good. Good location for canning establishment.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY—There is a fine water privilege at Sioux Rapids or at Storm Lake. We have a very fine body of water, five miles in length and one and one half wide.

CEDAR COUNTY—Cedar Bluffs, on Cedar river, affords excellent water power. The coal mines of What Cheer and Illinois are near us, and on direct railroad line.

CERRO GORDO COUNTY—Lime creek and the Shell Rock river run through portions of the county, and afford very desirable water power. The stone quarries at Mason City are practically inexhaustible. I think a paper mill would be profitable, also a foundry, or factory for agricultural implements.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—Two or three good sites for water power grist mills. Several branches of manufacturing would find encouragement in Cherokee; such as iron foundry, steam grist mill of large capacity, oil mill and canning factory.

CLARKE COUNTY—I think a canning factory would be profitable in this county.

CLAYTON COUNTY—The Volga and Turkey rivers which flow through the county afford unrivaled water power. No woollen or flax mill is in the county. Tendency to dairying and hog raising.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Pork house would do well at Denison.

DECATUR COUNTY—Davis City offers the greatest natural advantages for manufacturing interest of any town in the county, having water power, wood, sand and stone in endless quantities, and very fine prospect for coal.

FLOYD COUNTY—Charles City.

GRUNDY COUNTY—Beaman in the south part of the county, has a fine bed of clay, which I think can be utilized with a good profit on investment. The clay is of quite a dark red color.

HAMILTON COUNTY—Webster City. Pork packing, creamery, wagon and machine shop; also Jewell. Both have the best R. R. facilities, plenty of good water.

HANCOCK COUNTY—Garner and Britt for steam flouring mill. Also creamery at latter place.

HOWARD COUNTY—Water power good.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY—Excellent water power can be had at Humboldt from that now improved. Still another good one lies a half mile below. Excellent potters' clay, and clay suitable for tile is abundant; also for brick. Lime stone of superior quality is inexhaustible. Building stone easy of access and abundant.

IDA COUNTY—Pork packing.

IOWA COUNTY—Marengo. Water power for several mills. Canning factory.

JACKSON COUNTY—Maquoketa and Canton. Water power excellent. Timber abundant.

JASPER COUNTY—Plenty of water and an abundance of coal in most parts of county. Newton is favorably located for all kinds of business as is Prairie City, Monroe, Colfax, Kellogg and Lynnvile. All excellent sites.

JOHNSON COUNTY—At Coralville, ten miles west of Iowa City, there is a splendid water power adapted and suitable for all branches of manufactures.

KEOKUK COUNTY—Wagon factory at Sigourney.

KOSSUTH COUNTY—We have a great acreage of flax and a large establishment here to utilize this product would be remunerative. Also pork packing house.

LYON COUNTY—Rock Rapids excellent mill power. Good site for flax and oil mill.

OSCEOLA COUNTY—Grist mill water power on the Ocheydan. Oil mill at Sibley.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY—Pork packing.

POLK COUNTY—Des Moines, the largest city in the State, with the best railroad facilities, coal in great abundance, splendid water power, offers strong inducements for the investment of capital with as sure a prospect of speedy and large returns as any place in the west. A large canning factory, agricultural implement factory, wagon factory and paper mill would all do well here.

SAC COUNTY—Flax tow mill at Early or some other convenient point, as there is a large amount of flax straw wasted annually. Our county is mainly agricultural, and of necessity must remain so.

SCOTT COUNTY—Unlimited water power, if only developed for all kinds of manufacturing enterprises.

UNION COUNTY—This county has superior facilities for dairy business. Fuel is scarce and high for general manufactures.

WAPELLO COUNTY—Ottumwa. Water power, 3,000 horse. Inducements offered to all manufacturing interests requiring power. Also cheap coal, 80 cents to \$1.50 per ton. Excellent distributing point for manufacturing and wholesale trade. Railroads in seven different directions. Twenty four wholesale houses, embracing all lines of business. Amount of sales last year, \$3,000,000, exclusive of all manufacturing interests.

WARREN COUNTY—Indianola offers many fine advantages for manufacturing enterprises; has fine facilities for any kind of machinery which may be desired to be run by steam. Carlisle possesses ample water power, and the same may be said of Summersett. Our county is mainly agricultural. The population is very largely made up of people of American birth. Of our foreign population, we have a good thrifty class of German and Irish farmers.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—This county is exclusively an agricultural one. It raises fine crops of corn, oats, rye, barley, etc., but the people are turning their attention particularly to grazing and dairying, as the land cannot be excelled for pasture. A large amount of tiling is being laid with most encouraging results.

WEBSTER COUNTY—The gypsum quarries of this county, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge are being worked by first-class mills and the value of their products in stucco, etc., will not fall short of \$100,000.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—Dairying interests.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY—The power in our streams (all of them being rapid) if utilized, would be sufficient to run to an almost unlimited extent.

Decorah has a vast amount of this water power, and is nicely situated for manufacturing purposes.

WOODBURY COUNTY—Sioux City offers good inducements for many manufacturing purposes, among which are soap factory, pork packing and stove foundry.

WRIGHT COUNTY—Goldfield offers excellent advantages for tile factory, and also for milling; Clarion or Belmond for foundry.

PART XII.

VIEWS OF WORKINGMEN.

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS BY INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN, RELATING TO THE GENERAL CONDITION OF EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL CALLINGS.

For the purpose of bringing the views of workingmen to the knowledge of the General Assembly and to the public interested in them, the following statements are given in exactly the language made to this office. In some cases the suggestions are impractical, in others they are very practical. No one knows the needs of these persons as well as themselves, hence these statements are of much value. They are arranged by subjects as a matter of convenience to the reader, but in addition to this the vocations of the writers are stated.

It must be remembered that these statements are all voluntary on the part of those making them. In many cases there is no little repetition, and the first thought of the Commissioner was to publish all sent to the office, but latterly they have come in, in so great numbers as to preclude this plan. Many therefore are in this office of the same tenor as those herein published, and this is to be remembered as giving additional force to wishes herein expressed. This is especially true of miners in relation to screens, company stores, ventilation, child labor and weekly or semi-monthly payment of wages.

SKILLED LABOR—APPRENTICE SYSTEM, LEARNING A TRADE.

If some system of graded wages could be adopted by which an apprentice would be encouraged to learn a trade instead of working for nothing a few months, and then starting out as a workman of an inferior quality to reduce the wages of good mechanics, as well as the quality of the work done, it

would be a great deal toward making both better work and better workmen.

—*Stone-mason.*

I think there should be a law enacted to regulate apprentices and compel them to serve under experienced mechanics for two or three years, thereby protecting the interests of the people and insuring them security from imposters and botch workmen, who impose upon the credulity of the masses to a very great extent.—*Plasterer.*

There is a great improvement needed in my trade, and that will never come until there is a State Inspector of boilers, whose duty shall not only be to examine the boilers, but to examine engineers also, and allow no one to run an engine until licensed by him, after thorough examination. It would help wages and make better engineers.—*Engineer.*

Almost any one who can turn on steam is now hired because he is cheap. A law ought to pass the legislature and also Congress, compelling an applicant for the position of [engineer to undergo an examination, and punishing a man who employs one who cannot satisfactorily pass said examination. There then would be fewer losses of property and lives by explosions, and a good engineer could get something for what he does.—*Engineer.*

Three days firemen from the old country are taking the place of regular engineers and at inferior wages. In my opinion the legislature should pass a law compelling all engineers handling stationary or winding engines, to pass an examination, and if competent, grant them a license to run the same. Men are running engines in this State who don't even know what steam is, and we who have learned the trade are often compelled to work at something else, because they will underbid us. A case to the point —'s engineers get \$65 a month. I applied for an engine at R—. A man from England, who had been in this country but four months, offered to take the place for \$40 and got it, and he told me that he had everything about an engine yet to learn. License the engineers and there will be fewer accidents.—*Engineer.*

The only thing that hurts our trade is that the people don't stop to think if a man has learned his trade. If he has two or three tools and can handle them, he can get as good wages as the one who has learned his trade. There ought to be a law that a man should work under instruction a certain length of time before he should be allowed to contract any work. Such a law would be a help to the laboring classes.—*Carpenter.*

Pass a law requiring individuals to produce a diploma or certificate of qualification, before allowing them to contract for buildings.—*Carpenter.*

I am not favorable to the apprentice system; it's more profitable to employ experienced workmen, producing a better quality and larger quantity of work in the same amount of time.—*Blacksmith.*

I don't think there is enough interest taken by the people in general in having boys or young men learn a trade of some kind. I think the great trouble lies in keeping the boy's nose to the grindstone just as long as possible. They are not made to feel as though their labor was of any benefit, and the consequence is their task is a dog's life. They feel like doing no more than they have to. All they long for is for their apprenticeship to be

at an end. Let us make the boy feel that he is of some account; help him in his attempts to do or make something, and in nine cases out of ten, you will be well repaid.—*Blacksmith.*

There is one ruinous practice which I wish to refer to: botch mechanics, who claim to be skilled, and who take work and contracts because they don't want to shovel dirt or work on a farm. Men ought to be made to show credentials that they are efficient workmen.—*Painter.*

The apprentice system is conducted by the laws of our Union, and we have no trouble from that source in this part of the country.—*Cigar-maker.*

What the trades need is skilled labor. Cheap labor is hired without reference to skill, but simply with a view of paying out small wages.—*Wagon-maker.*

My father was a brick-layer and contractor. I have often heard him say that during forty years of experience he never had an application from a graduate of an high school to learn the trade.—*Carpenter.*

We suffer most, perhaps, from competition among ourselves, and from factories East running out low-priced work, and selling it as first-class work. Our workmen are not skilled enough; they don't properly learn the trade.—*Wagon-maker.*

In this county (Tama) I don't think laboring men have any cause to complain. We get our meat and vegetables very cheap and of good quality, direct from the farmers. Farm hands get from twenty to thirty dollars a month, including board and washing.—*Carpenter.*

Here (Buena Vista county) any one who is handy with tools, seems to consider himself capable of contracting, and as a consequence, injury is done to the trade.—*Carpenter.*

In regard to apprentices: such a thing is unknown here (Clay county). If a man can saw a board and drive a nail, he will go to contracting, and the people look for such men because they are cheap. I think if carpenters who have served apprenticeship, could be protected from such an evil, it would be but just. There should be a law, that every man had to be examined and get a certificate according to his ability for work.—*Carpenter.*

We have lots of carpenters here (Adams county) that never learned the trade, and hence know no more about framing, than a hog does of preaching; but men hire them.—*Carpenter.*

The reason there are no more apprentices employed in our trade, is that it is impossible to hold them but a short time, which makes so many poor workmen.—*Blacksmith.*

There should be a law passed compelling apprentices to serve a term of so many years. At the time he becomes a finished mechanic, he should receive a certificate in accordance with his acquirements. Some such method as this, in my opinion, would raise the standard of workmen far above its present one. I do not see why it would not operate as well with mechanics as with doctors, lawyers, etc. The greatest oppression to good tradesmen is not so much foreign immigration; the fault is right here at home. There are hundreds of mechanics of all trades who are no more fit or capable of performing the duties which devolve upon them in the callings they have

chosen, than they are of managing the affairs at the head of the government at Washington.—*Wagon-makers*.

In this part of the State (Floyd county) there are no apprentices; boys don't like to stay long enough to learn trades.—*Shoemaker*.

The apprentice system is a dead letter in this part of the State (Floyd county). For instance, I hire a man to mix mortar for me; in a few months he gets an idea of how the work ought to be done, and then takes the job himself, for half price, of course; and there are many men who are willing to give him work, because of the low price. This class of men are encouraged to such an extent that I don't know of one apprentice in this section of the State. This, in my opinion, has a very serious effect on skilled labor.—*Plasterer*.

This city (Dubuque) is run over with poor mechanics, mostly Bohemians and Norwegians, who hurt us very much by working for low wages, and knowing but little or nothing about the trade.—*Brick-layer*.

The apprentice system as carried on to-day is not good. The law should be so that the boy would serve five years, he would then be of good to the trade and to the public. The boy of to-day thinks if he can get in his young head at once, what it has taken men in the trade, say twenty years, to learn, he is all right. A plumber ought to know especially about sanitary laws.—*Plumber*.

CONVICT LABOR.

The system of letting out by contract, the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatories is very injurious to the working-man, and should be abolished.—*Shoemaker*.

The prison contract system is injurious to the laboring man.—*Local Editor*.

Abolish the convict contract labor if you want to help the American free working-man.—*Drayman*.

The present convict labor system in our penitentiaries and reformatory institutions hurts us very seriously.—*Wagon-maker*.

Stop convict labor. It deprives mechanics of a great deal of labor that belongs to them, and throws the profits into the hands of a few rich men.—*Carpenter*.

The penitentiary convict contract system hurts my trade more than anything else in Iowa.—*Blacksmith*.

The contract system of prisons hurts us badly, perhaps even more than pauper labor of the old country. For instance, convict labor will make a log chain, and put it on the market for less than half I can, and in fact every species of mechanical work. This, of course, compels me to work to sell the same article at competing prices, which I cannot afford to do; consequently the markets are flooded with an inferior quality of goods, which are dearer to the consumer after all. Besides, it is unjust to the convict.—*Blacksmith*.

I think that the penitentiary convict system of labor is detrimental to the

journeyman harness-maker, and also injurious to a manufacturer having to compete with this kind of system.—*Harness-maker*.

I am opposed to placing our working-men in competition with convict labor, such as is in our prisons. It is equal to the pauper labor of England. *Laborer*.

The abolition of convict labor would better the condition (twenty-five to forty per cent) of laboring men. The Illinois prison is furnishing fifty per cent of the cooperage, harness, boots and shoes, etc., in this section of Iowa at present. Thirty-five coopers were thrown out of employment in this city (Sioux City) by the reduction of wages from 40 cents per tierce to 20 and 25 cents in the last two years. The Illinois prisoner make a tierce for a contractor for about six cents, and makes five each day. If you can help to abolish this convict labor in Iowa, the working men will bless you.—*Cooper*.

The worst thing mechanics have to contend with is criminal labor. The country is flooded with all kinds of implements made in the State prisons, and they are sold for less than can be made by honest laborers. There is no inducement to learn the trade, from this fact.—*Wagon-maker*.

EDUCATION.

The school system would be greatly helped if it could be changed in some way, so that a practical education would be given, instead of so much that does no good. I think, also, that the State ought to pass a law that the same kind of books could be used in the schools.—*Saw repairer*.

There seems to be a great deal of looseness in the public schools. I think that the "Pickler bill" should have been passed.—*Wagon-maker*.

Children should be required to go to school until fourteen years old, instead of twelve.—*Miner*.

I think we ought to have a uniformity of school-books, printed by the State.—*Miner*.

More schools should be open in the summer time. Many parents are too poor to clothe their children properly to send them to school these cold winters. These boys and girls grow up and find themselves ignorant. I think whenever any community has forty scholars of this kind, that want to attend a night school, the State ought to appropriate one-fourth of the amount necessary for expenses. There are far too many changes in text-books; I can't afford it.—*Miner*.

School books are quite a tax; and it is an outrage on the people, the price that publishers put on these books.—*Carpenter*.

A great wrong is perpetrated upon us working people, not to have a law so that the same series of school-books can be used in Iowa. Now, with so many changes all the time, it is very hard indeed for the poor people to send all their children to school, as we would like to do.—*Blacksmith*.

A uniform system of public school-books, costing less money, would benefit the laboring man with a family very greatly. In fact, it seems to me to be a necessity. With the present costly system, numbers of children have

to be kept from school for want of *required* books, the parent being totally unable to supply them.—*Laborer*.

Give us compulsory education.—*Painter*.

The school books cost too much for a poor man to buy, if he keeps his children warmly clothed in winter.—*Cigar-maker*.

FOREIGN LABOR—IMMIGRATION.

The immigration of foreign labor under contract system should be abolished.—*Shoe-maker*.

Am opposed to the contract system of foreign labor, and think it ought not to be tolerated. I think that the laboring classes ought to combine against it at the ballot-box.—*Shoe-maker*.

Foreign cheap labor has affected my work, and working men generally, to a serious extent.—*R. R. Employee*.

Every foreign pauper who comes to this country at the dictation of some agent here is a direct tax upon the workingmen, for he increases the number and reduces the wages.—*Moulder*.

The foreign contract system has had a very great tendency to reduce wages in my trade, and to deprive native and skilled mechanics of work.—*Wagon-maker*.

Foreigners are picked up because they are cheap workmen, and their coming here under contract has hurt us very much.—*Brick-mason*.

Foreigners are sent here under contract, and work for less wages than we can, and hurt us badly.—*Miner*.

Foreign contract labor is not good for us, because the parties that hire them do it to bring down the price of labor and injure the workingmen. While this ought to be stopped, we ought to let the foreigner come of his own accord, if they want to abide by our customs and our laws. If they are producers they are also consumers, so let the country and the State be free to the down trodden.—*Miner*.

The immigration of foreign labor into this country has a most degenerating and hurtful influence upon the interests and welfare of the American mechanics. The average pay of our mechanics is less than it was but a few years ago, and one principal cause of it is the labor market being overstocked by the immigration of foreign labor into this country.—*Machinist*.

I don't know as foreign labor hurts us any more than American blockheads.—*Carpenter*.

The foreign immigration has damaged my trade to some extent. They work cheaper than Americans can. At my trade they work for \$1.00 a day and board themselves, and other work in proportion, largely done under contract.—*Carpenter*.

I wish more foreigners would come in, as we consider them when naturalized some of our best people and citizens.—*Blacksmith*.

As regards foreign labor and immigration in my opinion it is a great curse. The pauper laborer comes here under flattering promises. He is poor and ignorant. He accepts the first offer, whether it is the established

or current wages or not. He never stops to consider. The American intelligent laborer cannot and will not compete with him, and in this way our boys are barred from honest and honorable employment.—*Blacksmith*.

I think if stronger laws were passed against the importation of contract labor, it would be a great benefit to our American laborers.—*Laborer*.

We complain of the importation of foreign laborers, who come unskilled in trade, and who will readily yield to the honest reduction for work on the part of an employe, and thereby cut competition to so low a rate that it is impossible to make contract labor pay its investment and sustain a family.—*Painter*.

Do something to prevent foreign labor coming here under contract.—*Cigar-maker*.

The importation of contract labor, though it does not affect my business, is injurious to the laboring man, forcing them to produce protection-priced goods for pauper wages.—*Local Editor*.

Foreign labor under contract is hurting us. We want protection to American labor and American laborers.—*Mason*.

To a large extent cheap foreign labor is employed by all the large manufacturing in the West. Small shops or individual workers cannot compete with these factories, with their capital, mechanical appliances and cheap labor combined. Result: centralization in the production of all new work, and a consequent narrowing in the range of profitable work. Outside of the large manufacturing centers in my opinion a majority of the iron workers in this country, unless highly skilled in their trade, had better take Horace Greeley's advice and "go West." The trade is overstocked with ordinary workmen, and is made ten times worse by the importation of foreign labor.—*Blacksmith*.

The imported miner brings with him all the monarchical ideas of their native land, and being born to poverty and oppression of the most abject nature, which finally induced them to seek a home in a foreign land, they are only too glad to accept anything that places them a step above their native condition. Hence, the unscrupulous capitalist finds in them a ready tool to aid him in making the cost of living the line to which wages must tend, and even bring that down to a minimum. Many operators keep these employes as a standing menace to the American miners not to strike, but take what they get and be thankful.—*Miner*.

The immigration of foreign labor, as shipped in by coal companies, is a detriment to honest labor. They are the outpourings of pauper Europe and are not versed in the different branches in which they are placed; therefore must be a detriment to skilled employes in that calling. They never offer their labor in a legitimate manner, but through labor Bureau agencies, and always at ruinous prices. Companies never want them only when they have a difficulty with their skilled employes, and then only for the purpose of subjugating the old hands. As soon as that is accomplished they are generally invited to leave, like a Benedict Arnold.—*Miner*.

Foreigners who have been enticed over here come by dozens and work for half price. Most of them can live on bread and black coffee, sour kraut

and fat pork, while we want something better. I am old now but I hope something can be done for our young laboring men so they can get a fair price for a good day's work, and not be crowded out by foreigners.—*Cabinet-maker*.

LABOR ORGANIZATION—TRADES UNIONS.

I think trades unions have been an injury to the trades generally.—*Shoemaker*.

I am in favor of co-operation and unions.—*Shoemaker*.

Am much in favor of labor organizations, as they bring the employe and employer to a better understanding with each other.—*Book-keeper*.

I think the unions are a curse to all concerned, not only to those that would and want to work, but to the employers.—*Tinner*.

I am not much in sympathy with trade unions, as they tend in exactly the same direction as close corporations, but certainly laboring men have as good a right to organize as capitalists have.—*Mason*.

I am not a believer in trade unions. I believe in grading a mechanic's pay by the amount and quality of labor he performs. The one price set by trades unions I believe to be unjust.—*Mason*.

Unions are good if conducted right, but as a rule they are not.—*Mason*.

I don't belong to any trade union, but I don't see why manufacturers, etc., should object to them, for they are all, or nearly all, combined together for their interests. Why should not the employe have the same privilege?—*Engineer*.

I abandoned the trades union because I would not endure their unjust demands.—*Machinist*.

I have been a member of a trades assembly, but am not now, and would like to know of what benefit they are to the working man? I never could see.—*Carpenter*.

Trades unions don't always produce good results. They are mostly composed of foreign born citizens. They dictate to employers the number of apprentices. They cause useless strikes. Out of these strikes comes mobs.—*Carpenter*.

I think unions a very good thing, and wish we had one here.—*Carpenter*.

Keep clear of trades unions, for I believe they are of no benefit to the working man.—*Carpenter*.

I think there should be trades unions established throughout the State by mechanics and working men and women generally for the protection and advancement and general welfare and co-operation of all classes, not to the detriment of any employer in any sense of the word, but as a mutual beneficiary institution.—*Carpenter*.

I do not believe in trades unions. I think they do more harm than good, as they are the seat of all strikes, and I think a laboring man is far better off if he don't belong to one. This country is big enough and good enough, and if a man don't like the wages he is getting, he can quit and go some place else and get employment, but if he belongs to a trade union the next thing

is a strike, and then if things are not settled satisfactorily there is damage done and the laboring man is left in a worse place than he was before.—*Blacksmith.*

I think trades unions are a great benefit to working classes, if they would settle their differences by arbitration and not by strikes.—*Harness-maker.*

In regard to trades unions I would say that I think, while they enable persons who belong to them to obtain employment easier, giving them preference over others, yet they encourage laziness, make people clanish, which ends in destroying what should belong to everybody—common civility.—*Painter.*

Trades unions in my opinion are detrimental to working men. They take away the independence of the workingman and rob his family of protection. If I am at work, receiving good wages, and a strike occurs, no matter what the provocation, being a member of the union I am compelled to join the strike, thereby depriving my family of the support that my labor brings them. That principle of unionism is wrong. If a set of men order me out on a strike they should pay me dollar for dollar for the time actually lost while mingling with the self-constituted dictators. If a union cannot support its members in the manner suggested, then it affords no protection to me. The persons who cry loudest against railroads pooling, are those who belong to trades unions and other labor organizations. This appears rather inconsistent. The railroads pool to keep up the freight and passenger tariff and the working men join trades unions to control the price of labor. The working man is largely to blame if he does not succeed. I often hear men complaining of their hard lot and how terribly oppressed they are. A very large number of these do nothing but work up strife among their fellow workmen; a still greater number rush for a saloon when they get a nickle, and wonder why they don't get along better; and others go through the country (for \$25 or \$50 a night) telling the dear laborers how they are wronged. The latter are the chaps who work in the sewers with kid gloves and dig coal in a broadcloth coat. There is a growing demand in my trade for good workmen, and the sober, reliable man has not much trouble in securing a situation, and at all times and at a good salary. In my opinion the only things necessary are, interest yourself in your employer's welfare, steady habits, and try to excel. This is far better than joining a trade union, and if you don't succeed then it will be from no fault of your's.—*Printer.*

I am strongly in favor of all tradesmen belonging to a union.—*Cigar-maker.*

Organization and sobriety are the only subjects of interest to the workingmen that I know of. Our men should organize into unions, that they may receive just remuneration for their work.—*Cigar-maker.*

I favor a law incorporating labor unions.—*Cigar-maker.*

Incorporate our unions, so that we can have equal rights with capital before the courts.—*Cigar-maker.*

Our trade is at present in better condition than it has been for a number

of years, owing largely to the fact that our hours of labor are fixed by our local unions, and in no case more than ten hours a day.—*Cigar-maker*.

I think trades unions would be a good thing, if by them wages could be regulated and a better apprentice system made.—*Painter*.

The unions existing among cigar-makers have undoubtedly operated to their great benefit in all respects. They are regarded by members as a system of education. They are brought to discuss questions that would not have come to their minds were it not for these organizations.—*Cigar-maker*.

I do not see any benefit in trades unions to either side. If a pool exists among operators these trades unions complain, but at once form the same thing themselves. If it is wrong for one, is it not equally wrong for the other side?—*Carpenter*.

PROHIBITION—TEMPERANCE.

If workingmen would keep out of the saloon they would have more money, better health, and be more respectable than they are.—*Shoemaker*.

Wages are good enough. Drive the whisky and beer out of the State, and the workingmen will have plenty of change to spare.—*Shoemaker*.

I think the prohibitory law a bad one, because it leads to violation of law.—*Bookkeeper*.

The mechanic who does not drink and chew tobacco, is the exception. Prohibit the sale of liquor.—*Tinner*.

I think the workingman would be most benefited if we had no saloons or drinking-shops.—*Saw-repairer*.

The condition of wage-workers and their families would be improved by the prohibition of alcoholic drinks.—*Plasterer*.

A strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws would help us.—*Wagon-maker*.

Shut up or close out three fourths of the drug stores in Iowa, and it would help us as much as anything I know of. Away with whisky.—*Wagon-maker*.

Wages are not what keep the mechanic and trades people poor. In my opinion it is the parties themselves, who waste their time and what they actually earn, in drinking beer and whisky. Pay day comes, and the next day one half will be off work, and after their money is spent they will return broke. And these are the men who are always complaining of hard times.—*Plasterer*.

Prohibit as far as possible the sale of all spirits as a beverage.—*Plasterer*.

I am 60 years old. I have worked at my trade 40 years. The greatest obstacles are whisky and beer.—*Plasterer*.

I believe the rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law would better the condition of many workingmen. Let us have reading-rooms instead of saloons, and our condition in every respect would be better.—*Miner*.

I don't drink, and I save money.—*Miner*.

Some of us are saving money. A greater portion are living from hand to mouth, due almost always to drinking habits.—*Miner*.

Some men's families, like themselves, are not in very good condition. Mine are all right. I save my money, instead of drinking it up, and that's the reason.—*Miner*.

Machinists and laborers could better their own condition if they would abstain from liquor.—*Machinist*.

The reason why so many carpenters are poor, is because they spend their money in saloons. Prohibit them.—*Carpenter*.

Enforce the prohibition law. This is especially needed by workingmen.—*Carpenter*.

Three months I lost from drink last year. No man need suffer as I have, who will let liquor alone. Not only have I suffered, but my family have; and had it not been for a good wife, I don't know what would have become of me. I have quit now, and hope never to touch it again. I wish to God there was none of it in the world.—*Carpenter*.

Any workingman in Iowa, who will practically believe in the prohibitory law, can get along well.—*Carpenter*.

If the towns will keep whisky and beer from the workingmen, they won't have to furnish them so much coal and food. I was not a prohibitionist, but I am for it now, or anything to lead men to save their money and keep their women from washing to feed them.—*Blacksmith*.

The amount of money spent in the State of Iowa for beer, and whisky, and tobacco, in ten years, would provide every homeless family with a comfortable habitation all their lives.—*Blacksmith*.

Abolish all liquors so men won't drink, and that will be a rich blessing to us workingmen.—*Blacksmith*.

The prohibitory law is a ridiculous one, and ought to be abolished.—*Blacksmith*.

Enforce prohibition, and you will do more for the laborer in Iowa than to increase his wages 25 per cent. This is the sentiment of a moderate drinker.—*Blacksmith*.

Our workingmen should practice temperance and help enforce the prohibitory law, and then they would be better able to save what they earn. Their lot is a hard one, but it is largely so of their own making.—*Cigar-maker*.

Poisons are dealt out to the poor man, and as he goes down, so does his family and his home. If you want the workingman helped, let prohibition be enforced. There are by far too many gateways in the present law.—*Painter*.

What we need is prohibition. In my business, workingmen are employed only about eight months in the year, and nine tenths of the mechanics spend the remaining four months in idleness and the saloon.—*Plasterer*.

There seems to be plenty of work here (Cedar Rapids), and if there is any suffering among workingmen, it is generally the result of intemperance.—*Carpenter*.

The best thing, in my opinion, would be to enforce the prohibitory law and stop the places of strong drink and time-killing. It would be the best thing for the poor man possible.—*Blacksmith*.

The greatest enemy to the working class, in my opinion, is gambling and

intoxicants, and a strict enforcement of the laws in regard to these would be of the greatest benefit to the population, and especially to the mechanic.
—*Blacksmith*.

Wage-workers' troubles largely arise through their improvidence, especially in relation to beer and whisky. A wage-worker with a family can't afford to spend his wages for these things, and the best way to help him is to discontinue their manufacture and enforce prohibition.—*Shoemaker*.

Teach men to turn their backs on saloons, and their faces toward the savings banks.—*Shoe-maker*.

The "personal liberty" people are doing the people more harm than anything I know of, with their man-traps known as saloons. These are what keep men poor, and their wives and children poorly clad and badly fed and housed. Prohibition is what we want and need.—*Laborer*.

Prohibit liquor-making and drinking, if you want to save us.—*Coal miner*.

The first and foremost enemy to the laboring man is the saloon, where the miners especially congregate, spend their money, deprive their families of their earnings, and demoralize their character. Let the saloon be abolished if you want to help the workingman and his family.—*Miner*.

The liquor traffic does more harm to the workingman than anything else. Do away with the saloons, and you do away with a great many other evils. They shatter human life, make widows and orphans. Talk about regulating them, and you talk about regulating a curse.—*Saw repairer*.

In my opinion, temperance would do more good to the workingman than anything else. Miners drink more than any class of laborers, and to them prohibition would be the greatest boon.—*Miner*.

These facts assume vast importance, when it is remembered that the use of alcoholic drinks costs annually in the United States more than nine hundred millions of dollars; a sum that exceeds the combined annual earnings of all the railroads in the United States.

At a large meeting in the East of Knights of Labor, Mr. Powderly was present. The question of making an assessment on each member for the purpose of carrying on the work and organizing new Assemblies, was raised. It met with violent opposition, and was being strongly opposed, when the meeting took a noon recess. Mr. Powderly went out with the rest, and a crowd immediately started across the street for the nearest saloon. He went, too, and with his usual systematic method, kept account of money spent there for liquor; and when the meeting reconvened, showed them, much to their astonishment, that they had spent more money thus recklessly, than would be required in the matter under discussion for the furtherance of their work.

HOURS OF LABOR—WAGES.

I consider the eight-hour law of great importance. It would give the wage-worker more time for self-cultivation and education, which in the course of time would have a good effect on the moral condition of the State at large.—*Book-keeper*.

There ought to be a law in Iowa similar to Missouri and Illinois, to secure a workingman his wages in case the firm he works for fails.—*Moulder*.

In this State we should have a law making labor a preferred creditor to mortgagees. We have been crippled this spring at our shop from the lack of just such a law.—*Moulder*.

I would make the time longer in which a day laborer or subcontractor has a right to file a lien on property for work, and give all workingmen the same rights that a first contractor has.—*Plasterer*.

We ought to have an eight-hour law. This would give us more time to cultivate, educate and improve ourselves.—*Mason*.

Weekly payments should be made, instead of monthly.—*Miner*.

Wages should be paid weekly. It would make the working class more independent, and they would not have to go in debt between pay-days.—*Machinist*.

A think a well-enforced eight-hour law would be of benefit to workingmen. It would give men time to read, which they don't have now.—*Carpenter*.

I think there ought to be a law in the interest of the farm laborer, by which he should not be compelled to work longer than from sunrise to sunset.—*Laborer*.

Think if we could work eight hours, and be able to put in the balance of time in our gardens (if we have any—I have one), if not in reading, we could all live better. Eight hours would give more work to more men, and give us a chance to improve mentally, as well as bodily.—*Painter*.

A bill should be passed to enforce operators to pay miners every two weeks, at least.—*Miner*.

I think the wages of wage-workers in Iowa, are fully as good now as they have been at any time for thirty years.—*Engineer*.

□ One of the greatest injuries to laboring men and women is the credit system. For example, the laborer goes in debt to the merchant; he pays for the accommodation in various ways. First, credit involves loss; those who pay make that loss good. Second, book-keeping costs, and those who pay make that good. Third, goods can be sold cheaper for cash than credit. If the mechanics could get cash for their productions, they could pay cash for their goods and material. The system of monthly payment is wrong. Corporations and companies who pay monthly, give orders to stores (if they don't have one themselves); they levy ten per cent tax on the merchant for favoring him with their orders. The laborer pays this ten per cent. If the employer was compelled to pay cash every week, the laboring class could live cheaper and save more money.—*Blacksmith*.

No matter how small the wages are, a wage-worker ought to make it a

point to save *something*. As the thrifty German puts it: "If I make fifty cents, I spend him not all."—*Blacksmith*.

I think employes should in all cases be allowed a month's pay, or a hearing or thirty days' notice, and require them to give thirty days' notice. There should be some rule whereby men could not be thrown out of work on the freak of a superintendent without a hearing; and I presume thirty days' notice required would be equivalent in some cases.—*Agent*.

Two pay days in each month would give the coal miners an opportunity to buy their goods for cash and help to keep them out of debt, while long pay days tend to keep them constantly in debt.—*Miner*.

MINING, SCREENS, COMPANY STORES, ETC.

In my opinion the truck system and the credit system are detrimental to workingmen. Under the former they are *obliged* to purchase goods at a high price, and the more a man will buy the better his chances in the mine will be, thus putting a premium on extravagance. The merchants often incur losses under the credit system, and doubtless as far as they can, make them good from other customers. Men ought to be paid in *cash* at the close of each week.—*Miner*.

Miners coal should be weighed as loaded in mine.—*Miner*.

The screens take a good part of our work for nothing, when they fill a car out of every five cars of coarse coal.—*Miner*.

The wholesale shipping of negroes into mines is ruining our work.—*Miner*.

The operators have all the nut coal free. We dig twelve bushels of coal and only get credit for ten.—*Miner*.

We want a screen law or no screen, but our products weighed in conveyance the miner loads it before going over screen.—*Miner*.

The operators shipping colored people from Virginia under contract and then giving them the best of the work I think an outrage. We cannot say so here or else we will be discharged.—*Miner*.

The miner is not protected by law as he should be. The coal he mines is run over a screen from twelve to fifteen feet long, five feet wide and the bars an inch and a half apart, and he gets paid only for the coal that goes over that screen; the coal that goes through it, is a total loss to him, as he gets nothing for it. My remedy for it, is a screen six feet long, four feet wide and bars an inch apart; that would clean the coal sufficiently. These long screens are simply a robbery. There ought to be a law to make them uniform.—*Miner*.

Company stores prices are higher than elsewhere. If a man commences to work the first of the month he don't get pay for fifty days. They keep twenty days labor back, so this allows company stores to get customers. If a man don't trade with them; they find they don't need him.—*Miner*.

A white man don't dare ask for raise of wages when colored people can be hired. If he does, he is threatened with the negro. They import them by the hundreds from Virginia. We don't say this with any disrespect to

the negro; if they would come here with their own energies it wouldn't be so bad, but we protest against having them imported here to impoverish us poor workingmen.—*Miner*.

Negroes come here by train loads under contract and work for low wages, which compels us to do the same. I have no objection to their coming voluntarily, but I do object to their being shipped here to work at low wages.—*Miner*.

A bill should be introduced and passed to make operators pay miners for all merchantable coal.—*Miner*.

A bill should be passed to have a check-weighman on every tippie in the State. Attach a penalty too.—*Miner*.

I do complain of the system under which we are working. We have at these mines screens twelve feet long and one and a quarter inch between the bars. We get pay for lump coal only. Our coal is weighed on flats. For every seven cars of lump coal there is one car of nut coal, and the miner don't receive one cent for it, therefor the miner is robbed at the rate of one-seventh of his earnings. The miner loads eight cars here and only gets paid for seven. Oh how needful is legislation on this subject. You know in almost every market nut coal brings very nearly as much as lump coal at retail; then why is it that the miner don't receive some pay for that coal which he has produced? It is a shame! You will find it this way all over the State.—*Miner*.

We want a better screen system—one established by law—so that the miner can get pay for the work he does.—*Miner*.

I have never seen any good come from company stores. The goods are generally inferior, and the prices higher and in nine out of ten cases, if the workmen don't buy from them they are discharged. Men ought to get their money paid to them after it is earned, and let them trade at the company store or at any other store if they want to. It is only the selfish companies that continue these stores. In some places the men are paid in checks instead of money, for fear they will go somewhere else to trade.—*Miner*.

Blanks should be furnished to each miner monthly, as follows:

1. Number of hours in mines.
2. Number of bushels of coal per day, per week, per month.
3. Cost for tools and other expenses.

There should be one dollar fine by law if these blanks are not filled out on the 10th of the month.—*Miner*.

Our present ventilation law needs amendments at different points to render it effective. We need a law either to restrict the size of screens to a certain limit or to compel the operators to pay for all coal mined previous to its being screened.—*Miner*.

The question of weighing the coal is a serious one for the miner. You are aware that the coal is weighed after it is screened. These screenings or nut coal, the miner gets nothing for, while it is admitted to be nearly, if not quite equal in quality to the lump coal. The miner thinks he ought to be paid for this nut coal. He digs it, he pays for the powder to blast it, loads it in his room and yet gets no remuneration for it. If the legislature could

be brought as a body to see the disadvantages the miner is laboring under, they would admit their is good cause for complaint, and I am sure would enact laws to improve their condition.—*Miner.*

To improve the condition of the miner abolish the screens, give them the coal they are justly entitled to, whereas at present, when they mine a ton of coal they get 14 or 15 cwt. for it, the operator taking the balance for toll on his labor. What wonder the miner is crying out for just laws against the grip of those human leeches, that are fastening deeper and deeper every year into the producing element. Such a bill as the Missouri screen bill in my estimation, would result beneficially to the Iowa miner, and I hope you will give it your hearty support.—*Miner.*

The following letter is so complete in illustration, it is given in full:

WHAT CHEER, Iowa, April, 1885.

E. R. HUTCHINS, ESQ.,

Commissioner, Des Moines:

DEAR SIR—Seeing your letter in the Angus paper stating you desire to gain knowledge of the State coal miners, and you also state you have sent out blanks for this purpose, but did not receive as many replies as you wished. The reason I will give you for this is ignorance, for the blanks you sent to me I found out that in distribution that they did not know what to do with them, only to look at and take them home and light their pipes. This teaches me that we need a careful education law, so that capital will have to help to raise the children in the school, instead of in the coal mines to make them slaves and vagabonds.

In regard to screen law, I have had enough of that. What we want is a law to weigh coal as the miner loads it, 80 pounds for a bushel as it comes out of the mines, then coal companies can use any size screen they want.

I hear you are opposed to company stores? So are we. Company stores are like Frank James was to the banks. When he went through a bank he did not leave any money that he saw for the stockholders or depositors. So it don't make any difference how much money a miner makes where there is a company store. He must take it in whet-stones or sticks, or there is no work for him.

What we want in place, is one week's pay in lawful money of the United States. Then we want a law to make a fine of five to one hundred dollars for any company that employs a man under ground over eight hours.

Then we want the law amended in regard to the mine inspector, that he shall notify by mail one week before he shall visit the mines, so the miners can appoint a committee to meet him from among them. Then after he has heard this committee, and if he finds, after he has visited the places in the mining county, has notified, and if he finds as stated, shall have company to comply with the law or shut down the mines.

Will now give you a statement of mining coal for the Star Coal Company, 1884:

Number bushels of coal mined by me from Oct. 1, 1884, to March 31, 1885, 8,207½.

CREDIT.

Cash received.....	\$ 263.28
For labor in mines.....	3.00
Total	\$ 266.28

DEBIT.

Six months' board.....	\$ 90.00
Taxes.....	18.00
Seven kegs powder to mine coal.....	15.75
Tools wearing out in coal.....	5.00
Benevolent purposes.....	15.75
Repairing tools.....	2.00
Clothing.....	15 00
Sundries.....	19.79
	181.29
Balance	84.99
	\$ 266.28

Being a single man, the company says that I can't have work. How much money will I have by the time I get work at my occupation at the present outlook?—*Miner*.

There ought to be a law passed regulating coal screens, as some of the companies surely get the lion's share. I have worked at carpentering for coal companies and found their hands paid more at the company store than I paid in Monroe. I was under no obligations to trade with them, but their miners have to trade with them or leave. I think it would be well to have some legislation on the mode of paying laborers out of company stores. Also on coal screens; have them ascertain angle and a certain width between bars, say one inch for diamond, and one and one-fourth for round, more or less, as the case may be—*Carpenter*.

The screen should be abolished or otherwise weigh the coal before it is dumped. A law similar to that passed in Missouri lately, would be very beneficial.—*Miner*.

I was induced four years ago to come to Angus. Then I could make fair wages to support my family. Then in about a year things took a change—a new manager came—Mr.——to the mine in which I was working. He made great alterations in the screens and underground working, which resulted in robbing us of about one-half of our earnings, and every man that would not agree with said manager was told to take his tools out. I had to buy a lot when I came here for \$100 and build a house for \$400. Just as I was comparatively comfortably fixed, another trouble arose. Because I and other miners spoke our minds freely toward adjusting our grievances, we

were cast out on the prairie. If we could get pay for all coal mined, have a uniform screen, or better—no screen at all—we could avoid these troubles.—*Miner.*

Two years ago this summer, Mr. ———, manager of this mine at Angus, made great alterations in the screens by making them longer and wider, and fixing a breaker for our coal to drop on, and smash it up before it was screened, which resulted in making about 27½ per cent reduction on every ton of coal mined. Since that time we have had 12½ per cent reduction in price for mining, making a total of 40 per cent reduction these last two years. These are facts which can be proved by every miner in Angus. I would like to see something done about this screen question, so we could get our coal weighed before it is screened, and give us just rights for our labor.—*Miner.*

Of the evils which are detrimental to my trade, the following are the greatest. (These are classed together as the miner has arranged them with such system that to separate them some of their force would be lost:)

1st. The rule by which the co-operations have established long payments. It is everywhere held that wages are due whenever the work is performed, and it is not very long since it was considered that the payment of the miner was due for every bushel as soon as dug. The present system is very unjust—is an imposition of the worst kind. Working people succeed best where the wages are paid weekly, simply for the reason that they will never have occasion to incur large liabilities and thus they remain more independent.

2d. The rule by which the employers usurp the right to take as many men in their employ as they please, and give them as much work as they please.

In this manner it has come to the deplorable fact that while we may be able to control the price of mining per ton or bushel by unions or organization, we are powerless in regard to earnings per month. By increasing the working force and diminishing the out-put, the operators can at all times starve the miners as much as suits their purposes. It is here where legislation is needed. Labor has a moral right to employment. This expression is not a communistic one. Even Prince Bismarck, in a recent debate on the subject of labor in the German parliament, maintained it. He said, "*Labor has not only a right to employment, but to profitable employment, and it is the duty of good government to see that it is furnished.*" Any other employe is by law responsible for the time of his employees. Why should a mining corporation be excepted?

3d. The screen question.

Previous to its institution the miner had to make an excavation of 12x12 x13 inches for a bushel of coal. To my actual knowledge (and by measurement I do know,) it takes on the average 12x12x23 inches now to make a bushel. Is it anything but unjust if we are paid for only half the work we perform.

Some of the so-called nut coal is sold as such at reduced prices, but most of it is sold as lump coal. The operators put the smaller coal in the bottom

of the cars, and dump the coarser kind on top. Here is fraud somewhere. If it is all lump coal, why does not the miner get his pay for it? If it is worthless, why should the public be made to pay for it?

All coal which passes over a screen of one inch mesh is merchantable coal. and diamond bars of one-half inch distance will let larger pieces through than one inch mesh. If the screens cannot be abolished altogether, they should not be larger than indicated.

4th. The company stores.

"Pluck me" is the correct name. Prices are in all instances higher, and the goods, especially in the dry-goods line, of poorest quality. It is a common excuse of the companies, that it makes too much work for them to find the sum due the worker, to pay cash in the interval between pay days, but in the stores they have time always to look over a man's account for five cent's worth of goods.

5th. The inefficiency of the present law in regard to ventilation.

To preserve the health of the miner it is absolutely necessary to force a certain amount of air into the face of each and every working place, and justice demands that the failure to do so be made a criminal act. It is no less murder to choke a man slowly with carbonic and sulphuric acid gases, and air devoid of oxygen, than it is to cut his throat.

6th. The present way in which coal is weighed. In very rare instances, the miner receives pay even for what coal is really run over the screen. If it is a forgery when the cashier of a bank enters a smaller sum of money on his books than he receives, is it not also one, if the weighmaster gives the miner credit for less coal than the scales indicate? If any tradesman can be prosecuted for fraud if he uses weights and measures which are not standard, why can coal operators use such without being prosecuted for fraud?

The State Inspector of Mines ought to be furnished with the necessary outfit for the control of the correctness of the scales, and have the power to inspect the books of the companies *for the purpose of ascertaining whether the operators have paid for as much coal as they have sold*, and if not, cause the difference to be paid.

As to the best means for the amelioration of the condition of the miners they would be, in the opinion of the writer:

(a) Payment of wages every two weeks in cash, with about three days back pay.

(b) To do away with scales altogether. Every miner should have cars of a uniform size, the capacity of which to be established by the mine inspector. The miner, if paid by the run of the mine and the bulk of his outfit, would have justice, and the operators could make as many grades of coal as they liked.

(c) The establishment of a minimum price per day's work, which the operator should have to pay to the men in their employ for each day they are at their disposition.

(d) The abolition of child labor. I know by statistical compilations that the average working capacity of the miner, by eight hour shifts in common work and six hours per day, under adverse circumstances, such as poor air,

water, extra exertion, etc., is not more than about twelve years. Therefore, no boy should be allowed to work under ground before he is sixteen years old.

Finally, as the natural resources of a State are the foundation of the prosperity of a great number of her citizens, it ought to be unlawful for those who diminish those resources to import labor from anywhere, when not all the labor at the place of their respective industry is employed.—*Miner.*

- 1st. All coal to be weighed before being dumped.
- 2d. Weekly pay instead of monthly. To be made in money and in full.
- 3d. Disputes to be settled by impartial arbitrators.
- 4th. The prohibition of convict and pauper labor being brought to this country to supply the place of our own laborers when disputes arise.
- 5th. A more close inspection of all coal mines.
- 6th. The shortening of labor hours from 10 to 8 hours per day.
- 7th. All breaks between rooms to be made every 40 feet instead of 60.
- 8th. The adjusting of all scales used for weighing coal, at least once in three months, by an inspector under State appointment.—*Miner.*

The following is from the check weighman's book of the Standard Coal Company, Angus, for September, 1883:

No. men who worked 23 days.....	17
No. men who worked 22 days.....	25½
No. men who worked 21 days.....	4
No. men who worked 20 days.....	2
No. men who worked 19 days.....	8
No. men who worked 18 days.....	3
No. men who worked 17 days.....	3
No. men who worked 16 days.....	7
No. men who worked 15 days.....	4
No. men who worked 14 days.....	7½
No. men who worked 13 days.....	5
No. men who worked 12 days.....	3
No. men who worked 11 days.....	4
No. men who worked 10 days.....	2
No. men who worked 9 days.....	1
No. men who worked 8 days.....	5½
No. men who worked 7 days.....	4
No. men who worked 6 days.....	5
No. men who worked 5 days.....	13
No. men who worked 4 days.....	11½
No. men who worked 3 days.....	4
No. men who worked 2 days.....	3
<hr/>	
Total number of men.....	142
Total number of days.....	275

which gives less than an average of two days to each man.

During this month probably twenty men were at entry work. At this work steadily, a man would drive from sixteen to eighteen yards in a month at \$2.12½ per yard.

This book shows that during this month sixty-two flat cars were loaded with nut coal and shipped from this mine, and 309,850 pounds of the same grade of coal was sold to local consumers. The latter was sold to miners at \$1.40 per ton, and to outside parties at \$2.50. On 492 flats of lump coal shipped, the company claimed 200 pounds shrinkage on each flat.

The above was copied for me by the possessor of the book and submitted herein just as given, at his request.

NOTE.—In this office there are over one hundred expressions from miners of the same character as the foregoing, regarding screens. Want of space alone prevented their appearing here.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Do let us have some training schools, where one can get a knowledge of the different elements necessary to become good mechanics. In such schools let there be books, so that working men can get a chance to read, and thus make progress.—*Carpenter*.

Manual training schools would be a great help to Iowa, not only to employes, but to the boys of Iowa—and girls too.—*Carpenter*.

The only safe and good method for producing a better class of practical mechanics, both in point of morals and workmanship, lies in the forming of industrial schools in connection with other branches of learning, and in that way give the boy a fair chance, instead of working him against odds—*Tinner*.

A school where carpenters can learn the trade, open for young and old, I think would be advantageous for Iowa.—*Carpenter*.

Let us have a manual training school.—*Harness maker*.

A good manual training school would do Iowa more good than anything I know of.—*Blacksmith*.

Can't Iowa be liberal enough to adopt some plan by law, so we can educate our boys (and girls too) in a State Industrial School.—*Blacksmith*.

Let us have a school or two, in which manual training is taught. Don't let so many other States be far ahead of Iowa.—*Tinner*.

We need an industrial training school, to protect our trades and save our boys.—*Carpenter*.

Can't the State encourage industrial education.—*Carpenter*.

Let the State establish industrial schools for both boys and girls, if they want to help the mechanic.—*Carpenter*.

Schools where working men or their children, or both, could go and receive a practical and industrial education, is what we want more than anything. I know of no one greater good you could exert than your influence toward the establishment, under a State law, of an Industrial School.—*Carpenter*.

NOTE.—The views of the coal operators should be read in connection with those of the miners. They are submitted in Part XIII.

STRIKES, ARBITRATION, CO-OPERATION.

Let us have a board of arbitrators; then no more strikes.—*Harness maker*.
I believe that arbitration and the ballot should take the place of strikes.
—*Plasterer*.

My opinion is that employers and workmen should unite and settle their disputes and grievances by arbitration. No arbitration is worth anything without enforcement. My idea would be for either party to be subject to fine or imprisonment if they did not abide by the decision of the arbitrators after they have agreed to do so. Let the General Assembly make a law compelling this arbitration way of settlement. Strikes are a curse to both parties; let something be done to stop them.—*Miner*.

We must have arbitration to settle strikes.—*Miner*.

If some plan could be devised for operatives to have an interest in the profits it would be well.—*Machinist*.

Let us have a board of arbitration, by which all disputes between labor and capital shall be kindly settled. Let this be done by the force of law, and then it will be successful.—*Miner*.

Arbitration, backed by the law-making power, will give us real help.
—*Miner*.

Let us have a legal arbitration board, and we shall be contented.—*Miner*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Can't some law be enacted to prevent adulterations in paints and oils, as well as food?—*Painter*.

I am doing better in Iowa than I did in Virginia or Ohio. I think I never was as comfortable as I am now, or earned as much money.—*Carpenter*.

The laboring classes are prospering well with us. Many of us have comfortable little homes, and all paid for.—*Carpenter*.

Machinery has transferred the tool into the hands of the few, and the town shoe shop, with its half dozen "jours," is a thing of the past.—*Shoemaker*.

Six of our painters own homes, and three do not. The latter are single men.—*Painter*.

I would say that steady employment (if only upon small wages) is the first step toward progress for the working man. It has been my experience that steady employments cut off all extra expenses and idle mischief, which wage-laborers are more apt to indulge in than any other class, when they are once out of employment.—*Harness-maker*.

I think the wage-workers of Iowa the best clothed and best fed of any country. If they are sober and industrious, they are better off than those of any country.—*Blacksmith*.

In this part of the State (Adams county) all workingmen and women who are capable and willing, have work. I see no reason why any person with a good trade, either in city or country, should want for work, if they are honest in their dealings with their employers. My policy is honesty with em-

ployer and employed, patient labor for the necessities of my family, and total abstinence from all that will keep me poor and miserable.—*Blacksmith.*

I have lived in this vicinity since September, 1858. I came here without anything, and have now a home with sixty-five acres, well improved; also a wagon and smith shop, worth probably \$2,500. My land is worth \$50 an acre. I have plenty of stock, and money, and owe nobody.—*Blacksmith.*

A good many of us laboring-men here own our houses, and are bettering our condition. Our children generally attend school.—*Blacksmith.*

All employers should be held responsible to their employes in case of accident—that is, if an employe should be disabled from following his usual occupation, not through his own fault, and could so prove, then the burden should fall on the employer.—*Machinist.*

I have invariably observed that with steady habits, industry and economy, a mechanic gets something ahead for a rainy day.—*Machinist.*

Masons as a rule, in this part of the State (O'Brien county), earn on an average \$68.00 per month for the time they work, which is about eight months in the year. As a rule, the remaining four months he is idle. All classes of laboring-men and mechanics are paid good wages in this county, and need not be idle more than three or four months in the year. Working-women are scarce—not enough to supply the demand. They are paid \$3.00 a week and board, on an average.—*Plasterer.*

I have a little home paid for, raise my own garden truck, make our own butter, and raise a hog or two for meat in the winter. Am very happy.—*Laborer.*

When I get steady work I can make money fast, but there are just about four months in the year that I can't get work, but I save enough in the other eight to keep clear of debt.—*Mason.*

A German stone-mason writes: If a man wants to work here in Iowa, and not live too high, he can save some money. I have been in Iowa since 1857. Was in the last war, Co. G, 1st Iowa Inf. I have twenty-two lots, a house 14x30, one a half story, three cows, a horse, ten hogs, and a hundred chickens.

If we get hurt doing a company's work, and are laid up, we have our own doctors' bills to pay, and everything else, which oftentimes takes all we can save during the year. The State ought to pass a law compelling companies to pay the expenses of their men while injured, and let their time go on till they are able to go to work. I mean, of course, only when they are injured in doing the company's work.—*Railroad trackman.*

The railroad discriminations in traffic should be taken hold of by the Legislature.—*Local Editor.*

My opinion is, that economy and industry will lead any man to success. I came here many years ago a poor man. Saving a little, I bought a lot, then another, and built a little home; now my fruit and garden would keep me, if I had no other work.—*Plasterer.*

The law should compel every working man to whom a blank is sent by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to fill it out.—*Miner.*

Laws, such as iron-clad mortgages, high rates of interest, and the strain-

ing efforts to equalize the labor of the country with the low-paid wagemen of other parts of the world, are the evils we are suffering under, and upon which new legislation should be had.—*Carpenter*.

I am 64 years old. Have seven children at home. By hard work, steady habits and economy I have a nice home and a little farm, and still work at my trade.—*Carpenter*.

Since July 13, 1874, I have accumulated twenty-five hundred dollars and a nice home and place. My eldest child is twelve years old and my youngest seven, and I have lived as well as my neighbors, but I have kept clear of unions, but worked every day I was able, if I could obtain work, even at one dollar a day. I worked for this all one season. Am perfectly contented and happy.—*Carpenter*.

The wageworkers around here (Adair county) are as a rule in a fair condition, with the exception of a very few. They have homes of their own. The wages paid are from \$1 to \$2.50 per day.—*Carpenter*.

There ought to be a law to protect a blacksmith or wagon-maker. As it is now we get cheated too often. We ought to be in as good shape as the carpenter or doctor. If a man comes and gets me to put ten or twenty dollars worth of work on his wagon, and he takes it away, unless he owns so much I cannot collect. Now this isn't right. We ought to be allowed to claim the wagon or have it sold.—*Wagon-maker*.

In my opinion a proper regard for Sunday would have a beneficial effect on railway men as far as health and morals are concerned. As matters stand now on all the trunk lines, operators, dispatchers and train men work every day in the year—dispatchers eight hours, train men twelve to eighteen, and operators twelve per day. The work on trunk lines being of such a responsible nature I believe it would be beneficial to employer and employed if it could be arranged so all men in the operating department could have at least one day in seven for rest and recreation.—*R. R. agent and operator*.

It seems to me that one great trouble with our working men and women is their poor idea of accumulating anything. There are a great many exceptions to this rule. But I am speaking of our young men and women as a class; it is "spend as you go," and a good many of them a little faster, even in the best working part of the year, so that when winter comes, or sickness or misfortune, then they have nothing to fall back on but the charity of those who have been more frugal and economical.—*Broom-maker*.

Agents of this Company must wear a full suit of uniform blue, with the accustomed amount of red tape laid down in the Company's rules. Two suits per year for which \$50 is charged, or \$25 a suit. This amount is deducted from our wages. This rule, together with a reduction in our wages of from five to fifteen per cent, has been productive of great disadvantage among our agents, and the only alternative is to resign. A hospital fee of 35 cents on salaries of \$50 or less is charged per month, under rules so stringent as to bar all but unfortunate train or brakemen from its benefits, and is a scheme to shoulder the burden of an expense on the employee which justly belongs to the Company.—*Telegraph operator for R. R.*

My complaint is the long hours and Sunday work. We are required to be on duty the same Sundays as week days.—*R. R. station agent and operator.*

A great difficulty to my trade is the discrimination in freight rates, at a point where there is no railroad competition. (This is written at Cromwell.) The freight on a car-load of lumber from Burlington here, is \$38; from the same point to Council Bluffs—ninety-eight miles further—about one half this sum. From Chicago to Cromwell, over the C., B. & Q. R. R., \$65; from Chicago to Council Bluffs, \$22.50, over the same line.—*Carpenter.*

I have no fault to find with the general laws of the State, except that I have to pay taxes on what property I own and also on what encumbrance I have on my house, while the capitalist that furnishes the money, pays only on what he owns.—*Carpenter.*

The evils existing among coal miners can never be remedied by the forces which the miners are using at present. I think the sooner they do away with caste and color lines, the better it will be for them.—*Miner.*

Let some law be enacted by which child labor shall be prevented. The law now, so far as regards mines, is a failure; children of all ages are at work.—*Miner.*

PART XIII.

VIEWS OF OPERATORS REGARDING COAL SCREENS.

Of course, no just decision in the matter of screens could be arrived at from the opinions of the miners alone, or of the operators alone. Having received the views of a very large number of miners (some of which have been presented), I selected six of the largest coal mines in the State, located apart, and to the superintendents of these, I addressed a letter, asking for their views. The following are the replies:

FORT DODGE, IOWA, July 10, 1885.

E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor of 8th came duly to hand, in which you ask for our views on "the screen question." You do not state in what particular or in what form "the screen question" is being discussed; but, as we know in a general way that the question of screens has been agitated among both miners and operators, we will briefly state our convictions, based upon an experience of more than twenty years in the coal fields of Illinois and Iowa.

It appears to us to be a difficult question to regulate by law. Nearly all the mines being operated in Iowa may properly be called surface mines, i. e., the coal lays within from 60 to 100 feet below the surface, hence the dip of the coal is undulating and irregular. The lay of the vein in mines less than 200 to 300 feet deep in most cases sympathizes with the surface. In places where it (the coal) approaches nearest the surface, it is usually much softer than where heavily covered. These mines are more or less troubled with surface water, and where the coal is being worked with the dip, must of necessity be brought out wet and mushy. Such coal will not clean itself in running over a screen that would clean coal from a dry mine. Coal must go to market well screened and clean, to secure market rates. So far as my own experience and practice goes, I have never been disposed to use a wider

screen than was necessary to clean the product, and have never had any trouble with the miners on that question.

There are unquestionably always a percentage of men among any considerable number engaged in mining, or other labor, who are either unable or unwilling to recognize facts as they exist locally, or as a whole, touching the condition and requirements of the market in which they, as operatives, are as much interested as the operator. On the other hand, there is, I think, as a rule, a greater percentage of reasonable and reasoning men, who are able to take in the situation and recognize the fact that the interests of the operator and operative are identical.

In my opinion, if an operator recognize the fact that he is in the main dealing with men having common rights and identical interests with their own, a large percentage of whom are possessed of ability to see and distinguish a necessity from a fraud, a question like that of the screen to be operated under such varied conditions, can be best handled and arranged between the parties, to suit local trade. I believe, however, that with a diamond-shaped screen bar, 10 to 12 feet long, a space between the bars of 1½ inches, would be sufficient in any case. Operators are by no means free from blame in the matter of screen abuses, especially in and about your goodly city of Des Moines. That miners have been defrauded there of their rights, I have no doubt. In no other part of the State are such "cattle guards" used; nor would they be tolerated, either by the miner or operator.

The close proximity of these mines to the city, where there is a large demand for what they call *nut* coal, but is really small but *uniform lump*, and the very best quality of the entire product of the mine, excites the cupidity of the operator, and he spreads out his screen wider and wider, and maintains it partly by offering to the miner one-half cent per bushel on what little lump coal is left after running over the *ladder*; more than the market would admit of in case so great a proportion of it did not run into the gratuitous heap that he calls nut coal. The bad influence of this Des Moines cupidity has been felt all over the State, and I venture the prediction that if the nuisance could be abated about Des Moines, the screen question in Iowa would no longer be a bone of contention between operator and men in a public way, but that each locality would settle the matter to suit circumstances, locally considered.

On account of the varied conditions it is impossible to regulate this screen question by a law to operate *uniformly* under all conditions, but in order to protect the trade of the State from the evil effects of a "cast iron" law, which would of necessity shut up many mines in the State, and to protect the miners from the greed of operators who are disposed to take more than is necessary to clean the product for market, and also to remove one of the many causes and excuses for strikes and delays, I would suggest a law to cover points of equity, and apply as follows: Whenever the space of screens cannot be agreed upon at any particular mine it be settled by a committee of three, of whom the State Mine Inspector shall be one, the operator interested one, and the remaining one to be chosen by the miners at any such mine. The Mine Inspectors' expense to be paid by the mine

adjudicated. After considering the law and rendering a decision on these grounds the verdict to be binding and final until reconsidered or changed by common consent. In suggesting legislation upon any question affecting the industries of the State, and especially in the matter of coal mining, the fact must not be lost sight of that such legislation is often suggested and sometimes dictated by parties having personal ends to accomplish or petty spite to gratify, and great care should be taken that none of these narrow views be sprung upon this great industry to bind it hand and foot to the benefit of Illinois mines through the co-operation of the railroads in low rates for long hauls, inter-State business, etc., etc.

Yours very truly,

J. L. PLATT,
President Ft. Dodge Coal Co.

WHAT CHEER, Iowa, July 13th, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your esteemed favor of the 8th instant, relating to the screen question. Reply has been delayed on account of sickness.

We use a wrought-iron flang (not Diamond) screen bar, ten foot long, one inch and one-eighth thick, with a scant one and a quarter inches opening between the bars. Five years experience with this kind of a screen has shown us there is nothing passes through that our company realized anything from. To explain, what we realized from the sales of nut coal, went to pay for handling and taking care of our slack, which we have no market for.

The screen question is being extensively agitated throughout the State, with perhaps the exception of this "What Cheer" district, where the miners as a rule are perfectly satisfied with our present method of screening and weighing coal, and that it is necessary to have coal well screened and clean in order to compete with Illinois and Ohio coal. A few miners throughout the State, and a great many *politicians* are in favor of the "Cassett" Screen Bill, the miners because they are ignorant of what the result of the passage of such a law would be, and the politicians are in favor of *anything* to catch the miners' vote. Do you realize what the result of the passage of a screen bill similar to the Missouri or the Cassett Bill would be? We are paying say seventy-five cents per ton for mining, and if such an unjust law were passed, we should for self protection, have to reduce the price paid for mining one-half, etc. Why? In Ohio and Illinois, whom we come in direct competition with, there is used from one and one-fourth to two and one-half inch screen, and they pay for mining in Ohio forty to fifty cents per ton; in Illinois from fifty to seventy-five cents per ton; hence you can readily see that with the passage of the Cassett or any other bill, you would paralyze one of the greatest industries that your State has, for instead of helping the miners you would be doing them a great injustice, and instead of encouraging capital to invest in your State, you would drive them elsewhere. Such a law would shut up every mine of any consequence in the State of Iowa, for with the extremely low rates from Illinois and the east,

coal would be brought into Iowa and sold at a profit at a much less price than we could produce it, as it is being done to a great extent now.

Yours truly,

J. H. VINCENT,

Asst. President Granger Coal Co.

E. R. HUTCHINS, ESQ.,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa.

EXCELSIOR, IOWA, July 13, 1885.

E. H. HUTCHINS, ESQ., *Com'r of Labor Statistics:*

DEAR SIR—Replying to yours of the 8th, I would say: I have given the screen matter very little attention aside from our own mines. The market coal is sold in, and the purpose it is put to, seems to decide the question for us as to how it shall be screened.

Our coal goes to northern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, and is nearly all used for locomotive consumption, and is brought into competition with Illinois and other Eastern coal, while the coal from the southern districts goes to Kansas and Nebraska, and consequently is brought into competition with Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Colorado and Wyoming coals.

I do not know the requirements of that market. Besides, the coal at different mines differ so materially that a uniform screen would not operate alike, and while it perhaps might benefit one section, it would prove detrimental to the others, and make their property worthless.

Des Moines, perhaps, meets the least competition from foreign coals of any in the State. Angus, Fort Dodge and What Cheer, with nearly all on the Iowa Central, is sold in the northwestern market, and at best, furnish but a small portion of the trade, and any change that would increase the cost, or lessen the value, would cut us off from that market, and cause the entire supply, perhaps, to be drawn from Eastern mines. In regard to others, I do not know how they would be affected.

I understand the object of legislation on the matter is to do away with strikes and disputes, now occasioned by the different screens and changing screens; but I cannot see how this would bring about the desired result. It could not fix a price to be paid for mining, and the party finding himself aggrieved would reduce the price per ton proportionally, and a strike would be the result unquestionably. My views, to be brief, is that there is a certain amount per ton the coal will bring, and there will always be a dispute as to how it shall be divided; and to fix the screen over which the coal shall pass, or whether it shall pass over any, only transfers the dispute from the width of screen to the price to be paid. This question was discussed in the last legislature, and no conclusion reached. The older mining States have deliberated on this same question, and do not seem to have found any way out yet.

Very truly yours,

B. WIGHTMAN,

Supt. Excelsior Coal Co.

KIRKVILLE, Iowa, July 12, 1885.

To E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq.,

Commissioner Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—In response to your request for my views on the screen question permit me to submit the following:

It seems to me that the subject of screens has been magnified into an importance that it is in no wise entitled to.

There are in Iowa quite a number of coal mines generally of small area and scattered over a large extent of territory. The quality of the coal in some of them is very fair, and in others very poor, while the average quality is much inferior to the coal of Illinois and other States to the east of us. All of our coal, except possibly some very thin veins, have large quantities of sulphur, bone, slate and black-jack intermingled with the coal. Further, nearly all of our coal in "shooting," produces large quantities of dirt and fine coal that must be taken out before the coal becomes merchantable. In order that this may be accomplished the coal as it comes from the mines is passed over screens of such a size, depending on the character of the coal, as will remove all dirt and fine coal, then after throwing out by hand all sulphur, slate, bone and black-jack that passes over the screens, the remainder, the clean coal, is weighed and paid for by the bushel or ton.

Hardly any two mines use the same size screens, as the conditions vary, i. e., the character of the coal is different. The price of mining should and generally does vary with the size of screens, thickness of vein, "shooting" quality, and cleanness of coal. The conditions, at any particular mine, as regards size of screens, character of coal, etc., may be assumed and are practically constant.

Now if these statements and premises are correct, and I have no fears of their being successfully controverted, the whole question resolves itself into the amount that should be paid for mining a bushel or ton of lump coal under the conditions at any particular mine. If miners are not receiving sufficient pay for mining, then they should be paid more. That is plain. But the price is not the complaint, but rather that certain screenings are sold by the operator and no allowance made for mining them.

This statement is not only misleading but utterly fallacious as has already been shown. While separate payment is not made for mining screenings, payment is included and fully covered in the price paid for mining lump coal. Is it possible that anyone is so verdant as to suppose that if all screenings and refuse material were weighed with the lump coal, and the whole paid for by the bushel or ton that the price of mining would not be correspondingly reduced? It would most certainly be done, for no new profit would accrue to the mine operator and therefore he could afford to pay no more for the total output than he pays now, and as before stated, if he does not pay enough now, then he should pay more. I believe there would be little difficulty in showing that there is scarcely a mine in the State where the profits from mining have paid the interest on the invest-

ment during the past two years, but that has nothing to do with the subject under discussion.

Of course it would be possible to weigh all screenings and pay a certain price for mining them according to their value, but it would be very difficult to do so, and would cause considerable additional expense and labor, and still leave the price of mining an open question as before, bringing no benefit to the miner and putting an additional expense on the operator; and if all is paid now that the operator can afford to pay for mining, then in the new rates that would be paid for mining, the miner would be the loser to the extent of the increased expense. But one proposition is to weigh the car on top just as it comes from the mine, including not only the screenings but all sulphur, stone, slate, bone and black-jack that might be and often are sent out with the coal.

Now can there be any honest and just motive in the proposition to pass such a law? It is claimed that a law of this kind would have a tendency to prevent strikes? Would reducing the price of mining twenty-five to forty cents a ton, on account of the lesser value of the material weighed, tend to prevent strikes?

Would the daily and hourly discharging of miners for sending out and asking pay for worthless stuff for coal have a tendency to breed good feeling between employer and employe, and prevent strikes?

Would making the price of mining at one mine, where they are compelled to use large screens in order to make their coal saleable, twenty to thirty per cent less than they are able to pay at another mine where the coal requires far less screening, tend to keep down strikes? They would not, but on the contrary, such a law would banish stability from the coal mining industry and inaugurate a ceaseless round of strikes.

Every miner in the State knows, even admitting it be constitutional, which I seriously question, it could result in nothing but confusion, disorder and strikes, and no one could hope to benefit by it except on the assumption that in the new prices fixed for mining, the operator would be unable to figure what he could afford to pay per ton for mining the *mixture* as compared with a ton of lump coal. The dishonest miner might gain by the change, but the honest miner would be the loser as the new prices would be based on the average ratio of the lump coal to the whole amount sent out.

We have a class of politicians among us whose interest in the subject of coal mining, and especially in the miners is measured by the value of some office and the number of votes they can possibly secure by raising a false issue and appealing to the miners to rid themselves of the imaginary grievance. These persons denominate as robbery the using of screens. Is it robbery for the operator to get out his coal so that it will sell, thus enabling him to successfully work his mine; for without screening the coal as it is now done, there would be no market for it? Is it robbery for the mine operator to so prepare his coal that it will sell, thereby giving steady and profitable employment to labor? Is it robbery for the operators to pay prices for mining lump that fully pay for all work done by the miner?

These things are not robbery, but simply necessary and just methods of conducting the business, and are some of the reasons for the almost universal custom of weighing lump coal only.

No honest politician would advocate, and no just legislator would vote, for the enactment of a law requiring all material sent out to be weighed on top, if they would take the trouble to visit any of the principal mines of the State and see thrown out often from a single pit car from 100 to 1,500 pounds of material that is not coal.

I again repeat that the screen question is not a real one, but simply "a man of straw," and that the real question is what it is worth to mine a bushel or ton of coal under the conditions as they are at any particular mine.

Yours truly,

H. L. WATERMAN.

It was hoped that before this went to press, replies would have been received from Mr. Garver of Des Moines, Mr. Phillips of the White Breast Coal Company, and Mr. Foster of Angus, to whom requests were sent. If they shall be received, perhaps there may be space at close of this report to add them.

These views are worthy of study. While I am thoroughly convinced that some measure should be enacted regarding this screen question—either something like uniformity or the doing away with it altogether—I am equally convinced that such plans would effect wages. The operator *must* have clean, merchantable coal; the miner *should* to be paid for *all* the labor he performs.

PART XIV.

SUGGESTIONS OF MANUFACTURERS, STORE-KEEPERS, ETC.

The following suggestions (voluntary) come from various industries, and are classified as to subjects, on margin:

BREWER.

Prohibition. My business is nothing since the prohibitory law came into effect.

BRICK AND TILE FACTORIES.

(Correctionville, Woodbury County.) The educational privileges are Condition of equally good for all. Financially, the laboring class is in good working people. condition. So is it socially, and in a sanitary point.

(Lemars, Plymouth County.) The majority of my hands have been in my employ for five years, and all are a hard-working, intelligent and respectable class of men.

(Guthrie Center, Guthrie County.) Some of my hands have been with me for ten years. Ninety per cent of my men become interested in their Wages. work, and can be fully trusted. I think the secret of my success with hands or labor is from the fact that I never withhold from them the facts of expense and profit in my business. I allow them the very best Co-operation. wages I can afford. I believe capital and labor are best served in unity of interests.

(McGregor, Clayton County.) The real value of labor has increased since July 4, 1884. Men are more steady. Instead of blue Monday, it is fresh Monday. Men that never had a full suit of clothes before, have Effects of prohibition. them now. There are several here.

(LeGrand, Marshall County.) Transportation is so high that it ruins the Transporter's business.

(Eldon, Wapello County.) The condition of the working-class in this place is, in my opinion, better than the average. There is generally steady Employment. Many of our laborers of the different industries Building associations. are making homes through the building associations here.

(Cherokee, Cherokee County.) I think the laboring classes are in a good condition to get along. So far as my observation goes, they were never better. Just as long as prohibition is in force, it is one of the greatest benefits that ever occurred for the working-classes.

(Nashua, Chickasaw County.) Prohibition is having a good effect with same. us. Let the law be enforced.

CANNING COMPANY.

(Keokuk, Lee County.) In 1883, we packed 400,000 cans; in 1884, about 600,000, and 1,100 barrels pickles.

Canning
industry.

CIGAR FACTORY.

(Des Moines, Polk County.) The reason I have had no strike was, first, I employed no union men; second, I used my men well.

Wages paid to good cigar-makers are high enough to enable each and every one of them to start in some kind of business for himself, with the savings of a year or two. Ignorance, tramping and shiftlessness, and, before all, drinking, prevents this often.

COAL OPERATOR.

(Flagler, Marion County.) We think there should be some law to regulate the width of screen between bars, and length of same, as this is the chief cause of difference between operators and miners at present time. We think a wise law, regulating the matter, would settle this difficulty and tend to produce better feeling between the parties.

CONTRACTOR.

(Cedar Rapids, Linn County.) The workingmen of our city are in a prosperous condition, as of late years they have had plenty of work at reasonably good wages, and a large proportion of them have homes of their own, and many are accumulating other property. The social and moral condition is also good.

COOPERAGE, BUTTER TUBS, ETC.

I would say that one great injury to our manufacturing interests, both to employers and employes, has been the competition brought about by convict labor from the State prison of Illinois and other States, and we protest against the injustice of being compelled to compete with such labor. It is such injustice as this, that is moving the masses of mechanics and laboring men. This seems to me to be the suitable place to suggest that some movement be put on foot to remedy this evil. Let some inquiries be made into the extent of injury done to laboring-men and their families, by this unjust competition.

The cooper business is being killed by cooperage from Joliet penitentiary

being sold by their agents in Iowa at a lower rate than we can manufacture Same. it, and unless it can be stopped we will have to give up the business, as will all others.

CREAMERY.

For the interest of all concerned in the dairy business—producer, manufacturer and his helpers—in order to see this branch of labor continue in a Bogus butter. prosperous condition, we hope to see Iowa step into the front rank with the strongest of anti-bogus butter laws.

CREAMERY GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

The creamery supplies manufactured and patented by me, are shipped all Extent of over the U. S. I have also shipped goods to England and Ger-
trade. many.

DRUGS.

(Fort Madison, Lee County.) In our business the pay of competent Competent clerks. clerks has been increased, and such persons have been scarce. This is due to the pharmacy law, which requires a person to pass an examination. It is a good law, and we hope it will stimulate the Pharmacy law. young men of our State, so that thoroughly competent persons will be found.

FLAX AND TOW FACTORY.

(Algona, Kossuth County,) The C., M. & St. P. R. R. and C., & N. W. R. R. have pooled rates, so that we have to pay about \$10 on a car extra. We R. R. freight think it poor policy thus to combine to keep prices above the rates. natural land, and when practical we think the Legislature should take action to put a stop to it.

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

We find the most trouble with men who have jumped into the business of Unskilled labor. milling without serving any time to learn the business.

R. R. discrim- Railroads discriminate in transportation in favor of large and
ination. wealthy shippers.

Laws should regulate inter-state commerce so that the rich and poor man Inter State may have a more equal race in the acquirement of profits.
commerce.

(Franklin, Hampton County.) This is a strong temperance community; never tolerated or have had saloons; consequently the social, educational, Temperance. financial and sanitary conditions of our working people are of a high order.

(West Liberty, Muscatine County.) The educational advantages of the working classes of this community are excellent, and they avail themselves

Education. of the opportunities the independent district offers them, both white and colored.

Condition of working people. The working classes are thrifty, and live within their means in comfortable style. The sanitary condition is remarkably good, owing to good regulations of Board of Health, and the ready acquiescence of the people to submit to their wholesome rules.

(Plymouth, Cerro Gordo County.) I believe the condition of the working class in this vicinity is better now (1885) than in 1884. I know of none out of work that desire to work for a fair price.

(Winneshiak County.) The educational condition of the working people of this neighborhood is good. Everybody, as far as my information goes, can write, read and reckon, and I have not heard of a person yet that was unable to transact his business, in town and county, on account of lacking education.

The financial condition of the working people here is on an average good. Want among them is rarely met with.

Socially, the working class enjoy life in a far better way than most of the smaller farmers and business men; and as regards their sanitary condition, it is very good, which is attested by the fact that sickness is very rare among them.

(Missouri Valley, Harrison County.) The laboring class of our city number about nine hundred, and they seem to be satisfied with their present wages. Many of them are securing themselves cheap and comfortable homes.

(Boone, Boone County.) Our laborers find ready employment. Their children enjoy good schooling, but too frequent change of school-books make it very hard for some of them, that have many children, to obtain. Health generally excellent.

FOUNDRIES.

(Des Moines, Polk County.) Employ no drinking men. Pay on Monday to prevent Saturday night and Sunday dissipation. The high rates of freight on raw materials and in the distribution of manufactured goods give manufacturers in Eastern States such an advantage that manufacturers who are obliged to import raw materials from other States labor under a crushing disadvantage.

FURNISHING GOODS—WHOLESALE.

(Burlington Des Moines County.) Our men have been with us many years and when we make money they get a bonus, otherwise only lowest agreed on wages are paid.

GROCER.

(Henry County.) My business is almost entirely with laboring people, and I find many of them unable to pay their bills. The custom is to pay hands once a month—that is they pay about the 15th of the

preceding month, consequently the employers always have fifteen days pay in their hands, and part of the time forty-five days, and I have known instances where the pay of the men has been withheld for ninety days. The Credit system. result is that generally the men are always in the storekeepers debt, and if misfortune or sickness overtake them, the grocers bill remains unpaid, which would not be the case if the men were paid every week. The result is that the grocers are afraid to trust working people, and they are Company thereby compelled to deal in stores belonging to, or at least controlled by their employers, where they are completely in the power of the company. The remedy is simple. Pay the men wages in money every week.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Des Moines, Polk County.) We pay women the same wages for same work that we do men. We have learned by experience that women's wages. women are more reliable, and do better work as a rule than do men.

LINSEED OIL MILLS.

(Marshalltown, Marshall County.) All who work for us avail themselves Condition of of the excellent educational facilities of this city. Most of working people. people. them are married, the majority have homes of their own, are clean, industrious and economical.

In all cases the children are growing up superior to their parents in intelligence and ability.

(Iowa City, Johnson county.) We pay our employes wages from \$7.50 to \$12.00 per week, and at end of year distribute among them ten wages co-operative. per cent of our net profits.

MORRISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Fort Madison, Lee County.) Men who grow up as laborers could easily Learning a acquire trades in their boyhood, and thus put themselves in demand at from \$2 to \$4 per day, but the trouble is our American boys wait around for something to turn up, while our workshops all over Foreign labor. the country are filled with skilled labor from foreign countries.

PAPER FACTORY (STRAW WRAPPING.)

(Decorah, Winneshiek County.) Our men are as a rule sober and industrious. Some of them have purchased homes within the past Condition of workers. ten years and paid for them.

FLOW COMPANY (BAY.)

(Burlington, Des Moines County.) Regular workmen are steady and in steady labor, dustrious, and loose little if any time. The roving class come and go at their inclination. The lower grade or grammar schools are toler- Schools. ably well attended by workingmen's children, but a gradual

falling off in attendance of their children in the high schools. This is because of the increased expense to parents, and the child being put to Homes. work to add to the earnings, etc. The steadier, older men are acquiring homes.

The German, Swede, Irish and American workingmen represent the nationalities. tionalities, and in about the order named.

POTTERY.

Our business (Yellow Rockingham Crockery ware) for table and kitchen use is exceptional, being the only crockery ware pottery west of Pittsburg, R. R. thus laboring under many disadvantages as to procuring skilled workmen. But we have now several young men of our own training, who have homes in this vicinity, and are anxious to remain in our employ, and the labor supply is thus increasing. The greatest obstacle to the success of this and other manufactures hereabouts, is the enormous discrimination Society. against home shippers and short haul freights by the railroad companies. The usual difference in railroad freight rates from this point to any part of the State, one hundred miles or more from Davenport, are but little less than is charged on shipments of the same class of freights from Pittsburg (600 miles Eastward) to the same points. The cheap coal prices at Pittsburg giving the manufacturers there the advantage more than Strike. equal to the slight difference in freight rates. Employees will never strike as long as they are convinced that their employers *do the best* Remedy for *they can*. Labor troubles will measurably be reduced by allow- strikes. ing the employes a share of the profits, by providing constant work, reducing hours of labor, and preventing contract emigration.

OTTUMWA PORK PACKING HOUSES.

(Wapello County.) Workingmen in this vicinity seem very well contented. Savings. Steady men are saving a little all the time, with a disposition to invest in better homesteads. The children of workingmen appear to receive Education. care in their education.

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPER WARE.

(Des Moines, Polk county.) Thorough mechanics are scarce in nearly every trade, and few American boys are learning trades. This Learning trades. may be attributed to three causes, to-wit: *First*. The tendency Education. of the present school system is to educate away from the trades and the mechanics. *Second*. The present apprentice system keeps the best Apprenticeship system. young men, to a great extent, from entering the shop. The apprentice is submitted to the most menial drudgery, often entirely useless, and in many cases he does not learn as much in three years as he could, with proper instruction, in three months. *Third*. Restrictions Trades Unions. of the Trade Unions which demand that only a certain number of apprentices can be taken in. Manual Training Schools. Manual Training Schools. will tend to greatly remedy these evils.

TRUNKS, BOXES, ETC.

The saloon is my greatest trouble here (Keokuk). It is hard to keep men out of them.

WAGON-WORKS.

(Cedar Rapids, Linn county.) We have a number of men who have worked Sobriety. for us steadily from eight to twelve years. Where men are sober and industrious, they are contented and prosperous. Most of our married Homes. men own their homes, some of them being worth, and would find ready sale, at from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Our observations of the financial Condition of and sanitary condition of the working people here, as a whole, leads to the conclusion that it is equal to that of any manufacturing city. They are subject to errors of judgment and good management, as well as any other class of people, but when careful and economical, they are prosperous. The returns for labor during the past year have been greater, with no attendant risks, than to the capital employed.

(Burlington.) It is our opinion that the penitentiaries have a tendency to depress prices and wages in our line. For instance, the Caldwell Wagon Co., of Leavenworth, Kansas, furnish wagons, in less than car lots, freight allowed, to points within 80 to 50 miles of Burlington, and set them in their agents' warehouse to sell, and pay for them after sold, or when sold, at a lower figure than we can afford to sell for on short time. Now, it is the difference in cost of labor that enables them to do this. With sufficient machinery, most any kind of help can do the work. There are three or four penitentiaries making wagons, who only pay from forty cents per day up to sixty cents, and they get such help as roustabouts free. Now, any one ought to see that free labor cannot well compete with this.

WIRE FACTORY (BARBED.)

Extent of business. (Baker, Des Moines, Polk county.) Constantly at work with one hundred and twenty-five men day and night.

WIRE-CLOTH AND GOODS.

(Dubuque, Dubuque county.) We find our greatest difficulty in selling Freight rates. goods along the lines west, is on account of freight rates. Chicago parties can ship to any of our neighboring towns as cheap, if not cheaper, than we can; freight rates being so much in their favor.

WOOD-MANTLES, STAIRS, ETC.

I give my hands steady employment, summer and winter, allowing them full time in winter, when they make only eight hours, instead of ten, as in Profit sharing. long days; and I always make them each a small present of from \$5 to \$50 on Christmas day; and never forget to give each a good, fat turkey for Thanksgiving; and I have never in a long number of years had any trouble in keeping a good class of hands.

WOOLEN MILLS.

(Manchestear, Delaware county.) Education limited. Need technical schools to educate operatives to run automatic machinery, and more skill in science and practical knowledge of machinery.

Technical education.

WANTS.

In the blanks sent out to manufacturers, the questions Nos. 9 and 10 were as follows:

9. What class of employees do you have the most trouble in getting?

10. For what employment do you have the most applicants?

In both cases many returned the same replies, but in the following, repetitions are omitted, and the replies are classified according to occupations and numbers, as above, 9 and 10.

BUTTER AND CHEESE INDUSTRIES.

No. 9.

Gilt edge butter makers
Competent skimmers.
Good cream gatherers.

No. 10.

Collectors of cream.
Laborers.

CANNED GOODS, CATSUPS, PICKLES, ETC.

No. 9.

Experts.
Coopers.
Those that take an interest for the employer.
Tanners.
Industrious and honest help.

No. 10.

Laborers.
Pulling and filling.
Boys and girls.
Tomato peeling department.
Traveling salesmen.

CIGAR MAKERS.

No. 9.

Men not fond of drink.

No. 10.

To learn the trade.

FEED MILLS.

No. 9.

Good mechanics.
First class millers.
Stone-cutters.

No. 10.

Laborers.
Second millers.

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, ETC.

<i>No. 9.</i>	<i>No. 10.</i>
First class boiler-makers.	Helpers.
Wood-workers who are willing to be told.	Painters.
Good machinists.	Laborers.
Moulders.	Furriers.
Skilled workmen.	Second class boiler makers.
Skilled plumbers.	Tramp machinists.
Good roofers.	Foundrymen.
Good wire workers.	Bench men.
Good steam-fitters.	Agents on salaries.
Non-drinking tinnerns.	Clerks.
	Men who say they "can do most anything."

LINSEED OIL MILLS.

<i>No. 9.</i>	<i>No. 10.</i>
Americans.	Laborers.
Good workmen.	"The easiest jobs."
	Swedes.
	Book-keepers.

PORK-PACKERS.

<i>No. 9.</i>	<i>No. 10.</i>
First class men.	Common laborers.
Engineers.	Roustabouts.
	Clerks.

WAGON-MAKERS.

<i>No. 9.</i>	<i>No. 10.</i>
First class mechanics.	"Gentlemen."
Machinists.	Laborers.
Ornamental painters.	Helpers.
Good wood-workers.	

WOOLEN MILLS.

<i>No. 9.</i>	<i>No. 10.</i>
Skilled hands.	Spinners.
Weavers.	Laborers.
	Unskilled work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>No. 9.</i>	<i>No. 10.</i>
Steady men.	Common laborers.
Skilled workmen.	Travelling salesmen.
Good piece workers (coopers).	Clerks.
Glaziers.	Book-keepers.
Good machinists.	Men without trades.
Sober men.	Inexperienced mechanics.
Experts (horse collars).	Harness-makers.
Skilled cabinet-makers and upholsterers.	Girls for machine work.
Carvers and letterers (marble workers).	Varnishers.
Women (Match Co.)	Stone-cutters.
Men to properly run machinery.	Salesmen.
File-cutters.	Inexperienced mill workers.
	Carpenters.
	Teamsters.
	Polishers.

PART XV.

SCHOOL TEACHERS, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, OPINIONS REGARDING UNIFORM TEXT- BOOKS, ETC.

With the copious report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction before us, it would be useless to attempt any discussion regarding the educational system of our State; but as the teachers represent the wage-workers in their sphere, as well as the tradesmen, blanks were sent out and a large number of replies received. When the Twentieth General Assembly met, it will be remembered that upon the recommendation of the Governor of the State, a bill was introduced looking to the adoption of a uniform system of text-books. It was met with strenuous opposition from publishing houses all over the country. One great difficulty with the friends of the measure, arose from the fact that but little data regarding this subject was in their possession. The teachers themselves had not been heard from. In sending out this circular from this office, the question, "Do you favor or oppose a uniform system of text-books for the State?" and replies will be found herein. Their reasons were also asked, and these are also given. Of course, a very great number gave the same reasons; but in this case, as in others, repetition is avoided. The same rule is observed in the replies to the questions, "What are the chief obstacles to your work?" and "What, if any legislation do you suggest?"

MALE

Table of wages, cost of living, savings,

	Age.	Nativity. All native, except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received a college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
Superintendent.....	30		6	15	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 137.50
	33		4	12 years	1	112.00	1,220.00
	38		6	12		34.00	500.00
Superintendent.....	33		6	9	1	100.00	900.00
	19		6	2		33.33	100.00
	34		6	19		30.00	175.00
	36		6	19		30.00	.....
	26		6	12	1	75.00	617.50
	21		6	1st		34.50	.....
	22		6	2		33.00	300.00
	23		6½	2		40.00	150.00
	26		7	1	1	31.00	.....
Principal.....	23		6	3	1	100.00	.....
	20		6	2		31.50	150.00
	35		6	35		70.00	680.00
	23		6	8	1	35.00	300.00
	35		6	40		65.00	650.00
	29		6	17		40.00	275.00
	24		7	11		45.00	495.00
	19		8	14		35.00	.....
	25		6	18	1	60.00	650.00
Principal.....	26		6	6		35.00	300.00
	44	Germany	6	6	1	100.00	.....
	30		7	15		30.00	240.00
	35		6	2		45.00	400.00
	20		6	4		31.25	120.00
Superintendent.....	38		6	39	1	133.33	.....
	25		6	8		40.00	300.00
	23		6	17		30.00	400.00
	33		6	17		32.00	160.00
	47		8	18		32.50	250.00
	27		7	14		45.00	450.00
	20		6	4		29.50	244.00
	34		6	11	1	45.00	90.00
Prin. and teaches eve'gs.	38		6	15 years	1	100.00	1,450.00
	18		6	1st		40.00	.....
	20		7	2		35.00	180.50
	33		7	15		37.50	355.00
	21		6	1		25.00	140.00
	25		6	11		65.00	450.00
	21		6	5		35.00	300.00
	27		6	3		30.00	.....
	38	Switzerland.	6	42		45.00	590.00
	19		6	3		22.50	300.00
	40		6	17		31.50	300.00
	57		6	6 years		280.00	280.00
	53		6	15		40.00	230.00
	22		9	2		30.00	.....
	28		6	7		40.00	.....
	21		7	5		35.00	302.00
Principal.....	62		6	42 years		150.00	1,500.00
	30		7	9		35.00	340.00
	28		8	2		30.00	.....
	26		6	13		30.00	100.00
	27		6	3		33.33	.....
	26		6	14		35.00	245.00
	24	Norway	6	2		35.00	200.00
	20		7	1		27.00	300.00
	22		6	2		40.00	.....
	53		6	45		30.00	120.00
	27		6	8	1	70.00	.....
	23		6	6		30.00	120.00
	19		6	1	1	32.00	.....
	27		7	6		35.00	275.00
	19		8	2		38.00	77.00
	28		6	10		40.00	200.00

TEACHERS.

uniformity in text books, etc.:

Cost of living for the year.	Average monthly cost of board.	Total No. wholly or partially dependent on teacher for support.	When paid. (Monthly unless otherwise specified.)	No. belonging to a beneficiary ass'n.	No. having insurance.	No. having accumulated savings.	No. having run in debt.	No. favoring a State uniformity of text books.	No. opposing same.	No. owning a home.
\$.....	\$ 10.00	3		L.					1	
600.00	18.00	1		1		1				1
200.00		4		1	L.		1		1	
500.00		2			L. F. & A.	1			1	1
150.00	10.00	1					1		1	
		3				1				1
240.00	12.00	6							1	1
400.00	16.00	1				1			1	
250.00	8.00								1	
300.00	12.00	1							1	
50.00	8.00	3				1			1	
300.00		2							1	
		3						Undecided		
75.00	10.00	1		1		1			1	
500.00		3		1	L.	1			1	1
120.00	10.00						1		1	
250.00	25.00	2							1	
275.00	12 50	1		1		1			1	1
	11.00	1				1			1	
	18.00									1
265.00	15.00	3		1	L.	1		Undecided		
	8.00	1		1					1	
		3		1	L.	1			1	
155.00	10.00	4							1	1
300.00	12.00	3				1			1	1
		1			L. & F.	1	Traveling		1	1
125.00	12.00	1		1		1			1	
	10.00	1			F.	1			1	1
300.00	9.00	2			F.	1	for Home		1	1
250.00	10.00	8		1		1			1	1
250.00	9.00	5				1			1	1
234.00	12.00					1			1	
300.00	11.00	2				1	College		1	
1,200.00	6.00	6			L. & F.	1			1	1
						1			1	
140.50	8.00					1			1	
	14.00	4			F.	1	80 Acres.		1	1
105.00	11.00	1				1			1	
400.00	15.00	1							1	1
150.00	16.67					1			1	
120.00	10.00								1	1
300.00		2			F.				1	1
150.00	9.00					1			1	
225.00		6		1	L.	1	1		1	1
400.00	11.00	2				1			1	1
		3		1			1 for Home		1	1
	14.00	1				1			1	1
		2				1			1	1
327.00	15.00			1	L. & F.	1			1	1
1,200.00		6				1			1	1
300.00	10.00	3				1	1		1	
100.00		3				1			1	
80.00	10.00		Close of term			1	1		1	
						1			1	
200.00	10.00	1				1			1	1
75.00	9.00		Close of term			1			1	
275.00		3	Close of term			1			1	
	10.00					1			1	
300.00	6.00	1		1	L.	1		Undecided		
200.00	20.00					1			1	
100.00	10.00					1			1	
						1			1	1
120.00	10.00	10				1			1	1
									1	
115 00	12.00								1	

L. Life. A. Accident. F. Fire.

MALE TEACHERS

	Age.	Nativity. All native, except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
	24		6	4		\$ 37.50	\$ 305.00
	24		6	3			196.00
	18		7	8		40.00	275.00
	26		7	9		30.00	200.00
	30		6	17	1	65.00	550.00
	29		6	9		35.00	650.00
	34		6	10	1	40.00	150.00
	36	Canada.	6	10		40.00	210.00
Principal	42		6	30	1	100.00	1,200.00
Principal	47		10	50	1	144.44	1,300.00
	20		6	3		30.00	225.00
	21		6	3		32.50	250.00
	25		6	10	1	45.00	180.00
	27		6	21		40.00	335.00
	29		6	17	1	30.00	
	19		6	1st		33.00	300.00
	20	Germany.	8	1st		30.00	
	25		9	2		35.00	300.00
Principal	50		10	48		92.00	1,100.00
	29	Norway.	6	35	1	35.00	162.00
	22		6	1		28.00	
	28		6	10		35.00	
	23		6	1st		35.00	
	28		6	3		33.33	375.00
	23		6	6		38.00	150.00
Principal	60		6	34 years	1	90.00	900.00
	26		7	2		40.00	200.00
	19		7	1st		32.00	200.00
	32	Sweden.	7	18		50.00	600.00
Principal	34		6	9	1	100.00	1,300.00
	30		7	18		35.00	300.00
	22		6	1st		30.00	
	27		7	10	1	75.00	675.00
Superintendent	32	Germany.	6	34		165.00	1,025.00
	21		6	3		35.00	325.00
	26		6	8		40.00	
	25		6	10	1	60.00	540.00
	25		8	8			
	18		6	2		37.00	175.00
	26		8	7	1	75.00	500.00
	26		6	10		45.00	
Principal	48		6	20 years	1	110.00	1,300.00
	24		6	1		35.00	100.00
	24		6	3		35.00	200.00
	23		6	6		30.00	175.00
Superintendent	30		6	12	1	100.00	1,000.00
	29		6	12	1	50.00	350.00
	34		6	17		37.50	200.00
	24		6	13		45.00	405.00
Principal	29		6	7 years	1	100.00	940.00
	28		6	5		32.50	200.00
	19		8	1st	1	35.00	
	24		7	9		70.00	600.00
	56		6	23 years	1	55.00	550.00
	21		6	7	1	60.00	500.00
	24		6	1	1	55.00	125.00
	26		6	7		80.00	760.00
	24		6	8		45.00	310.00
	37	Canada.	6	14		33.00	80.00
	34	Germany.	6	17		30.00	270.00
	26		6	8 years	1	60.00	540.00
	20		6	3		40.00	325.00
	23		6	10		50.00	475.00
	30		6	25		65.00	650.00
Superintendent	27		9	19	1	125.00	1,500.00

—CONTINUED.

Cost of living for the year.	Average monthly cost of board.	Total No. wholly or partially dependent on teacher for support.	When paid. (Monthly unless otherwise specified.)	No. belonging to a beneficiary association.	No. having insurance.	No. having accumulated savings.	No. having run in debt.	No. favoring a State uniformity of textbooks.	No. opposing same.	No. owning a home.
\$ 200.00	\$ 12.50	1		1 F.					1	
91.00	8.00		Close of term						1	
175.00	12.00								1	
150.00		2							1	
450.00		3	Indefinite.				1		1	1
200.00	12.00								1	1
	at h'me	3		F.					1	
250.00									1	1
900.00		3		L. & F.					1	1
900.00	20.00	2		L.					1	1
160.00	9.00	5		1					1	1
250.00	12.00	8		1					1	1
180.00	8.50	6							1	1
160.00	11.00						For home.		1	1
350.00	8.00	3							1	1
100.00	12.00	4							1	1
	at h'me	5		F.			1		1	1
120.00	10.00								1	1
1,100.00		3		1 F.			1		1	1
100.00	10.00	4	Close of term	F. & F.					1	1
		5		L.					1	1
	8.00	3	Quarterly						1	1
	8.00	5		1 F. and L.					1	1
130.00	14.00	1		L.			1		1	1
190.00	12.00	6		1 L.					1	1
400.00		4							1	1
	10.00	1							1	1
225.00	15.00	9	Quarterly.						1	1
600.00		4	Quarterly.	1 L. & F.					1	1
130.00	10.00								1	1
300.00	10.00	4					\$25		1	1
175.00	14.00								1	1
190.00	12.00								1	1
	10.00	1							1	1
300.00	16.00	1		L. & F.					1	1
150.00	12.00	9		L.					1	1
400.00	10.00	2							1	1
150.00	10.00		Close of term					Undecided	1	1
125.00	10.00			1 L.					1	1
400.00	18.00								1	1
215.00	13.00								1	1
		2		F.					1	1
200.00	15.00	2							1	1
845.00				F.					1	1
100.00	11.33			F.					1	1
	20.00	3		L. & F.					1	1
350.00	13.00	5		1 F.					1	1
500.00	14.00							Undecided	1	1
200.00	20.00			1					1	1
500.00	16.00	2							1	1
125.00			Close of term						1	1
100.00	10.00		Quarterly.	F.					1	1
700.00	16.00	4							1	1
350.00	50.00							Undecided	1	1
225.00	14.00								1	1
350.00	17.00								1	1
600.00		2		L.					1	1
700.00	16.00	1		1 L.					1	1

MALE TEACHERS—

	Age.	Nativity. All native, except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received a college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
	20	.....	6	2	.....	\$ 19.00	\$.....
	20	.....	6	4	.....	35.00	157.00
	19	.....	6	1st	.....	30.00	.....
	23	.....	6	2	.....	30.00	.....
	33	.....	6	27	.....	65.00	585.00
	21	.....	7	1st	1	25.00	.....
	22	.....	6	5	.....	28.50	275.00
	23	.....	8	6	.....	35.00	375.00
	22	.....	8	2	.....	35.00	.....
	32	.....	6	10	.....	40.00	400.00
Principal	31	.....	6	30	1	100.00	1,000.00
	28	.....	7	3	.....	30.00	.....
	21	.....	6	1	.....	30.00	75.00
	38	.....	6	19 years.	.....	50.00	400.00
	25	.....	6	6	.....	40.00	280.00
	28	.....	6	8	.....	30.00	.....
	25	.....	7	7	1	30.00	270.00
	22	.....	6	1	.....	30.00	.....
	49	Ireland.....	6	51	1	40.00	450.00
	23	.....	6	6	.....	45.00	405.00
	20	.....	7	2	.....	30.00	240.00
	43	.....	6	18	.....	35.00	.....
	24	.....	7	8	.....	31.00	282.00
	21	.....	6	3	.....	30.00	225.00
	46	Germany....	6	48	1	50.00	500.00
	26	.....	6	5	.....	35.00	300.00
	22	.....	6	4	1	50.00	500.00
	26	.....	6	12	1	75.00	.....
Principal	35	.....	6	39	.....	133.00	1,175.00
	51	.....	7	10	.....	45.00	340.00
	40	England.....	6	5	.....	33.00	400.00
	24	.....	5½	3	.....	30.00	.....
	22	.....	7	3	.....	33.33	160.00
	32	.....	6	15	.....	35.00	260.00
	30	Norway.....	6	12	.....	35.00	.....
	34	.....	6	15	.....	35.00	.....
	22	.....	6	1st	.....	35.00	.....
	28	.....	6	6	.....	35.00	300.00
	25	.....	7	1st	.....	30.00	225.00
	23	.....	7	1	.....	30.00	.....
	19	.....	6	2	.....	30.00	180.00
	29	.....	10	24	1	50.00	500.00
	27	.....	6	6	.....	35.00	.....
	44	.....	6	.....	.....	35.00	.....
	20	.....	6	3	.....	30.00	275.00
	22	.....	6	1st	.....	33.33	.....
	21	.....	6	5	1	40.00	400.00
	21	.....	6	4	.....	35.00	200.00
	20	.....	7	1	.....	25.00	.....
	28	.....	6	10	.....	30.00	180.00

—CONTINUED.

Cost of living for the year.	Average monthly cost of board.	Total No. wholly or partially dependent on teacher for support.	When paid. (Monthly unless otherwise specified.)	No. belonging to a beneficiary association.	No. having insurance.	No. having accumulated savings.	No. having run in debt.	No. favoring a State uniformity of text-books.	No. opposing same.	No. owning a home.
\$.....	\$ 11.00								1	
.....	8.00					1		1		
200.00	10.00					1		1		
120.00	10.00		Quarterly...			1		1		
300.00	14.00	2	Quarterly...			1	For land..	1		1
300.00	10.00		Close of term			1		1		
75.00						1		1		
240.00	12.00					1		1 Indifferent		
.....	10.00	4			F.	1		1		1
600.00	16.00		Close of term			1		1		
.....	8.00					1	\$50 for ed.	1		
150.00	12.50		Quarterly...			1		1	1	1
175.00	10.00	2	Quarterly...			1	For sion's	1		
.....	8.00		Close of term	L.		1		1		
80.00			Quarterly...			1	For home.	1		
.....	12.00			1 L.		1		1		
522.00	12.00	10				1		1		
225.00		1				1		1		
150.00	10.00	8				1		1		
300.00	10.00	5		1		1	Undecid'd.	1		1
150.00	8.00					1		1		
.....	10.00		Close of term			1		1		
500.00		2		1 L.		1		1		
150.00	8.00					1	1	1		1
372.00	16.00	2				1		1		1
400.00	20.00	1		L.		1		1		
450.00	22.00	2		L.		1		1		
165.00	13.00					1		1		
400.00	Home..	10				1		1		1
.....	10.00	3				1		1		
.....	Home..					1		1		
200.00	10.00	4		1 L. F. & A		1		1		
200.00	12.00					1		1		
240.00	12.00	3		F.		1	1	1		1
150.00						1		1		
125.00	9.00					1		1		
150.00	10.00			1		1		1		1
.....	10.00		Close of term			1		1		
.....	10.00		Close of term			1		1		
250.00	13.00	1				1		1		
.....		3				1		1		
.....		6		1 F.		1		1		1
165.00	8.00	3		1 L. & F.		1	1	1		1
.....	Home..					1		1		
200.00	10.00		Quarterly...			1		1		
150.00	8.00		Close of term			1		1		
.....	4.00		Close of term			1		1		
.....	Home..		Indefinite			1		1		

FEMALE

Table of wages, cost of living, saving,

	Age.	Nativity. All native except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received a college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
	19		6	1		\$ 30.00	\$ 60.00
	20		6	2		30.00	120.00
	25		6	1		30.00	
	25		6	9		30.00	240.00
	34		6	19		35.00	190.00
	21		6	8		30.00	270.00
	18		6	1		27.00	54.00
	26		6	15		30.00	400.00
	20		7	5		30.00	234.00
	28		6	11		30.00	275.00
	37		6	18		40.00	320.00
	20		7	7		35.00	302.50
	24		6	13		30.00	252.50
	18		6	1st		35.00	
	17	Sweden	6	1		29.50	105.75
	31		6	4		37.00	400.00
	21		6	4	1	35.00	297.00
	30		6	12			
	19		6	2		35.00	187.00
	21		6	5		28.00	196.00
	30		6	7		25.00	
	20		6	5		25.00	190.00
	21		6	4		40.00	210.00
	17		6	1		35.00	
	19		6	2		28.00	84.00
	18		6	3		30.00	225.00
	20	Canada	6	7		31.00	228.00
	18		7	2		18.00	54.00
	19		6			35.00	275.00
	23		6	3		35.00	
	20		6	7		35.00	108.00
	19		7	5		27.50	232.25
	34		7	15		34.00	350.00
	21		6	5		30.00	250.00
	20		6	5	1	37.00	292.00
	23		7	2		35.00	
	27		6	7		28.00	104.00
	28		6	9		25.00	150.00
	21		6	5		35.00	120.00
	28		6	18		30.00	250.00
	18		6	4		35.00	
	20		6	4		28.50	150.00
	45		7	38		25.00	87.50
	22		6	7		33.00	205.00
	31		7	20		40.00	175.00
	25		6	18		40.00	225.00
	23	P. E. Island.	6	15		35.00	315.00
	22		6	13	1	40.00	
	27		6	6 years		60.00	600.00
	20		6	14		35.00	300.00
	19		7	4		29.00	218.00
	19		7½	2		30.00	
	20		6	2		35.00	75.00
	19		6	1		28.00	56.00
	25		6	12		40.00	400.00
	23		6	14		30.00	223.00
	20		6	1		22.00	56.00
	22		6	8		25.00	200.00
	29		8	17		25.00	500.00
	21		6	5		30.00	110.00
	18		6	1		31.00	50.00
	21		6	10	1	45.00	405.00
	22		6	5		30.00	
	21		6	5		27.50	176.00
	22		6	8		30.00	225.00
	22		6	3		40.00	305.00

TEACHERS.

uniformity in text-books, etc.:

Cost of living for the year.	Average monthly cost of board.	Total No. wholly or partially dependent on teacher for support.	When paid. (Monthly unless otherwise specified.)	No. belonging to a beneficiary association.	No. having insurance.	No. having accumulated savings.	No. having run in debt.	No. favoring a State uniformity of text-books.	No. opposing same.	No. owning a home.
\$.....	Works.	2			F.			Undecided	1	
..... 7.00	Home.								1	
140.00	8.00		Quarterly			1			1	
..... 5.00		3				1				1
..... 9.00				1		1	1		1	
90.00	8.00						1		1	
200.00	10.00	3				1			1	
64.00	8.00	6				1			1	
154.00	8.00		Close of term			1			1	
160.00	13.23					1			1	
..... 9.00		7					1		1	
..... 8.00						1			1	
..... 10.00									1	
85.35	8.00								1	
300.00		2			F.	1		Undecided		1
280.00	16.00					1				
		3	Close of term						1	
121.00	8.00								1	
56.00	8.00								1	
..... 8.00		2							1	
..... 8.00			Quarterly.						1	
140.00	12.00					1			1	
..... 8.00						1			1	
150.00	10.00								1	
..... 12.00						edc'n			1	
..... 8.00									1	
65.00	10.00					1			1	
..... 9.00			Close of term				For ed'c'n		1	
200.00	9.00					1			1	
250.00		2				1		Undecided		
..... 8.00			Close of term						1	
150.00	8.00								1	
..... 12.00						1			1	1
..... 8.00		1	Quarterly.						1	
125.00	6.00	4	Close of term			1			1	
..... 6.00			Time yearly.						1	
..... 10.00		1	Quarterly.						1	
..... Home.			Close of term						1	
..... 8.00			Quarterly.		L. & F.				1	1
..... Home.		6 months.				1			1	
75.00	8.00					1			1	
187.00	6.00			1		1			1	
90.00	9.00					1			1	
275.00	15.00	2				1			1	
600.00	10.00	2					1	Undecided		
..... 8.00						1			1	
..... 8.00				1			For home.			1
..... Home.						1			1	
..... 8.00			Close of term			1			1	
300.00						1			1	
150.00	6.00						1		1	
..... 22.00						1			1	
50.00	6.00		Close of term			1			1	
120.00		3	Semi-ann.		F.	1	For home.			1
90.00	8.00								1	
..... 10.00						1			1	
350.00	12.00					1			1	
300.00						1			1	
..... 5.00			Close of term			1			1	
200.00	10.00					1			1	
200.00	10.00					1			1	

FEMALE

	Age.	Nativity. All native, except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received a college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
.....	41	.....	8	45	.....	\$ 45.00	\$ 540.00
.....	22	.....	6	7	.....	32.00	200.00
.....	19	.....	6	2	.....	25.00	79.00
Superintendent	27	.....	.....	15	.....	120.00	780.00
.....	22	.....	6	12	.....	27.50	62.50
.....	17	.....	6	1	.....	27.50	.....
.....	24	.....	6	3	.....	26.00	160.00
.....	25	.....	6	18	.....	30.00	170.00
.....	22	.....	6	5	.....	30.00	220.00
.....	25	.....	.....	10	.....	35.00	350.00
.....	22	.....	6	5	.....	30.00	175.00
.....	43	.....	6	28	.....	40.00	415.00
.....	44	.....	6	9	.....	35.00	280.00
.....	26	.....	6	10	.....	30.00	225.00
.....	23	.....	6	6	.....	33.00	170.00
.....	18	.....	6	1	.....	25.00	.....
Superintendent	45	.....	10	16	.....	80.00	860.00
.....	43	.....	6	20 years	1	65.00	710.00
.....	38	.....	7	25	.....	35.00	368.00
.....	26	.....	6	20	.....	27.50	220.00
.....	22	.....	6	10	.....	30.00	285.00
.....	20	.....	6	2	.....	30.00	89.00
.....	23	.....	6	4	.....	24.00	150.00
.....	28	.....	6	20	.....	.....	262.00
.....	19	Nova Scotia.	6	6	.....	45.00	420.00
.....	20	.....	7	1	.....	33.33	69.00
.....	18	.....	6	4	.....	30.00	190.00
.....	.....	.....	8	15	.....	40.00	200.00
.....	23	.....	6	4	.....	35.00	70.00
.....	22	.....	6	8	.....	40.00	310.00
.....	30	.....	6	16	.....	35.00	275.00
.....	18	.....	6	1	.....	25.00	.....
.....	19	.....	6	5	.....	35.00	332.00
.....	30	.....	6	26	.....	50.00	500.00
.....	20	.....	6	4	.....	30.00	200.00
.....	27	.....	6	7	.....	35.00	95.00
.....	20	.....	6	1	.....	30.00	.....
.....	20	.....	.....	4	.....	25.00	75.00
.....	21	.....	8	9	.....	35.00	300.00
.....	18	.....	6	3	.....	35.00	105.00
.....	21	.....	6	2	.....	35.00	265.00
.....	24	.....	6	10	.....	35.00	295.00
.....	21	.....	6	12	.....	35.00	315.00
.....	29	.....	6	33	.....	55.00	475.00
.....	16	.....	6	2	.....	40.00	75.00
.....	19	.....	6	4	.....	25.00	81.00
.....	20	.....	6	3	.....	35.00	215.00
.....	47	.....	6	23 years	.....	45.00	300.00
.....	19	.....	7	5	.....	30.00	300.00
.....	34	.....	8	29	.....	40.00	965.00
.....	19	.....	6	3	.....	25.00	175.00
.....	19	.....	7	8	.....	25.00	200.00
.....	29	.....	6	24	.....	40.00	360.00
.....	21	.....	7	6	.....	35.00	315.00
.....	23	.....	6	8	.....	30.00	370.00
.....	24	.....	6	5	.....	30.00	225.00
.....	19	.....	8	1	.....	20.00	60.00
.....	30	.....	6	15 years	.....	25.00	305.00
.....	24	.....	6	13	.....	40.00	300.00
.....	24	.....	6	12	.....	37.50	382.00
.....	18	.....	6	2	.....	20.00	65.00
.....	22	.....	5	10	1	30.00	270.00
.....	25	.....	6	1	.....	35.00	.....
.....	20	.....	7	4	.....	.....	230.00
.....	20	.....	8	4	.....	.....	150.00
.....	29	.....	6	3	.....	.....	233.00

TEACHERS—CONTINUED.

Cost of living for the year.	Average monthly cost of board.	Total No. wholly or partially dependent on teacher for support.	When paid (Monthly unless otherwise specified).	No. belonging to a beneficiary association.	No. having insurance.	No. having accumulated savings.	No. having run in debt.	No. favoring a State uniformity of text-books.	No. opposing same.	No. owning a home.
\$ 350.00	\$ 15.00	1	Quarterly....	F		1			1	1
45.00	7.00	6				1			1	
400.00	16.00		Close of term						1	1
	8.00		Quarterly....			1			1	
	10.00					1				
74.00	7.00	2				1			1	
130.00	9.00					1				
70.00	8.00					1			1	1
225.00	10.00	3				1				
	7.00		Close of term			1			1	
253.44	14.00	1		F		1				
	16.00	2				1			1	
120.00	9.20					1			1	
	8.00			L			1		1	
	10.00		Close of term						1	
800.00		2	Quarterly....			1		Undecided		1
500.00	Home.	3	Close of term	L & F		1			1	1
	8.00		Close of term			1				
200.00	10.00		Close of term			1			1	
	8.00	3								
Home.			Close of term						1	
150.00	8.00		Semi-an....			1			1	
Home.						1			1	
430.00	15.00								1	
			Close of term			1	1		1	
200.00	10.00					1			1	1
	10.00					1				
	15.00					1			1	
90.00	10.00	1	Close of term						1	
185.00	8.00					1			1	
	8.00	5								
	20.00	1		F		1			1	
120.00	9.00					1			1	
70.00	Home.								1	
80.00	6.67								1	
Home.									1	
	7.00					1			1	
	10.00					1				
	8.00					1			1	1
100.00	10.00	8				1		Undecided		
315.00		2							1	
	17.00	5				1	1		1	
	11.00								1	
	9.00		Close of term				1		1	
	8.00	1		1		1			1	
350.00		5				1	1		1	
75.00	7.00		Close of term			1			1	
50.00	8.00	1	Close of term			1	For a home		1	
	8.00								1	
60.00	7.00		Close of term			1			1	
100.00	Home.	3	Quarterly....			1			1	
Home.			Close of term			1			1	
200.00	9.00					1			1	
215.00	10.00	1				1			1	1
	*								1	
200.00	8.00	1				1			1	
50.00	8.00					1			1	
	10.00					1			1	
30.00	6.00		Close of term			1			1	
	8.00	5	Close of term				1		1	
			Semi-an....						1	
200.00	8.00		Close of term			1			1	
35.00	†		Quarterly....			1			1	
73.00	Home.		Close of term			1			1	

* Work for board.

† For use of organ.

‡ Gave all to parents.

FEMALES—

	Age.	Nativity. All native except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received a college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
.....	18	.....	6	1	.....	\$ 30.00	\$ 105.00
.....	18	.....	6	1st	.....	35.00	35.00
.....	38	.....	8	20	.....	35.00	384.00
.....	40	.....	6	52	1	45.00	390.00
.....	28	.....	6	31	.....	40.00	390.00
.....	20	.....	6	4	.....	25.00	100.00
.....	21	.....	6	7	.....	35.00	238.00
.....	22	.....	6	11	.....	30.00	285.00
.....	22	.....	5½	10	.....	27.50	215.00
.....	17	.....	7	1	.....	28.00	.....
.....	19	.....	7	2	.....	35.00	.....
.....	26	.....	6	7	.....	30.00	285.00
.....	19	Norway	6	4	.....	28.00	100.00
Superintendent	40	.....	8	25	.....	100.00	1,200.00
.....	20	.....	6	5	1	35.00	315.00
.....	18	.....	6	8	.....	32.00	.....
.....	23	.....	6	4	.....	32.00	120.00
.....	26	.....	6	11	1	40.00	440.00
Superintendent	28	.....	8	15	.....	.....	640.00
.....	23	.....	6	3	.....	35.00	332.00
.....	28	.....	6	15	.....	35.00	265.00
.....	18	.....	7	1	.....	28.00	.....
.....	21	.....	6	7	.....	25.00	175.00
.....	20	.....	7	6	.....	27.00	189.00
.....	19	.....	6	2	.....	28.00	.....
.....	25	.....	6	8	.....	33.00	264.00
.....	25	.....	6	8	.....	28.00	97.50
.....	23	.....	8	10	.....	40.00	300.00
.....	21	.....	6	9	.....	35.00	277.50
.....	23	.....	7	2	.....	20.00	120.00
.....	23	.....	6	11	.....	33.50	175.00
.....	21	.....	6	7	.....	28.00	174.00
.....	17	.....	7	1st	.....	30.00	223.00
.....	37	.....	6	17	.....	33.00	250.00

—CONTINUED.

Cost of living for the year.	Average monthly cost of board.	Total No. wholly or partially dependent on teacher for support.	When paid. (Monthly less unotherwise specified.)	No. belonging to a beneficiary association.	No. having insurance.	No. having accumulated savings.	No. having run in debt.	No. favoring a State uniformity of text-books.	No. opposing same.	No. owning a home.
\$ 50.00	\$ 10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5.00	.....	.....	.....
300.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
200.00	10.00	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
39.00	32.00	.....	.....	L.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
360.00	16.00	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	8.00	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150.00	8.00	3	Close of term	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
100.00	8.00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
200.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
175.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
150.00	10.00	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
120.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	8.00	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	16.00	3	Quarterly	F. & L.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	Home.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	10.00	6	Close of term	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
350.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
400.00	10.00	.....	Quarterly	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
175.00	9.00	.....	Close of term	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100.00	.....	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
140.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
36.00	8.00	.....	Close of term	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	Home.	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	7.50	.....	Close of term	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
105.00	5.0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Home.	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	8.00	.....	Close of term	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
85.00	6.60	.....	Close of term	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	Works.	.....	Close of term	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
50.00	Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5.00	.....	1	.....
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of returns.....	347
Males	181
Females	166
Average age —	
Male	28 years, 7 days.
Female	23 years, 10 months, 15 days.
Total number native-born, males	167
Total number native born, females.....	161
Total number of foreign-born, males	14
Total number of foreign-born, females.....	5
Average number of hours worked per day —	
Males	6 h., 12 m.
Females	6 h., 20 m.
Average number of terms taught—	
Males.....	12 77-90
Females	9†
Total number having received a college education—	
Males.....	45
Females	10
*Average monthly allowance—	
Males	\$ 39.12
Females.....	32.63
*Average annual earnings—	
Males	\$ 315.30
Females.....	230.73
*Average cost of living for the year—	
Males	\$ 250.49
Females	161.95
Average monthly cost of board—	
Males	\$ 11.91
Females	9.12
Average number wholly or partially dependent on teacher for support—	
Males	3†
Females	3
Total number belonging to a beneficiary association—	
Males	33
Females.....	4
Total number having insurance—	
Males.....	48
Females	11
†Total number having accumulated savings—	
Males.....	127
Females	109

*Superintendents and Principals (as marked in table) not included.

†Education and homes are considered savings.

Total number having run in debt—

Males.....	25
Females.....	15

Total number favoring a State uniformity in text-books—

Males.....	120
Undecided.....	7
Females.....	117
Undecided.....	6

Total number opposing same—

Males.....	51
Females.....	27

Total number owning homes—

Males.....	53
Females.....	19

For supervision, Council Bluffs pays \$2,000; Burlington and Clinton, \$1,800; Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Marshalltown, East Des Moines, West Des Moines and Sioux City, \$1,800; Oskaloosa and Ottumwa, \$1,600; Fort Dodge, East Waterloo and West Waterloo, \$1,500; Keokuk, McGregor and Waverly, \$1,400; Cedar Falls and Garden Grove, \$1,350; Charles City and Mason City, \$1,300; Atlantic, Boone, Centerville, Clarinda, Creston, LeMars, Grinnell, Lyons, Manchester, Maquoketa, Marion and Shenandoah, \$1,200.

For High School Principals, Dubuque pays \$1,800; Burlington and Davenport, \$1,500; East Des Moines and West Des Moines, \$1,300; Keokuk, \$1,200; Council Bluffs, Cedar Rapids, Oskaloosa and Ottumwa, \$1,000. Where women act as Principals the pay is usually much less, as is shown in Marshalltown at \$810, Iowa City at \$760 and Clinton at \$760. Cedar Rapids and Ottumwa pay lady principals \$1,000. The largest salaries paid women in the State are given to Mrs. M. Severance, at Davenport, \$1,200; Miss Belle Thompson, of [the same city, \$1,100; Mrs. L. M. Wilson, of Des Moines, \$1,100—each acting as principal of a ward school. Mrs. Wilson has recently been elected superintendent of West Des Moines schools.

The following replies to questions already explained give valuable information from authentic sources:

MALE TEACHERS.

CHIEF OBSTACLES OR DRAWBACKS TO TEACHERS' WORK.

- Irregular attendance of pupils.
- Want of co-operation of parents.
- Too small salaries.
- Too frequent changes of teachers.
- Want of apparatus.
- Lack of uniformity of text-books.
- Incompetent teachers.
- Want of system in school work.

Want of interest on the part of school directors.
Lack of support from school boards.
Want of grading of schools.
Wretchedly bad black boards.
Number of school months too short.
That it does not afford steady employment.
No library.
Many children do not attend school at all.
Too many studies.
Too many young teachers.
People do not understand the need of exclusive pursuit of one thing.
Inefficient workers undoing what has been done.
Too little attention given by examining boards to experience.
Too anxious to make money, hence dissatisfaction with wages.
Difficulty in finding teachers who understand child nature.
Lack of home training and influence.
Need of classification.
Cost of attendance at county institutes and associations.
Public opinion as regards the profession of teaching.
Improper ventilation and light.
Changing of school boards too often.
Standard of examination too low.
Constant desire on the part of directors to favor relatives.
Skating rinks.
Selling my scholars' "hard cider."
Need of a more practical education.
Interference of parents in teachers' work.
Advancement of pupils beyond their ability to comprehend.
Political, denominational and social bias.
Misapprehension in regard to the incidence of taxation.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Not being a steady occupation.
Lack of ventilation.
Too young, and thus necessarily too poorly qualified teachers.
Too short terms—too long a time between terms.
A twenty years old arithmetic, and an equally old dictionary.
The short time allowed for recitations consequent upon ungraded school system.
Cost of books.
Necessity of renewal of certificate.
Bad roads, for want of a decent highway law.
Poor school furniture, and non-attendance of pupils.
Want of parental co-operation.
Want of co-operation among directors.
Constant change of teacher, and non-uniformity of text-books.

Want of compulsory education.

Parents who think "Johnny" and "Mary" ought to have a special class.

Opposition to introduction of anything new.

County superintendent thinking, it's too far too go to your school. Result, he has been here one half hour in two years.

Parents keeping children home to weed the garden, do the chores, etc.

Lack of proper home training.

The prejudice existing against a woman filling a public office.

LEGISLATION OR CHANGE IN SCHOOL LAWS DESIRED—MALE TEACHERS.

Compulsory education.

Uniformity in text-books.

A law entitling the teachers to the National holidays without special permission of directors.

Raise the standard of teachers' qualifications.

Compel nine months school in all schools having fifteen or more pupils.

One examination with life certificate, thus saving the teacher being mulched of one dollar every year.

A change in the method of electing county superintendents.

Compel boards to provide schools with proper apparatus, globes, charts, etc.

Abolish office of County Superintendent.

Repeal the section charging teachers for certificates, and have the expense of normal institutes borne by the State.

A thorough codification of the school laws.

Less subdistricts.

Let the districts furnish the books for the use of pupils.

School age six or seven, instead of five.

Establish kindergartens.

Power given teacher to suspend or expel pupils.

Manual training schools.

Power to have necessary repairs made to school-house at the expense of the district.

Supply books to pupils of indigent parents.

Eight per cent interest instead of six upon unpaid orders.

When a teacher presents his order and is told "out of funds," let him be allowed interest for his money as at banks, etc.

Make teachers members of school boards.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

I am convinced that if it were made a requirement of the law, that school boards shall furnish the necessary apparatus for a teacher to work with, such as good blackboards, a dictionary, wall maps, etc., it would be advantageous to the teachers and greatly enhance the results obtained from our schools.

Raise the standard for certificates.

Compel the County Superintendent to pass all examinations.

Deprive the school board the right to compel teaching on National holidays or forfeit their pay.

A uniformity of certificate throughout the State.

A law requiring the director of each district to pay the teachers of that district, instead of they being compelled to go (sometimes eight or nine miles) to the township treasurer to draw it.

A law making every district independent.

Abolish the office of County Superintendent.

An act to compel the proper officers to attend school the last day of the term, and pay the teacher or give him the same for mileage as is allowed other officers for collecting debts. Teachers frequently must travel thirty miles to collect their savings, and then if the Secretary or the President should be absent from home, the teacher must make another trip before receiving pay.

Compulsory education is what is most needed.

Do away with annual examinations for certificates.

The County Superintendent ought to be appointed rather than elected. Anybody can get a certificate just before election.

State uniformity of text-books.

Pass some law compelling directors to visit schools at least two or three times during a term, and pay them a salary to enable them to do it.

STATE UNIFORMITY OF TEXT-BOOKS—MALE TEACHERS.

Reasons for favoring.

It would make books cheaper. As teacher succeeds teacher, each one would have a definite starting point.

It would be a great saving to poor people, especially renters.

It gives teachers a better chance to become acquainted with their work and as a result their work would be better.

Too many kinds of books in schools now, and hence good work is retarded. This would obviate it.

If a teacher moves to a different part of the State he would know what books, he would teach from, and be better able for his duties.

Schools could be better classified. As it is in some schools, almost every scholar has a different book from the others.

A superior grade of books would be furnished and the outgrown ones be discarded.

It would unify the work of teachers and scholars.

It would avoid the trouble of the teacher to decide which of the many books would be best to use.

Economy of money and time.

Pupils coming into schools could commence their work with a class at once and more easily.

The difference of views of authors on same subject confuse the mind, which ought to be clear.

It would lead to grading our schools; more time for recitations.

We need a change badly. The old sing-song readers that pupils have committed to memory should be discarded.

No teacher can do good work who has more than one text-book in same grade and branch.

I have taught in counties where there is uniformity of text-books. They form a standard of comparison in progress, a measure for the superintendents.

Scholars learn faster and get the benefit of some blackboard exercises if books are alike.

Boards are frequently composed of men who do not possess the ability to, or at least do not adopt, good text-books.

Double the number of pupils can be successfully taught.

Because I believe the State should furnish the best possible education for the least possible money.

The directors are liable to make a change too often, and then their order is not strictly enforced.

One district school of seventeen scholars has *fourteen* different kinds of reading books — almost one reading class for each scholar in the school.

I have found in my school that every scholar that lives on a rented farm has a book of his own, and no two have the same.

Minnesota re-adopts after five years trial.

FEMALE TEACHERS. \

Convenience of time, advances the pupils' interests.

The schools of Iowa will form one great school bent to a common purpose.

It gives the teacher the benefit of close classification.

It would do away with the present system of three or four reading classes in one grade, giving more time for recitations.

Parents moving from one section of the State to another can take their books with them and find them of equal use in their schools at their new homes.

Our "free school" system is for the benefit of the poor. With the present system of school books this is not true.

It would encourage the scholar. If he is alone in the class his ambition is very slight.

Gives much more time to blackboard and practical instruction.

A half dozen miles moving frequently necessitates an outlay of as many dollars to a father who can ill afford to spend it.

We shall then be able to get the best.

It is better to have a large class than a small one, and the pupils will study with much more interest.

REASONS FOR OPPOSING—MALE TEACHERS.

I believe we ought to have several authors or text-books in the same school, and such a law would bar the admission of such.

Difference of needs in different parts of the State.

Fear of machine work.

No one book or set of books can give the complete knowledge that may be obtained from many. A subject to be understood must be reviewed from various standpoints. This is obtained from a variety of text-books.

Country and city schools require different graded texts.

Difficulty in adopting good books.

It would build up monopolies.

I think the floating population too small a per cent to justify such a revolution.

Text-books are constantly improving, and the change from one to the other should be gradual, and none but the transient are hurt by the diversity.

It will block the wheels of progress and hinder improved methods of instruction, and return the days of the old fashioned spelling-book.

The more text-books the better. They afford better opportunities for variety of ideas. Uniformity in townships is sufficient.

Should not all be cast in one mold. Variety will give more breadth and scope to the mind.

Fear jobbery, and think that the grades of texts would deteriorate. Think a far better plan would be to let school districts own the books, and loan or rent them to pupils.

Believe that competition between different publishing houses will produce text-books of greater merit than books made to order.

Under any of the proposed plans for uniformity, the gain would be slight, and the losses severe, and too numerous to mention.

It would give disinterested parties authority to assign text-books.

Teachers can often accomplish better results with certain text-books, that can under the present system be procured by change at very little cost.

It is bad in theory, and has been worse in practice.

One particular method of instruction may be a success as practiced by one teacher and a failure by another. The teacher should have a text-book in harmony with his line of instruction.

It makes the views of one author supreme. He becomes an autocrat.

We would thereby lose the desire to read and find out what different authors think of the same subject, and they would become monotonous.

Intelligent boards know best what is required for the good of the schools in their charge.

I have known of three cases of the adoption of State uniformity—twice in Minnesota and once in Illinois—which proved unsatisfactory.

It would lack sufficient respect for talent unrequited.

It results in inferior text-books, and checks progress.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

No one author publishes a book containing all that is required on any topic.

The needs of schools cannot be the same throughout a whole State.

A non-uniformity affords a greater supply of reference.

County uniformity would in my judgment be better. Text-books might be adapted to the nationality of the population; some text-books do better for children of foreign birth than others.

I believe in the child using the books which he understands whether it be uniformity or not.

Variety of text-books creates a desire to investigate different subjects.

Every author rides his own hobby, and no committee could make a selection suitable to all teachers needs. We have a uniformity in this county, and very few teachers like the selection made.

A State cannot be expected to keep up with the most advanced education in its publications. It cannot print them as cheap as the large companies. The rule is difficult to enforce and has led in Minnesota to a great deal of trouble.

PART XVI.

STREET RAILWAYS.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT HOURS OF STREET
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE.

BURLINGTON—UNION RAILWAY.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily em- ployment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen	\$ 10.50	15	7
Conductors	8.75	16	7
Drivers	8.75	16	7
Hostlers	8.75	12	7
Blacksmiths	10.50	10	6
Trackmen	7.50	10	6
Other mechanics, \$7.50 to \$10.50; average	9.00	10	6
Car-housemen	7.50	12	7
Watchmen	8.75	12	7
Laborers	7.50	10	6
Boys	6.00	10	6

Total number of hands, 12.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$32,500.00.

How many stockholders, 1.

Miles of road, three completed and one in progress of building.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

BURLINGTON.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	\$ 14.40	10	6
Conductors.....	10.00	12 to 17; } av., 14½	7
Drivers.....	10.00	15	7
Hostlers, \$8.40 to \$10; average.....	9.05	10	6
Blacksmiths.....	12.00	12	7
Trackmen.....	9.00	13	7
Watchmen.....	9.00	13	7

Total number of hands, 21 to 26.

* Amount of capital invested in the railway, don't know.

* How many stockholders, don't know.

Miles of road, about 10.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, one man slightly bruised by jumping from a runaway car.

* These replies are rather singular, coming as they do from the Superintendent of the road.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Drivers, 4.....	\$ 10.00	15	7
Hostler, 1.....	9.00	18	7
Trackmen, 2.....	7.50	10	6
Car-houseman, 1.....	10.50	10	6

Total number of hands, 8.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$25,000.

How many stockholders, 15.

Miles of road, 4½.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

OLINTON.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	\$ 11.00	12	7
Conductors.....	10.00	10	6½
Drivers.....	10.00	10	6½
Hostlers.....	10.00	10	7
Trackmen.....	11.00	10	6
Watchmen.....	11.00	12	7

Total number hands, 12.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$25,000.

How many stockholders, 20.

Miles of road, 5.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 17.00	12	7
Drivers, 3	8.00	12	6½
Hostlers, 3	8.00	12	7
Blacksmiths, work done by job			
Trackmen, 2	8.40	10	6

Total number of hands, 9.

*Amount of capital invested in the railway, can't say.

How many stockholders, 9.

Miles of road, 3 and 3888-5280.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

*This is also signed by the superintendent.

DAVENPORT.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 11.25	15	7
Drivers, 6	12.00	15	7
Hostlers, 3	11.25	15	7

Total number of hands, 10.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$75,000.

How many stockholders, 45.

Miles of road, 4.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, one boy killed by being thrown under the cars by a passing hack.

DES MOINES.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Conductors, 1	\$ 9.00	10 to 14	7
Drivers, 1	9.00	10 to 14	7
Hostlers, 1	9.00	10 to 14	7
Blacksmiths, 3	12.00	10	7
Trackmen, 4	9.00	10	7
Watchmen, 2	9.00	10 to 14	7
Starters, 1	11.00	10 to 14	7

Total number of hands, 11.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$100,000.

How many stockholders, 6.

Miles of road, including single and double track, ten miles.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

DUBUQUE.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 12.50	14	7
Drivers, 7	10.00	14	7
Hostlers, 2	11.50	14	7
Blacksmiths, 2	11.50	10	7
Trackmen, 2	10.00	10	7

Total number of hands, 14.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$75,000.

How many stockholders, 6.

Miles of road, 5.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

KEOKUK.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen, 2	\$ 9.00 and 12.50	12 and 10	7
Conductors, 9	9.00	13	7
Hostlers, 5	8.00	12	7
*Blacksmiths, 1	7.00	10	6
Trackmen, 2	9.00	10	6
Other mechanics, 2	12.00	10	6
Watchmen, 1	9.00	10	7

Total number of hands, 23.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$40,000.

How many stockholders, 3.

Miles of road, 3½.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

*The conductors, who are also drivers, can work six or seven days as they please, being paid for the time they work. Generally, they choose to work seven days. About fourteen of the regular hands are married, the others single. No drinking is tolerated. Mechanics in this city generally own their homes.

*Work for other persons also.

MARSHALLTOWN.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 8.75	16	7
Drivers, 3	8.75	16	7
Hostlers, 1	10.00	16	7
Trackmen, 1	8.75	16	

Total number of hands, 6.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$30,000.

How many stockholders, 4.

Miles of road, 2¾.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

MUSCATINE.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 12.00	16	7
Drivers, 5	9.35	14½	7
Hostlers, 2	9.50	17	7
Car-housemen, 1	8.75	17	7
Watchmen, 1	6.00	17	7
Boys, 1	5.00	14½	7

Total number of hands, 11.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$30,000.

How many stockholders, 120.

Miles of road, 3.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

OTTUMWA.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 10.00	.....	.....
Drivers, 3	8.00	.....	.....
Hostlers, 1	7.00	.....	.....
Laborers, 1	8.00	.....	.....

Total number of hands, 6.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$25,000.

How many stockholders, 3.

Miles of road, 2.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

RED OAK.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Conductors, 1	\$ 5.00 and board	10	7
Drivers, 2	5.00 and board	10	7
Hostlers, 1	5.00 and board	10	7

Total number of hands, 4.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$3,000.

How many stockholders, 8.

Miles of road, 1½.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

RECAPITULATION.

EMPLOYEES.	Average weekly wages.	Average daily employment hours.	Average No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen	\$ 12.12	14	7
Conductors	9.58	13	7
Drivers	9.31	14 h. 4 m.	7
Hostlers	13.18	10	6 1-11
Blacksmiths	8.94	10 h. 30 m.	6 1-6
Trackmen	11.85	10	6
Other mechanics	9.47	10	6 1-10
Car-housemen	9.16	10 h. 42 m.	7
Watchmen	7.50	10	6
Laborers	6.91	10 h. 20 m.	6 1-10
Boys			

Total number of hands, 167.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, total reported, \$ 440,500; average \$42,164.

No. of stockholders, 241; average 21 11-13.

Miles of road, total 57; average 4½.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, one man slightly injured; one boy killed.

PART

RAILROADS

JUNE 30, 1888, TO

NAME OF ROAD.	Miles of road in Iowa.	Average number employed for year ending June 30, 1884.	Total No. employed at date of returns.
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	227.8	507	416
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	680	1,756	1,882
Central Iowa Railway Company.....	410	1,000	1,075
y Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	1,411	4,407	4,720
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1,048	3,490	3,490
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	462	6,071	6,612
z Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	921	8,349	.....
Illinois Central.....	402	1,022	1,131
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	99	238	238
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	137	280	240
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	91	100	105
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	141	308	278
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	112	355	326
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	106	107	160

JUNE 30, 1884, TO

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	383 9.10	1,029	1,029
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	825.27	2,025	2,296
Central Iowa.....	Owned, 412.975	900	1,000
	Operated, 401.650		
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	1,411.60	4,238	4,540
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1,112.42	3,787	3,626
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	768.45	4,985	5,430
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	921 7.10	3,500	3,532
Illinois Central.....	402.16	1,060	1,140
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	99.74	275	336
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	137.83	300	325
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	101	150	230
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	141	175	213
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	113	284½	239½
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	116	185	200
Dubuque and Dakota.....	63 2.10	54	54

XVII.

IN IOWA.

JUNE 30, 1884.

Ticket or station agents.	Average monthly salary.	Secre-taries.	Average monthly salary.	Clerks.	Average monthly salary.	Train Dis-patchers.	Average monthly salary.
.....	\$	1	\$ 75.00	2	\$ 45.00	2	\$ 85.00
69	40.80	.....	.....	43	80.00	10	100.00
294	45.25	.....	.....	44	55.00	6	110.00
163	82.50	.....	.....	45	58.00	27	143.00
77	51.25	.....	.....	108	58.50	15	95.00
37	50.44	.....	.....	116	58.29	25	86.75
2	75.00	1	100.00	27	37.76	2	110.00
12	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	82.50
.....	.....	1	80.00	8	45.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	100.00	7	60.00	1	100.00
16	82.50	.....	.....	1	40.00	1	75.00
14	54.71	.....	.....	1	55.00	1	125.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	48.25	1	105.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	57.50	1	65.00

JUNE 30, 1885.

73	\$ 51.00	.....	\$ .....	58	\$ 47.58	6	\$ 95.00
140	50.00	3	75.00	53	50.00	14	100.00
.....
126	34.19	1	.....	40	56.33	5	95.90
201	50.35	.....	.....	47	82.96	32	95.30
165	53.44	.....	.....	100	82.75	17	97.50
127	48.17	.....	.....	142	48.16	19	101.06
120	53.20	.....	.....	117	44.28	15	89.33
22	65.58	.....	.....	886.26	46.15	5	85.67
11	65.00	.....	.....	10	50.00	.....	.....
24	52.00	1	50.00	5	72.00	1	100.00
14	40.00	.....	.....	8	60.00	1	75.00
16	53.25	.....	.....	1	55.00	1	125.00
24 & 12	50.17	.....	.....	3 1/2	57.08	2 1/2	84.43
17	40.00	1	None.	6	58.00	1	80.00
10	45.00	1	75.00	1	75.00	Included in agents.	.....

RAILROADS

JUNE 30, 1885, TO

NAME OF ROAD.	Opera- tors head- quar- ters.	Average monthly salary.	Locomo- tive en- gineers.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages.
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	2	\$ 60.00	36	12	\$ 3.50
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern			83		3.50
Central Iowa Railway			55		3.25
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul			221	10	3.44
Chicago & Northwestern			200		3.25
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	86	36.73	221	10	3.33
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	29	42.68	46	10	3.63
Illinois Central			57	8½	3.49
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	6	33.33			
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge			10	7	3.75
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern	18	45.00	4		3.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2	77.50	14	11	3.52
Humeston & Shenandoah	1	61.06	12	9½	3.88
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska		50.00	7	10	3.00

JUNE 30, 1885, TO

Wabash, St. Louis, & Pacific		\$	46	10	\$ 3.28
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	3	67.50	104	10	3.50
Central Iowa			56	100 miles..	3.12
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul			213	10	3.46
Chicago, & Northwestern			205	8 to 12	3.54
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy			252	8 to 10	3.84
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific			170	10	3.51
Illinois Central			48	10	97.86 per month.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha			22	10 to 12	3.50
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge			12	7	3.50
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern			6	10	2.50
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2	77.50	6	10	3.75
Humeston & Shenandoah			11½	5½	4.00
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska			8	10	3.69
Dubuque & Dakota			2	10	3.50

IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

JUNE 30, 1884.

Locomotive Firemen.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.	Passenger Conductors.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.
36	12	2.15	12	12	3.16
83	.....	2.00	15	.....	3.20
57	.....	1.88	10	.....	3.00
221	10	2.04	31	9	3.58
191	.....	2.10	63	.....	3.00
229	10	1.90	100	6	3.20
49	10	1.90	9	10	2.99
66	8½	1.74	9	9	3.30
10	7	1.75	4	5	2.90
4	.....	1.50	1	.....	2.50
14	11	2.00	5	12	3.38
13	9 1-8	2.11	2	6½	3.25
7	10	1.83	2	10	2.83

JUNE 30, 1885.

40	10	1.67	8	10	3.22
108	10	2.00	18	.....	3.20
a 50	100 miles.	1.52	6	.....	90 per month
213	10	2.05	32	10	3.56
206	8 to 12	2.16	136	8 to 12	2.82
283	8 to 10	2.09	24	7.30	90 per month
d 170	10	1.93	37	10	2.86
46 12-20	10	22.97 per mo'th	9	8	88.33 per mo'th
g 22	10 to 12	2.10	h 7	10 to 12	3.00
12	7	1.75	4	7	75 per month
6	10	1.33	2	10	2.00
6	10	2.00	2	10	100 per month
12 1-6	12	2.16	8	7½	3.20
8	10	2.04	2	10	3.26
2	10	1.87	8	10	2.80

RAILROADS

JUNE 30, 1883, TO

NAME OF ROAD.	Freight conductors.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	20	12	\$ 3.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	47	.....	2.90
Central Iowa Railway Company.....	36	.....	2.85
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	134	10	2.63
Chicago & Northwestern.....	63	.....	2.60
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	120	8	2.53
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	28	10	2.52
Illinois Central.....	23	13	2.77
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	6	7	2.50
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	2	.....	2.60
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	9	10	2.60
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	7	13	2.76
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	3	10	5.50

JUNE 30, 1884, TO

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	37	10	\$ 2.95
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	54	.....	2.90
Central Iowa Railway Company.....	27	100 miles	2.70
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	110	10	2.88
Chicago & Northwestern.....	See passen	ger.	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	145	9 h. 40 m.	64 per mo.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	70	10	2.53
Illinois Central.....	21 23-26	10	71.30 per mo.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	13	10 to 12	2.80
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	6	7	75 per mo.
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	1	10	2.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	6	10	2.00
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	6½	12	2.75
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	3	12	2.90
Dubuque & Dakota.....	Run passen	ger also.	

IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

JUNE 30, 1885.

Brakemen.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.	Men in the ma- chine shops.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.
53	12	1.98	8	10	2.00
180	.....	1.50	470	.....	2.00
86	.....	1.61	25	10	2.33
331	10	1.81	1,008	9	1.74
250	.....	1.75	80	.....	2.10
431	8	1.75	237	10	2.00
97	10	1.40	101	10	1.80
44	12	1.73	195	10	1.68
.....	.....	.....	113	10	1.50
20	7	1.70	40	10	2.00
4	.....	1.50	6	10	2.00
28	10	2.00	2	10	2.75
19	10½	1.76	5	10	2.81
8	12	1.60	1	11	2.75

JUNE 30, 1885.

111	10	1.94	15	10	2.53
154	.....	1.50	561	.....	*1.35 to 2.25
And baggagemen, 60.	100 miles	40 to 50 per mo.	b* 140	10	1.87
253	10	1.83	927	10	1.73
264	8 to 12	1.82	79	10	2.03
331	8	46 to 50 per mo.	386	10	2.23
256	10	1.47	464	10	1.89
55 16-26	10	45 per mo.	180	9	42 to 85 per month.
42	10 to 12	1.58	30	9 to 10	2.75
20	7	1.67	8	10	2.75
3	10	1.33	1	10	2.50
16	10	1.75	2	10	2.75
17 5-6	8½	1.64	6 7-12	10	2.69
6	12	1.80	2	10	2.80
2	10	1.73	1	10	1.93

RAILROADS

JUNE 30, 1893, TO

NAME OF ROADS.	Watchmen.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages	Section hands.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages.
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	1	12	\$ 1.35	311	10	\$ 1.31
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North'n.	13	.....	1.50	632	.....	1.00
Central Iowa Railway Company.....	20	12	1.38	250	10	1.21
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	10	10	1.08	1,422	10	1.22
Chicago & Northwestern.....	92	.....	2.00	1,023	.....	1.36
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	110	10	1.40	1,198	10	1.17
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	463	10	1.30
Illinois Central.....	21	12	1.00	340	10	1.15
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & O..	2	10	1.54	76	10	1.12
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	1	10	1.68	120	10	1.15
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	5	10	1.50	60	10	1.23
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	2	12	1.80	168	10	1.25
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	1	12	1.50	177	10	1.35
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	2	12	1.50	80	11	1.15

JUNE 30, 1894, TO

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	9	12	\$ 1.02	599	10	\$ 1.21
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North'n.	13	.....	1.50	982	.....	1.10
Central Iowa Railway Company.....	2	10	1.45	And switch and y'd men, 280	10	53.05 per mo.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	11	10	1.13	1,401	10	1.22
Chicago & Northwestern.....	101	10	2.20	940	10	1.30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	3	12	1.54	1,545	10	1.18
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	6	10	1.20	681	10	1.10
Illinois Central.....	39 8-26	12	42.85 per mo.	394	10	29.95 per mo.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & O..	5	10	1.50	88	10	1.25
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	2	12	1.00	130	10	1.15
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	6	10	1.50	90	10	1.10
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	100	10	1.15
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	1	12	1.48	138	10	1.34
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	1	12	1.50	77	10	1.10
Dubuque & Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	21	10	1.25

x Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, other employees, 25; \$1.40 per day.

y Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, other employees, 699; \$1.27 per day.

z Shopmen, 431; laborers, 130.

† Including agents, clerks, yard and switchmen and laborers at stations. Agents, 140; clerks, 56—same average, \$50 per month. Operators, 56; same. Yardmen, 67; laborers, 23—from \$2.00 to \$1.75 per day.

a Wipers, etc., 26; 10 hours; \$1.29.

b Others in round-house, 17; \$1.65.

c Dining-car service, 27 employees; \$39.45 per month.

d Wipers, 79 employees; \$1.26 per day, 10 hours.

e Roadmasters, section and bridge foremen, 236; 10 hours; \$2.11; extra gangs, etc., 537; 10 hours; \$1.43.

f Telegraph operators, 4 employees; \$2.69 per day, 10 hours.

g Wipers, 80; 10 to 12 hours; \$1.25.

h Baggage-men, 7; 10 to 12 hours; \$1.70.

IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

JUNE 30, 1884.

Tele- graph opera- tors.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.	Passengers killed.	Passengers injured.	Em- ployes killed.	Em- ployes injured.	Others killed.	Others injured.
33	12	\$ 1.44	17	26	3	13	1	3
263	.....	1.66	.....	.....	7	100	9	10
91	.....	1.25	.....	.....	4	21	1	4
66	.....	48.81 per month.	.....	.....	14	27	5	2
80	.....	1.56	1	5	14	54	6	11
111	11	1.58	2	3	16	148	17	21
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	8	2
23	10	1.81	1	9	3	19	3	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
29	10	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
3	12	1.83%	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
2	12	1.72	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
18	12	1.66	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2

JUNE 30, 1885.

34	10	\$ 1.00	12	3	34	3	3
1362	.....	50.00 per month.	1	2	25	7	3
Included	With sta- tion agents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.....	43.50 per month.	7	9	29	13	8
76	.....	44.30 per month.	3	9	107	19	16
102	12	43.96 per month.	7	28	p 547	22	36
f 97	10	44.82 per month.	3	5	22	14	5
31	10	41.97 per month.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	10	45.00 per month.	.....	.....	3	1	2
1 6	12	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
See ag'ts	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
See ag'ts	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
4	12	35.00 per month.	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
See ag'ts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

| Besides agents.

Yardmen, 7; \$2.50; 7 to 12 hours. Assisant master mechanic, 1; \$4.20; 9 to 10 hours. Foremen of shops, 2; \$3.00; 9 to 10 hours. Clerks of shops, 2; \$2.40; 9 to 10 hours. Boiler makers and helpers, 16; \$2.30 and \$1.65; 9 to 10 hours. Blacksmiths and helpers, 17; \$2.75; 9 to 10 hours. Carpenters, 10; \$2.35; 9 to 10 hours. Car-repairs, 24; \$1.75 9 to 10 hours. Painters, 5; \$2.00; 9 to 10 hours. Warehouse men, 8; \$1.50; 10 hours.

j and switchmen. Other employes, 216 12-26; 10 hours; \$46.19 per month.

k Joint operators and agents, 22; \$65.56 per month.

l and switchmen.

o Clerks and operators.

p Numbers of employes reported as hurt, only slightly injured, often causing no loss of time from their work.

As a fact in determining rates of wages, the railway corporations deserve study. Their varied necessities are greater than those of any other business. Hence, Iowa, with her 7,250 miles of road and the great number of employees necessary for the successful working of her different lines, presents an interesting field for such study. Railroads need the most reliable employees, from manager down. It is in this field of work that pay is sure, employment steady, and promotion largely certain.

The courtesy of the managers of the various roads in this State has been very marked to this office. Through their direction the auditors of these roads supplied this office with very complete reports in answer to blanks sent to them, and the tables presented in the foregoing pages were prepared from these reports.

PART XVIII.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

A great many returns from mines were made to this office, but were excluded from this report on account of the small number of employes. Only the returns from the larger mines are here tabulated. In the rate of wages, as given in the following, it is evident that in some cases mistakes have been made, as for instance one return shows the average daily wages of the miner to be over \$4 per day, an amount not received by any miner in Iowa. They are submitted here, however, just as given by the operators to this office.

COAL

Days in operation, hours of employment,

NAME OF MINE.	NAME OF OPERATOR.	LOCATION OF MINE	No. of days in operation, June 30, 1883, June 30, 1884.	Average number employed year ending June 30, 1884.
Chic. & Van Meter Coal Co.	Platt & Thompson	Dallas	306	61
Mallory Mine	Charlton Coal Co.	Lucas	232	154
Whitebreast	Whitebreast Coal & M. Co.	Lucas	287	700
Standard Coal Co.	Standard Coal Co.	Appanoose	312	25
Flagler Mine	Union Coal & Mine Co.	Marion	173	103
Cincinnati	Cincinnati Coal Co.	Appanoose	252	40
Eagle Branch—Excelsior	C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co.	Boone	312	150
Standard	Standard Coal Co.	Mahaska	150	175
Excelsior	Excelsior Coal Co.	Mahaska	218	560
Diamond Coal Co.	Wyman, Walton & G.	Polk	113	59
Consolidated Coal Co.	Consolidation Co.	Mahaska	279	533
Vulcan	Langdon, Hawey & R.	Keokuk	100	100
Standard No. 2	Hollister & Patton	Polk	165	24
Garver	Garver Coal & Mine Co.	Polk	312	51
Silknetter Mine	B. F. Silknetter	Appanoose	250	120
Crooked Creek Coal Co.	C. C. Coal Co.	Webster	194	120
Tipton Coal Co.	Philips, Turner & F.	Webster	300	120
Standard	Standard Coal Co.	Boone	235	120
Polk County Mine	Polk County Coal Co.	Polk	300	120
Pioneer Mine	Pioneer Coal Co.	Polk	300	120
Summerset Mine	W. E. Russell	Warren	61	120
Eureka Mine	Haskins & Cormac	Polk	285	120
Eclipse Mine	S. S. Ethridge	Polk	218	120
Zero	Darrow, Fitch & Powell	Lucas	312	120
Keystone	Head Bros. D. M. Ft. D. R.R.	Boone	250	120
Climax No. 2 and 3	Climax Coal Co.	Polk	259	120
Giant No. 1 and 2	Giant Coal Co.	Polk	250	120
Black Diamond Coal Works	W. A. Cornwell	Keokuk	100	120
Swan Mine No. 1	Swan Coal & Mine Co.	Marion	100	120
Black Heath	Drummond & Simpson	Jasper	164	120
W. D. Johnson & Co. Mine	W. D. Johnson & Co.	Boone	300	120
Red Rock Coal Co. No. 1	Red Rock Coal Co.	Marion	245	120
Jasper Co. Coal & R'y Co.	D. S. Couch, Supt.	Jasper	219	120
Union Coal Co.	R. Sylvester and Wm. Birne	Jasper	26	120
Diamond Coal Co.	Conway & Blatchford	Jasper	240	120
Central Iowa Coal Co.	Central Iowa Coal Co.	Marion	220	120
Armstrong Bros. Co.	Henry, Oliver B. and Frank	Boone	220	120
Knoxville City Co.	S. L. Collins	Marion	256	120
Diamond Shaft No. 1 and 2	Oliver, Dague & Lane	Appanoose	269	120
Moingona	Moingona Coal Co.	Boone	300	120
Centerville Mine	Centerville Coal Co.	Appanoose	300	120
Van Ginkle Coal Co.	G. Van Ginkle	Polk	313	120
Walnut Creek Coal Co.	Walnut Creek Coal Co.	Polk	189	120
Ontario Coal Mines	Hutchison Bros.	Boone	28	120
Runnells Coal Co.	Garver, Bachtel, K. & McC.	Polk	260	120
Northwestern Coal Co.	E. E. Montgomery	Boone	300	120
Union Coal Co.	Young & Adelfinger	Polk	300	120
American	American Coal Co.	Warren	300	120
Scandinavian	Scandinavian Coal Co.	Appanoose	200	120
Craig No. 2, 3 and 4	Craig Coal Co.	Webster	184	120
Acme No. 1	Western Union Fuel Co.	Mahaska	240	120
Knoxville Junction No. 2	American Coal Co.	Mahaska	240	120
Jasper Co. Coal & R'y Co.	D. S. Couch	Jasper	221	125

MINKS.

wages of employes, strikes, etc.

No. employes at date of this return.	Mine bosses. Av. weekly wages.	Miners. Av. weekly wages.	Inside day laborers. Av. weekly wages.	Outside day laborers. Av. weekly wages.	Mule drivers. Av. weekly wages.	Engineers. Av. weekly wages.	Blacksmiths. Av. weekly wages.
40	\$ 10.30	\$ 10.38	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00
169	25.00	14.10	10.50	7.50	12.00	15.00	12.00
980	22.50	18.00	12.00	7.80	12.00	15.00	15.00
100	12.00	15.00	6.00	11.25	10.00	12.50	12.50
71	22.00	16.80	10.50	9.75	10.50	.....	15.00
65	18.00	15.00	9.00	9.00	10.50	12.00	10.00
104	.....	12.50	12.90	10.00	10.00	14.00	13.50
146	25.00	14.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	16.00	12.00
575	17.50	14.00	13.00	9.00	12.90	16.15	13.50
87	15.00	12.50	12.00	9.00	10.50	17.50	15.00
601	24.00	16.50	12.80	9.00	12.80	18.00	12.90
200	20.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	15.00
30	15.00	12.00	12.50	10.00	.....	13.50	12.00
90	15.00	15.00	10.50	9.00	10.50	16.25	15.00
35	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
71	20.00	12.00	11.00	10.50	12.30	.....	15.00
36	.....	12.50	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....
100	15.00	22.50	13.50	10.50	12.00	17.50	16.50
60	18.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	12.00	15.00	13.50
21	20.00	20.00	10.50	9.00	10.50	15.00	13.50
30	17.50	15.00	12.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	12.00	10.50	12.00	16.00	12.00
37	21.00	15.00	13.00	11.25	12.00	18.00	15.00
35	15.00	12.00	12.00	8.10	10.50	11.58	11.58
75	18.00	13.00	11.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	12.50
16	20.00	16.00	13.00	9.00	11.50	18.00	15.00
150	17.00	15.00	10.00	9.00	10.50	15.00	15.00
90	.....	8.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....
35	12.50	10.88	10.50	9.00	12.00	15.00	12.00
67	18.75	12.50	12.00	9.00	18.50	10.38	15.00
100	18.30	12.75	12.37	9.69	9.69	12.50	12.37
45	18.90	13.50	12.00	9.00	12.00	.....	13.50
125	20.00	15.00	13.50	10.00	13.00	15.00	15.00
30	14.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	6.00	.....	.....
35	12.00	12.00	8.25	8.25	.....	8.25	.....
60	25.00	16.00	10.50	9.00	13.00	17.50	13.50
75	16.25	17.00	12.00	10.50	11.25	15.00	15.00
24	12.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	.....	.....
102	15.00	17.00	10.25	8.25	10.00	12.50	12.00
118	15.00	12.00	4.00	10.50	9.00	15.00	15.00
115	16.25	15.00	12.00	8.10	9.00	15.00	9.00
50	17.25	12.50	12.00	12.00	11.25	15.00	13.50
50	20.00	15.00	10.50	9.00	.....	12.50	12.50
33	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	15.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	.....	10.50
70	15.00	18.00	10.50	10.50	12.00	15.00	13.50
20	18.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	13.50	.....	.....
200	25.00	18.00	12.90	10.50	12.90	12.00	12.00
70	12.00	14.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00
25	17.31	13.50	12.00	10.50	12.00	12.00	15.00
235	25.00	15.00	12.90	10.90	12.70	20.00	12.00
200	21.00	15.00	13.50	10.50	12.90	20.00	13.50
146	20.00	18.00	13.50	10.50	13.50	13.50	15.00

NAME OF MINE.	Carpenters, average weekly wages.	Weigh- masters, average weekly wages.	Dump- pers, average weekly wages.	Boys, average weekly wages.	No. of hours worked weekly when full time.	Per cent of decrease in wages as compared to last year.
Chic. & Van Meter Coal Co.....	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 4.50	54	.....
Mallory Mine.....	12.00	12.00	8.40	4.50	60	5
Whitebreast.....	15.00	18.00	7.80	4.50	60	.....
Standard Coal Co.....	.....	12.50	.....	4.00	60	.....
Flagler Mine.....	.....	12.00	10.50	7.50	60	.....
Cincinnati.....	.....	10.00	9.90	.....	60	.....
Eagle Branch—Excelsior.....	12.50	14.00	9.90	3.90	50	5
Standard.....	12.00	11.00	9.00	6.00	60	12½
Excelsior.....	12.00	11.53	9.00	6.00	60	5
Diamond Coal Co.....	15.00	12.75	9.00	6.00	54	.....
Consolidated Coal Co.....	12.00	12.50	9.00	4.50	60	16½
Vulcan.....	.....	10.50	9.00	4.50	60	6
Standard No. 2.....	12.00	11.50	.....	.....	60	.....
Garver.....	15.00	13.50	.....	4.00	60	12½
Silknetter Mine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
Crooked Creek Coal Co.....	15.00	10.50	9.00	5.25	54	.....
Tipton Coal Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
Standard.....	13.50	12.50	10.50	7.50	60	12½
Polk County Mine.....	13.50	13.50	13.50	4.50	60	.....
Pioneer Mine.....	12.00	12.00	9.00	4.00	60	.....
Summerset Mine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Eureka Mine.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	60	.....
Eclipse Mine.....	.....	15.00	15.00	4.50	60	12½
Zero.....	15.00	9.00	8.10	.....	60	.....
Keystone.....	.....	10.50	9.00	6.00	60	8½
Climax No. 2 and 3.....	15.00	12.00	10.50	4.50	60	10
Giant No. 1 and 2.....	15.00	12.00	9.00	4.50	60	.....
Black Diamond Coal Works.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	60	15
Swan Mine No. 1.....	13.50	10.50	.....	.....	58	.....
Black Heath.....	.....	9.18	9.00	.....	60	12½
W. D. Johnson & Co. Mine.....	12.37	11.00	9.62	.....	60	11
Red Rock Coal Co. No. 1.....	13.50	12.00	9.00	4.50	.....	.....
Jasper Co. Coal & R'y Co.....	.....	12.00	10.50	5.25	60	.....
Union Coal Co.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diamond Coal Co.....	.....	8.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Iowa Coal Co.....	12.00	12.00	10.50	8.00	.....	.....
Armstrong Bros. Co.....	.....	10.50	10.50	9.00	60	6½
Knoxville City Co.....	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	48	.....
Diamond Shaft No. 1 and 2.....	12.00	12.50	7.50	4.75	54	54 tons.....
Molingona.....	15.00	14.00	12.00	9.00	.....	.....
Centerville Mine.....	.....	18.00	8.10	4.50	56	.....
Van Ginkle Coal Co.....	12.00	6.00	.....	2.40	54	.....
Walnut Creek Coal Co.....	16.50	12.00	.....	6.00	.....	.....
Ontario Coal Mines.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	70	.....
Runnells Coal Co.....	.....	12.50	10.50	3.00	60	.....
Northwestern Coal Co.....	.....	12.00	9.00	7.50	54	10
Union Coal Co.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	48	3½ to 4 cents per bushel.
American.....	12.75	15.00	9.75	5.10	60	.....
Scandinavian.....	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	54	.....
Craig No. 2, 3 and 4.....	12.00	11.54	10.50	.....	58	.....
Acme No. 1.....	12.00	12.50	12.00	5.00	60	.....
Knoxville Junction No. 2.....	13.50	15.00	10.00	4.50	60	.....
Jasper Co. Coal & R'y Co.....	.....	12.00	10.50	4.50	54	12½ cents per ton.....

MINES—CONTINUED.

Advance of wages as compared to last year.	Date of begin- ning of strike.	Date of ending of strike.	No. of men enga- ged in strike.	Date of ad- vance in wages.	Amount of such ad- vance.
	Dec. 16, 1883.	Dec. 26, 1883.	154	Oct. 1, 1884.	10 cents per ton.
	May 26, 1883.	Oct. 17, 1883.	900		
	Sept. 10, 1884.	Sept. 12, 1884.	60		
20 per cent.	Apr. 7 and Sept. 1, 1884, (2)			Oct. 1, 1884.	10 cents per ton.
				Sept., 1884.	25 per cent.
	Oct. 14, 1884.	Nov. 14, 1884.	100	Nov. 14.	6½ per bushel.
	Feb. 10, 1884.	Feb. 17, 1884.			
	Aug. 1, 1884.	Sept. 1, 1884.	35	Sept., 1884.	12¼ per ton.
	Aug. 1, 1884.	Aug. 20, 1884.	36	Oct., 1883.	12½ per ton.
				Oct. 15, 1884.	12½ per ton.
				Oct. 15, 1884.	12½ per ton.
	Oct. 1, 1884.	Oct. 1, 1884.	250	Oct. 1, 1884.	12½ per ton.
	Sept. 1, 1884.		90		
	Oct. 6, 1883.	Oct. 13, 1883.	30	Oct. 23, 1883.	12¼ per ton.
	April 1, 1884.	April 15, 1884.	15		
	Aug., 1884.	Sept., 1884.	60	Sept., 1884.	¼ cent per bushel.
12½	Oct., 1883.	Oct. 5, 1883	100	Oct. 1, 1883.	1 and ¼ cents per bu.
	Feb. 10, 1884.	March 10, 1884.	80		
	Oct. 1, 1884.	Jan. 15, 1885.	90	Jan. 15, 1885.	6¼ cents per bushel.
	July, 1884, Jan., 1885. (2)	3 days each.	All.	Sept. 1, 1883.	¼ cent per bushel.
	Sept. 1, 1883.	Five days.	All.	Sept. 1, 1884.	¼ cent per bushel.
4 cents per bushel.				Oct., 1883.	13 cents per ton.
				Oct. 15, 1883.	4 cents per bushel.
	Oct. 1, 1884.	Nov. 15.	100		
12½ cents.	Oct. 6, 1883.	Nov. 1.	100	Nov. 1.	¼ cent per bushel.

*Property bought May 1, 1883.

The area of the Iowa coal field is about sixteen thousand square miles, and within this limit there are thirty-three counties and parts of counties producing coal to a greater or less extent. The total number of mines in the State is about five hundred. Many of them are, of course, small, but show at least the presence of coal for the development of the mine.

The following table gives the approximate estimate of the mines of the State by counties for the four years since the State mining law went into effect:

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883	1884.
Mahaska.....	917,495	701,397	927,387	932,714
Keokuk.....	463,010	511,849	500,040	430,940
Lucas.....	458,274	413,217	487,821	410,729
Polk.....	473,893	327,819	576,821	613,821
Boone.....	337,724	286,894	466,981	473,873
Webster.....	184,300	218,478	248,580	214,014
Wapello.....	131,815	207,721	237,821	240,720
Appanoose.....	107,348	97,978	128,896	158,896
Monroe.....	88,142	90,325	83,435	86,427
Marion.....	83,997	90,927	90,985	97,085
Greene.....	81,530	62,531	88,851	98,337
Jasper.....	42,435	40,189	45,883	46,331
Dallas.....	47,884	36,001	38,006	37,185
Jefferson.....	39,124	22,121	38,887	8,172
Warren.....	12,989	11,081	12,828	13,737
Scott.....	3,804	3,711	3,714	3,821
Hardin.....	1,317	1,125	1,205	1,075
Adams.....	3,708	1,891	3,891	3,981
Hamilton.....	1,787	874	1,298	1,878
Wayne.....	77	51	1,892	4,947
Van Buren.....	987	216	1,678	1,778
Davis.....	489	301	527	1,207
Page.....	685	118	748	1,009
Taylor.....	87	84	94	127
Henry.....	67	65	65	87
Cass.....	36	41	43	.....
Guthrie.....	.....	.....	.....	5,187
Total.....	3,500,000	3,127,700	3,881,800	3,908,438

In reference to the probable future supply of coal for Iowa, it is estimated that after making a reduction of three fourths of this area of sixteen thousand square miles for the erosions of the streams and other causes that have either carried away the coal or prevented its deposit, there will be left at least four thousand square miles that might be estimated to carry a four-foot seam of coal and that this deposit, if the estimate hold good, would furnish 4,000,000 tons per annum for 3,000 years.

PART XIX.

COST OF LIVING.

It will be noticed in the subsequent tables, showing wages of working men, that the cost of living is also enumerated, and as a general rule the question has been answered. The simple statement that a man's annual income was so much would be valueless without a statement as to the sum used by him for living expenses. The two sides of the working man's account are necessary, the one as much as as the other, hence so far as this office has been able, it has secured this information. The subject of food alone as a factor in the question of cost of living assumes a formidable magnitude when we remember that the average man spends sixty per cent of his income for food. As stated by Hon. Carroll Wright of Massachusetts: "No comparison as to the prosperity of industrial communities can be just, that does not take into consideration the relative ease with which the working men in those communities may procure the means of subsistence, and the relative amount of comfort attainable for a given outlay of time and effort. Statistics of wages and cost of living, therefore, furnish the essential elements for such comparisons, and they are of vital importance in every economic discussion."

PRICES.

In Table I the average retail prices for various commodities, coming under the general head of groceries, are given:

TABLE I.

PRICES—GROCERIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, best, per sack 50 lbs.*	\$ 1.60
Flour, wheat, family, per sack 50 lbs.*	1.10
Flour, Graham, per sack 12½ lbs.	.85
Flour, rye, per sack 50 lbs.*	1.30
Corn meal, per sack 12½ lbs.	.15
Codfish, dry boneless, per lb	.10
Rice, per lb	.09
Lard, per lb.	.12
Beans, per lb.	.05
Tea, Oolong, per lb.	20, 30, 40, 75c and \$1
Coffee, Rio, green	12½ and 16c
Coffee, Rio, roasted, per lb	15 and 20c
Sugar, "A," per lb.	.07
Sugar, extra "C" per lb.	.06½
Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.07½
Molasses, New Orleans, per gal	60, 75c and \$1
Sorghum, per gal.	.50
Soap, washing, per lb.	.05
Starch, per lb.	.06½
Butter,† per lb.	20 to 35c
Lard, per lb.	.10
Eggs,† per doz.	.30
Oil, kerosene, per gal.	.15
Potatoes, per bush.	20 to 75c

* Sacks are marked 50 lbs., but contain 48 lbs. of flour.

† Butter and eggs, at the time this table was prepared, March 1st, were as high as at any time during the year, hence may be considered properly one extreme. Taking the other extreme, when these two articles are cheapest, the price of butter would be 12½c per lb. and eggs 10c per doz.

Table No. II shows the average retail prices of meats per pound in various counties scattered over the State, with general average:

TABLE II.
MEATS—PRICES.

COUNTY.	TOWN OR CITY.	BEEF.	MUTTON.	VEAL.	PORK.	SALT MEATS.	DECREASE OR INCREASE OVER FORMER YEARS.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
Adams	Corning	8½	9	10½	8½	15	Same.
Benton	Vinton	8½	9	9	10	15	Pork and salt meats 2 cents cheaper; rest, same.
Boone	Boone	9	10	11	10	12½	Same.
Carroll	Carroll	9	10	12½	10	15	Same.
Casa	Atlantic	8	10	10	8	9	Same.
Cerro Gordo ..	Mason City	11	11	11	12	12½	Same.
Chickasaw	New Hampton ..	6	5	7	5½	7	Pork, salt and fresh, 1½ cents cheaper; rest, same.
Clarke	Osceola	9	9	10	8	15	Same.
Clayton	McGregor	10	10	10	10	10	Same.
Clinton	Clinton	12½	10	15	10	10	Same.
Dallas	Dallas Center ..	7½	9	9	8	14	Increase ½ cent.
Des Moines ..	Burlington	12½	10	15	9	10	Same.
Dubuque	Dubuque	12½	12½	12½	10	11	Same.
Greene	Angus	12½	12½	10	11	13	Same.
Hardin	Ackley	10	12	12	10½	15	Same.
Jasper	Newton	9	9	10	10	12	Same.
Johnson	Iowa City	11	9	12½	10	10	Same.
Jones	Anamosa	12	15	15	12½	15	Same.
Lee	Keokuk	11	10	12½	10	8	Same.
Linn	Cedar Rapids ..	9	9	11	10	7	Same.
Louisa	Wapello	10	10	15	10	15	Same.
Madison	Winterset	9	11	11	10	12½	Same.
Mahaaka	Oskaloosa	10	12	12½	10	12½	Same.
Marion	Knoxville	9	10	11	10	14	Same.
Marshall	Marshalltown ..	11	12	12	11	10	Same.
Montgomery ..	Red Oak	8	8	10	9	12½	Same.
Monroe	Albia	9½	9	9½	11	11	Same.
Muscatine	Muscatine	10	10	12½	10	12½	Same.
Page	Clarinda	9	10	8½	8	12½	Beef 1c lower; rest, same.
Plymouth	Lemars	9½	10	12	10	10	Same.
Polk	Des Moines	11	12½	12½	11	12½	Same.
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs ..	10½	10	12½	11	14	Increase of ¼ ct.
Scott	Davenport	10	10	15	10	15	Veal 2 cts. higher; pork and salt meats 2 cts. less. Rest, same.
Tama	Tama City	10	11	11	8	10	Same.
Union	Creston	10	12½	15	10	12½	Same.
Wapello	Ottumwa	10½	9	13	8½	14	2 cts. lower.
Warren	Indianola	7	9	11	9	8	Same.
Wayne	Corydon	9	8	.....	9	12	Same.
Woodbury	Sioux City	12½	12½	12½	9	8½	Same.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

MEATS.	PRICE.
Beef, per pound	9½
Mutton, per pound	10½
Veal, per pound	11½
Pork, per pound	9½
Salt meats, per pound	12

TABLE III.

Table three shows retail prices of necessities of life in Europe and the United States.

ARTICLES.	England (Liverpool).	Germany (Berlin).	Switzerland (Berne).	France (Marsellies and Rheims).	Austria (Vienna and Frague).
Meats :	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Bacon.....per pound..	12 to 20	25 to 30	30	15 to 20	15 to 18
Ham.....do.....	24	17 20	15 to 18	40 60	30 38
Beef.....do.....	14 20	17 20	14	14 30	10
Mutton.....do.....	16 20	17 20	14	14 25	9 16
Veal.....do.....	16 20	22 25	16 18	25 35	2 18
Pork.....do.....	16 20	16 20	18 20	15 20	
Groceries :					
Sugar.....per pound..	4 7	8 13	8	6½ 12	7 8
Tea.....do.....	32 89	70 \$2.00	\$1.00 \$1.50	\$1.00 \$1.40	
Coffee.....do.....	24 40	20 40	18 32	35 60	
Butter.....do.....	24 32	20 38	30	32 60	25 27 16 28
Lard.....do.....	12 16	18	20	12 18	12 16
Cheese.....do.....	12 22	20		14 24	
Rice.....do.....	4 8	5 10	4 6	5 10	6
Flour.....do.....	3½ 4	4½ 5½	4 6	5 10	3 5
Corn-meal.....do.....		5½ 6		3 5	
Bread.....do.....	2½ 4	5 9	4 5		3
Oatmeal.....do.....	4 9	5½ 6			
Potatoes.....do.....	8-10 1	1	8	1 2	1 2
Oodfish.....do.....	8 12	9			

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	Belgium (Brussels).	Holland (Amster- dam).	New York.	Chicago.	Iowa.
Meats :	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Bacon.....per pound..	16 to 20	16 to 18	16	14 to 20	12½
Ham.....do.....	30	16 26	16	14 18	12½
Beef.....do.....	15	15 29	10 25	6 15	9½
Mutton.....do.....	18	16 24	11 15	9 12	10½
Veal.....do.....	18	14 22	17 25	10 18	11½
Pork.....do.....	16		8 13	12½	9½
Groceries :					
Sugar.....per pound..	12	9 15	8	7 8½	6 to 7
Tea.....do.....		17 54	25 70	25 1.00	25 to 1.00
Coffee.....do.....	16	13 25	20 32	20 35	15 to 35
Butter.....do.....	20	22 33	30	20 28	15 to 30
Lard.....do.....		16 22	15 16	12½	12
Cheese.....do.....		13 23	20	12½ 14	12 to 15
Rice.....do.....	4 5	3½ 6	10 5	5 9	5 to 9
Flour.....do.....		4 6	5	3 5	2 to 4
Corn-meal.....do.....					1 to 1½
Bread.....do.....	3 5	2½ 5½		5 7	4 to 6
Oatmeal.....do.....				4	3½ to 4
Potatoes.....do.....	1	1		1½	¾ to 1½
Codfish.....do.....				8 12½	8 to 10

It must be remembered in this connection that Iowa furnishes as fine potatoes, corn meal and oat meal as any place in the world. Her beef brings the highest prices in both western and eastern markets, and her butter always takes the first premium everywhere.

Table IV shows average retail prices of the most common staple

articles of dry goods. It shows the ruling prices for articles in use by the working men and their families, from the poorer to the well-to-do classes.

TABLE IV.
STAPLE DRY GOODS—PRICES.

GOODS.	PRICES.
Alpaca, per yard.....	\$.25 to .50
Blankets, white, best, per pair.....	8.50
Blankets, white, medium, per pair.....	3.75
Blankets, white, cheapest, per pair.....	1.35
Calico, best, per yard.....	.07
Calico, medium, per yard.....	.08½
Calico, cheapest, per yard.....	.04
Flannels, twilled, colored, best per yard.....	.50
Flannels, twilled, medium, per yard.....	.30
Flannels, twilled, cheapest, per yard.....	.20
Gingham, best, per yard.....	.10½
Gingham, medium, per yard.....	.09
Gingham, cheapest, per yard.....	.05
Muslin, bleached, best, 4x4, per yard.....	.12½
Muslin, bleached, medium, 4x4, per yard.....	.08
Muslin, bleached, cheapest, per yard.....	.05
Muslin, unbleached, best, per yard.....	.09
Muslin, unbleached, medium, per yard.....	.07
Muslin, unbleached, cheapest, per yard.....	.05
Plaids and checks, all wool, per yard.....	.50 to 1.00
Sheetings, 10x4, best, per yard.....	.22
Sheetings, 10x4, medium, per yard.....	.16½
Sheetings, cheapest, per yard.....	.12½
Ticking, best, per yard.....	.22
Ticking, medium, per yard.....	.15
Ticking, cheapest, per yard.....	.08½
Toweling, best, per yard.....	.15
Toweling, medium, per yard.....	.10
Toweling, cheapest, per yard.....	.05

Table V represents the average retail price of boots and shoes.

TABLE V.
BOOTS AND SHOES—PRICES.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
Boys' boots, best, per pair.....	\$ 4.00
Boys' boots, medium, per pair.....	2.50
Boys' boots, low, per pair.....	1.50
Boys' shoes, best, per pair.....	4.00
Boys' shoes, medium, per pair.....	2.50
Boys' shoes, low, per pair.....	1.25
Girls' shoes, best, per pair.....	3.50
Girls' shoes, medium, per pair.....	2.00
Girls' shoes, low, per pair.....	1.00
Men's boots, best, per pair.....	8.00
Men's boots, medium, per pair.....	3.50
Men's boots, low, per pair.....	2.25
Men's shoes, best, per pair.....	7.50
Men's shoes, medium, per pair.....	4.50
Men's shoes, low, per pair.....	1.50
Women's shoes, best, per pair.....	8.00
Women's shoes, medium, per pair.....	2.75
Women's shoes, low, per pair.....	1.00

Table VI shows the average retail price of men's and boys' clothing.

TABLE VI.
CLOTHING—PRICES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Boys' overcoats, fine	\$ 14.00
Boys' overcoats, heavy	6.00
Boys' overcoats, low	2.50
Boys' suits, fine	13.00
Boys' suits, heavy	6.00
Boys' suits, low	4.00
Mens' coats, fine	20.00
Mens' coats, heavy	8.00
Mens' coats, low	3.50
Mens' overcoats, fine	24.00
Mens' overcoats, heavy	14.00
Mens' overcoats, low	7.00
Mens' pants, fine	7.00
Mens' pants, heavy	5.00
Mens' pants, low	2.00
Mens' vests, fine	3.50
Mens' vests, heavy	1.75
Mens' vests, low	1.00

Under this head—cost of living—the subject of rents is classed. It will be seen from tables from individual employes that a very large percentage of those making returns are owners of homes. No one feature of these returns speaks better for Iowa than this—home ownership. A large number of our wage-workers have invested money in homes of their own, and while this is eminently commendable in these people, it is a happy feature for Iowa as a State. Permanency is thus made a feature of her present citizenship. In table No. VII the same plan has been pursued relative to rent statistics as of meats. Facts have been gathered from all sections of the State, which give a result in general average which is necessarily fair. It must be borne in mind that our largest cities are represented in this table, and of course rents are higher than in smaller places. These figures were kindly furnished this office by real estate agents to whom blanks were sent for this purpose.

TABLE VII.

RENTS—PRICES.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	HABITATION.	PRICE.
Carroll	Carroll	For 2 living rooms, per month	
Carroll	Carroll	For 3 living rooms, per month	
Carroll	Carroll	For 4 living rooms, per month	
Carroll	Carroll	For 3 roomed house, per month	\$ 5.00
Carroll	Carroll	For 4 roomed house, per month	7.00
Carroll	Carroll	For 6 roomed house, per month	13.50
Carroll	Carroll	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	For 2 living rooms, per month	4.00
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	For 3 living rooms, per month	5.00
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	For 4 living rooms, per month	6.00
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	For 3 roomed house, per month	6.00
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	For 4 roomed house, per month	8.00
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	For 6 roomed house, per month	10.00
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	For 7 roomed house, per month	15.00
Clayton	McGregor	For 2 living rooms, per month	2.00
Clayton	McGregor	For 3 living rooms, per month	3.00
Clayton	McGregor	For 4 living rooms, per month	5.00
Clayton	McGregor	For 3 roomed house, per month	5.00
Clayton	McGregor	For 4 roomed house, per month	6.00
Clayton	McGregor	For 6 roomed house, per month	8.00
Clayton	McGregor	For 7 roomed house, per month	10.00
Des Moines	Burlington	For 2 living rooms, per month	5.00
Des Moines	Burlington	For 3 living rooms, per month	7.00
Des Moines	Burlington	For 4 living rooms, per month	9.00
Des Moines	Burlington	For 3 roomed house, per month	9.00
Des Moines	Burlington	For 4 roomed house, per month	12.00
Des Moines	Burlington	For 6 roomed house, per month	15.00
Des Moines	Burlington	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00
Dubuque	Dubuque	For 2 living rooms, per month	6.00
Dubuque	Dubuque	For 3 living rooms, per month	7.00
Dubuque	Dubuque	For 4 living rooms, per month	8.00
Dubuque	Dubuque	For 3 roomed house, per month	8.00
Dubuque	Dubuque	For 4 roomed house, per month	10.00
Dubuque	Dubuque	For 6 roomed house, per month	12.00
Dubuque	Dubuque	For 7 roomed house, per month	15.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 2 living rooms, per month	5.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 3 living rooms, per month	8.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 4 living rooms, per month	10.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 3 roomed house, per month	10.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 4 roomed house, per month	12.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 6 roomed house, per month	16.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 2 living rooms, per month	4.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 3 living rooms, per month	6.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 4 living rooms, per month	8.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 3 roomed house, per month	7.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 4 roomed house, per month	10.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 6 roomed house, per month	12.50
Lee	Keokuk	For 7 roomed house, per month	18.00
Linn	Cedar Rapids	For 2 living rooms, per month	10.00
Linn	Cedar Rapids	For 3 living rooms, per month	12.00
Linn	Cedar Rapids	For 4 living rooms, per month	16.00
Linn	Cedar Rapids	For 3 roomed house, per month	12.00
Linn	Cedar Rapids	For 4 roomed house, per month	16.00
Linn	Cedar Rapids	For 6 roomed house, per month	18.00
Linn	Cedar Rapids	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00
Marshall	Marshalltown	For 2 living rooms, per month	5.00
Marshall	Marshalltown	For 3 living rooms, per month	7.00
Marshall	Marshalltown	For 4 living rooms, per month	8.00
Marshall	Marshalltown	For 3 roomed house, per month	8.00
Marshall	Marshalltown	For 4 roomed house, per month	10.00
Marshall	Marshalltown	For 6 roomed house, per month	15.00
Marshall	Marshalltown	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

RENTS—PRIORS.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	HABITATION.	PRICE.
Muscatine	Muscatine	For 2 living rooms, per month	\$ 2.00
Muscatine	Muscatine	For 3 living rooms, per month	5.00
Muscatine	Muscatine	For 4 living rooms, per month	7.00
Muscatine	Muscatine	For 3 roomed house, per month	7.00
Muscatine	Muscatine	For 4 roomed house, per month	8.00
Muscatine	Muscatine	For 6 roomed house, per month	12.00
Muscatine	Muscatine	For 7 roomed house, per month	14.00
Polk	Des Moines	For 2 living rooms, per month	6.00
Polk	Des Moines	For 3 living rooms, per month	8.00
Polk	Des Moines	For 4 living rooms, per month	10.00
Polk	Des Moines	For 3 roomed house, per month	8.75
Polk	Des Moines	For 4 roomed house, per month	10.50
Polk	Des Moines	For 6 roomed house, per month	16.75
Polk	Des Moines	For 7 roomed house, per month	21.25
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	For 2 living rooms, per month	15.00
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	For 3 living rooms, per month	20.00
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	For 4 living rooms, per month	25.00
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	For 3 roomed house, per month	10.00
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	For 4 roomed house, per month	15.00
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	For 6 roomed house, per month	18.00
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00
Scott	Davenport	For 2 living rooms, per month	5.00
Scott	Davenport	For 3 living rooms, per month	6.00
Scott	Davenport	For 4 living rooms, per month	7.00
Scott	Davenport	For 3 roomed house, per month	6.00
Scott	Davenport	For 4 roomed house, per month	8.00
Scott	Davenport	For 6 roomed house, per month	15.00
Scott	Davenport	For 7 roomed house, per month	18.00
Union	Creston	For 2 living rooms, per month	8.00
Union	Creston	For 3 living rooms, per month	10.00
Union	Creston	For 4 living rooms, per month	16.50
Union	Creston	For 3 roomed house, per month	7.50
Union	Creston	For 4 roomed house, per month	8.50
Union	Creston	For 6 roomed house, per month	13.50
Union	Creston	For 7 roomed house, per month	17.50
Wapello	Ottumwa	For 2 living rooms, per month	6.00
Wapello	Ottumwa	For 3 living rooms, per month	7.50
Wapello	Ottumwa	For 4 living rooms, per month	10.00
Wapello	Ottumwa	For 3 roomed house, per month	7.00
Wapello	Ottumwa	For 4 roomed house, per month	10.00
Wapello	Ottumwa	For 6 roomed house, per month	12.00
Wapello	Ottumwa	For 7 roomed house, per month	17.50
Woodbury	Sioux City	For 2 living rooms, per month	4.00
Woodbury	Sioux City	For 3 living rooms, per month	6.00
Woodbury	Sioux City	For 4 living rooms, per month	8.00
Woodbury	Sioux City	For 3 roomed house, per month	5.00
Woodbury	Sioux City	For 4 roomed house, per month	8.00
Woodbury	Sioux City	For 6 roomed house, per month	12.00
Woodbury	Sioux City	For 7 roomed house, per month	15.00

RECAPITULATION.

General average, cost per month for 2 living rooms	\$ 5.75
General average, cost per month for 3 living rooms	7.83%
General average, cost per month for 4 living rooms	10.23%
General average, cost per month for 3 roomed house	7.45
General average, cost per month for 4 roomed house	9.11
General average, cost per month for 6 roomed house	12.55
General average, cost per month for 7 roomed house	17.66

As has been stated, the above list includes the largest cities of the State. In Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, the "Steam Power Co." have ten houses which they rent to their employes or to others, if their

employees do not desire them. These houses have four rooms each on lots 60 x 120 feet, well fenced, with good outhouses, walks and wells, and rent for \$8.50 per month.

Table VIII shows the average retail price of fuel. The basis is made at Des Moines, which gives a fair average of the State.

TABLE VIII.

FUEL—PRICES.

COAL.	PRICE PER TON.
Hard.....	\$ 9.50
Soft lump.....	8.00
Soft nut.....	2.75
Soft pea.....	1.80
Soft slack.....	1.75
Coke (crushed).....	7.50
Coke (uncrushed).....	7.00

WOOD (CORD).	PRICE PER CORD.
Hickory, shell, dry.....	\$ 7.00
Hard maple, dry.....	6.50
Oak, dry.....	5.50
Mixed hard, dry.....	5.25
Hickory, green.....	6.25
Hard maple, green.....	6.25
Oak, green.....	5.00
Mixed hard, green.....	3.50
Soft wood, green.....	3.00
Soft wood, dry.....	4.50

PART XX.

TABLES OF WAGES, COST OF LIVING, ETC.

It may be said by some who are either opposed to the Bureau—indeed it has already been said, that the wages compiled in the following tables are in many cases too high for an average. If this is true, it is the fault of the wage-workers alone, that is, of those who may be classed as dissatisfied and restless ones, who have refused to express their views to the Bureau. If the statements made in these tables are those of the more industrious and frugal, so much more credit is due them for having made them; and after all, it is the voice of the intelligent and better class of workmen that we want to hear. In every instance they are given *exactly as returned to this office*. If, coming as they do from this class, and the aggregate makes a showing of good wages, it is none the less true, and if the object of a dissatisfied few was to show through this Bureau a paucity of returns of good wages, that object has been defeated by the manly action of other workmen. All points shown are interesting, but two features are especially so, namely, the number having saved money, and the number owning homes. The latter is remarkable, and shows Iowa to be largely a State of homes, as Philadelphia, Penn., is known as the “city of homes.” In a number of instances in the column of “No. of days lost” will be found a large loss to the workmen. This is largely true of the coal miners, but to an extent it is so among all vocations. This is due chiefly to the law of supply and demand, which thus ruthlessly applied becomes tyrannical. Humanity would seem to urge that labor be excepted from this cruel law: “the recognition by employers of a minimum of wages for labor, varying as the cost of food, rental, etc., may vary in different communities; and a conscientious endeavor on the part of

employers of labor to give permanence and promise to faithful, efficient service." Employers will find their own interest best served when they recognize the fact that well-paid labor is the very best guarantee against individual reverses.

It is true that wages in the United States have advanced during the last twenty five years, but it is equally true that the wants to be satisfied have also increased. As the country advances in its productiveness, man advances in his needs and tastes. Hence, it is with force said that the real question is "not whether workers receive more than before, but whether they produce more, and get a larger proportion of what is produced than before. In this country, where more intelligent, and therefore more efficient labor than is found elsewhere, secures comparatively high wages, workers of the lower grades of intelligence or skill are denied their share of the benefits of a higher civilization, if they have to compete, not only with the pauper labor of Europe, but with imported contract labor."

Added to the following tables of our own State, are those taken from the Report of the Secretary of State, the late Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, giving the wages of foreign labor, to which, for comparison, has been added those of Iowa in the same vocations.

In December, 1884, Bradstreet's reported the extent to which industrial workers had been thrown out of employment in the United States during two and one half years last past. The investigation was one unique in journalism, and was met by fairly satisfactory results, the showing being that about 350,000 fewer operatives were then employed than in 1882, or about 14 per cent. In March it undertook to get the necessary data to determine the extent to which industrial workers' wages had been reduced during the same period.*

The inquiry embraced the leading manufacturing industries in the United States, those in which the value of the goods annually produced is equal to or in excess of \$30,000,000.

In order to furnish a fair and sufficiently comprehensive exhibit of the rates of wages paid and received weekly, inquiries were extended, in each case, to the leading establishments in each industry at seven cities or towns. The cities were selected on the basis of the amount of capital invested and value of products in each line, and were given in order under appropriate classifications by industries.

It is impossible here to give the tabulated statements published by

*These tables may be found in Bradstreet's for the months indicated above.

them at that time, but in giving them they make the following interesting statements:

In the lines of industry covered there were, in 1880, 194,500 establishments in the United States out of a total of all manufacturing concerns amounting to 253,800, nearly 77 per cent of the whole. The number of hands employed was 2,905,000 out of 2,732,505, or 73 per cent. The total wages paid by them annually amounted to \$688,361,961 out of a grand total of \$947,953,795, or 72 per cent. The annual value of materials used was \$2,654,702,909 out of an aggregate of \$3,396,823,549, or 77 per cent, and the annual total value of products was \$4,101,889,676 out of a grand aggregate in all industrial lines amounting to \$5,369,579,191, or 76 per cent. The industrial wages investigated represent, therefore, those at seven cities in order of prominence, and may be regarded as fairly typical of the rates paid to three quarters of the industrial workers of the country. The investigation has been conducted at 60 cities, from which over 250 separate reports have been received, involving at least 1,500 special inquiries by correspondents of Bradstreet's. This does not include instances where information was refused, or where it was furnished but appeared to be faulty or likely to mislead.

There are three primary facts to be taken into account in studying the classified tables of wages presented below:

1. With the restricted call for products, and in the effort to maintain wages—under pressure from workers to have them maintained—marked reductions in the number of employes have been made since 1882, as pointed out in Bradstreet's, December 20, 1884. As will be recalled, it was then shown: that the enforced reduction in the number of employes, those thrown out by shutting down of factories and mills and by strikes and lock-outs (since 1882), amounted (as reported) to 316,000 in 21 States, where 90 per cent of the total of industrial workers were employed; that the grand total was probably nearer 350,000 than 316,000, or say 14 per cent of the total engaged in 1882; that at least 80,000 fewer iron and steel, machinery and foundry workers were employed—or 23 per cent of the total dispensed with; that 35,000 fewer clothing operatives (east of Ohio), or 10 per cent; 20,000 fewer cotton goods operatives, about 6 per cent; 24,000 fewer woolen fabric operatives, or 7 per cent; about 13,000 fewer tobacco operatives, or less than 4 per cent, and about 4,700 glass workers, or say 1.3 per cent of the 350,000 displaced—had been thrown out. This has been one element in helping to maintain the rate of wages of those remaining at work. The total displaced, as enumerated, number nearly 177,000, or about 51 per cent of those whose services had been done away with.

2. Work has been restricted at various establishments, hours having been shortened or work furnished fewer days in the week.

3. Employes have been given piece work in place of a stated sum per day, week or month, the quantities furnished being limited in many cases.

In addition to these, strong trades unions among iron and steel, glass-workers, building trades, boots and shoes, tobacco and textile operatives,

and in other lines, have brought a pressure to bear to prevent reductions of wages, frequently to gain an advance.

The reductions in rates of wages in most all instances are less than the gross reductions in amounts received within two and one-half years. The percentages of rate reductions calculated indicated, therefore, the apparent cut; in some cases (generally specified) it is actual, but the losses due to restricted time or to a limited quantity of piece work are not always a determinate factor.

Several features of the exhibit are nevertheless more striking than any late developments regarding our manufacturing industries.

Six highly protected industries, iron and steel (also foundries and machine shops, etc.), clothing, cotton, woolen, tobacco and glass manufactures, which employed 34 per cent of all industrial workers (as reported in 1880), have thrown out one-half of the total number of workers since 1882, 177,700 in number, as reported by Bradstreet's in December, 1884.

All of these lines have run nearly, if not quite, as much on short time as any others named.

They, with other textile establishments, have practically had a monopoly of the larger strikes of the past year or two, with the exceptions of those in the coal regions, and they have suffered, on the average, a greater reduction in rates of wages paid.

Iron and steel workers and coal miners have suffered by far the greatest reduction in wages from all causes, and are followed by operatives in textiles. Glassmakers thus far have suffered less proportionately than the above, and then only in certain departments of labor. Excepting tobacco and cigars from food products and the latter have suffered least of all. Wages rates in the building trades and woodworking industries have been only moderately depressed. Workers in leather have not found their wages cut severely, and paper mill employes and printers have escaped with but a moderate reduction.

The following tables are the result of a compilation from returns made to this office. As suggested, many more than these have been received, but discarded from their apparent untruthfulness or gross carelessness:

TABLE OF WAGES, COST

OCCUPATION.	Number of returns.	Average age.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Average number of hours worked per day.
Agents, express.....	2	43	2		12
Agents, station.....	7	29	7		12
Bakers.....	3	34	1	2	12
Barbers.....	4	33	4		11
Blacksmiths.....	108	39	77	29	9.5
Boiler-makers.....	6	26	4	2	10
Book-keepers.....	7	42	4		9
Box-maker.....	1				14
Bricklayers.....	72	42	48	17	10
Brick-makers.....	4	35			12
Bridge-builder.....	1	27	1		10
Broom-maker.....	1	73	1		10
Butcher.....	1				15
Butter-makers.....	4	26	3		10
Cabinet-makers.....	6	40	3	3	10
Carpenters.....	291	43	118	21	10.1
Carriage trimmer.....	1				19
Cigar-makers.....	14	32	5	3	9.1
Collector.....	1	41	1		8
Commercial travelers.....	2	30	1		9
Cook.....	1				15
Coopers.....	3	47	2		10
Draymen.....	12	40	6		14.4
Engineers.....	19	39	15	3	10.3
File-maker.....	1	37	1		10
Gardener.....	1				10
Harness-makers.....	46	38	37	11	10
Iron workers.....	5	29	3	1	8
Janitor.....	1	49	1		13
Jewelers.....	6	30	6		11.4
Laborers, day.....	109	40	47	38	10
Laborers, railroad.....	4	36		2	10
Ladder-maker.....	1	42		1	10
Local editor.....	1	51	1		10
Locksmith.....	1	34	1		10
Machinists.....	34	36	26	5	10.1
Marble cutters.....	2	32	2		10
Millers.....	3	36	3	1	10
Miners, coal.....	299	37	84	117	10.5
Painters.....	74	38	45	7	10
Paper hanger.....	1	36	1		10
Peddler.....	1				10
Plasterers.....	55	41	41	7	10.0
Plumbers.....	3	41	1	2	10
Potters (stoneware).....	2	45	2		10
Printers.....	16	26	16	5	10.1
Saw repairers.....	3	51	1		10
Section foremen.....	10	36	1	2	10
Shoe-makers.....	38	47	17	11	10.4
Stair-builder.....	1	44	1		10
Stone-cutter.....	1				10
Tailors.....	2	45	1	1	13
Teamster.....	1	45	1		10
Telegraph operators.....	2	27	1		12
Tinners.....	3	34	15		10
Wagon-makers.....	49	41	28	11	10
Waiters.....	10	30	10		15
Weighman (coal).....	1	44		1	10
Well-digger.....	1	40	1		
Whitewasher.....	1				
Total number of returns.....	1,183		696	294	

a In getting the average age, that nearest birthday is given.

OF LIVING, ETC.

WAGES.				TIME LOST.		Number assisted by their families	Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.
Average daily wages.	Average weekly wages.	Average monthly wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.	Average days lost during year.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.		
\$ 1.72	\$ 10.25	\$ 47.50	\$ 400.00	15			\$ 280.00	500.00
1.60	9.50	35.00	528.85	14			1	353.24
2.08	17.50	45.00	533.33	14				333.33
2.12	12.75	58.00	500.00				1	300.00
2.57	15.37	56.88	683.44	35	18	30	15	419.30
2.36	14.16	52.00	615.00		10			411.00
3.25	19.50	78.33	1,055.80	10			1	616.66
1.25	9.50	25.00	265.00					300.00
3.42	21.04	80.43	640.25	87%	1%		6	422.17
2.63	15.75	57.60	565.00					267.00
2.50	15.00	65.00	425.00	130				418.00
1.23								200.00
2.00	12.00	48.00	600.00					400.00
1.98	13.75	50.00	485.00	4				
2.00	12.00	48.00	612.50	10	8		1	412.00
2.35	14.19	57.83	559.32	53 3-7	18	35	54	415.86
2.50	15.00	55.00	750.00					350.00
1.95	11.70	43.00	421.10	27%	20 47	6	1	426.78
1.00	6.00	22.00	300.00				1	300.00
2.50	15.00	65.00	608.00	8	7		1	325.00
1.05	10.00	40.00	350.00	60	27	20		
1.70	10.20	37.50	381.00	95	12	85	3	432.00
2.38	14.25	43.35	432.86	17 2-5	5	12	2	328.43
2.62	15.67	63.34	733.18	140	98%	15		481.80
3.75	22.50		850.00					450.00
1.33	8.10	35.00	400.00	13				465.00
1.92	10.68	41.77	488.06	20%	15	18 7-9	7	344.36
3.28	19.68	72.00	907.00	30				557.00
1.25	6.25	25.00	300.00	30		20	1	430.00
3.28	19.68	120.00	880.00	19	1			473.60
1.44	8.77	34.20	380.98	28 4-5	12 29-30	21 12-57	43	325.38
1.33	9.55	39.00	441.00	39	16			378.44
1.67	10.00	43.00	525.00	7	7			300.00
3.00	18.00	66.00	725.00	30				430.00
2.89	16.94	69.34	727.32	23%	16%	20	3	515.93
2.50	15.00	55.00	600.00	20			1	480.00
2.67	16.00	68.67	838.67	4%	4%		Very little.	728.67
1.53	9.50	35.68	311.54	94 25-204	16%	50 112-145	47	289.42
2.42	14.33	56.52	488.94	110%	20 3-5	75%	17	370.91
2.50	15.00		600.00					400.00
2.00	12.00	48.00	125.00	150	40	98	1	189.00
3.08	17.35	73.63	717.75	80 8-13	11 13-48	56%	7	404.32
2.67	16.00	70.00	1,100.00					560.00
1.75	10.50	43.00	500.00	15		15		400.00
2.19	13.59	53.52	585.47	47 9-13	24	50	1	260.00
2.18	14.05	72.00	700.00	11		11		635.33
1.48	8.88	39.13	473.85	49 9-13	11		1	421.80
1.81	10.53	41.80	479.60	20 17-22	13 3-7	10%	12	386.14
4.00	24.00	90.00	1,100.00					500.00
3.00	18.00	65.00	500.00	120		120		
2.00	12.00	48.00	610.00	80		50		300.00
3.00	18.00							
1.85	11.10	40.70	502.00	3%				293.00
2.25	10.40	53.65	591.01	50 6-15	7%	65%		425.24
2.21	12.81	47.30	559.21	57 33-49	15 9-46	5 10-38	4	408.72
C 1.17	6.75	26.25	312.50		15 46		2	162.50
2.80	15.54	70.00	840.00				1	400.00
4.00	24.00	95.00	850.00	90	3		1	350.00
1.50	10.00	30.00	300.00	100		100	1	250.00

C Day board is given in all cases, and in some lodging also. The above are wages in money.

TABLE OF WAGES, COST

OCCUPATION.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number of rooms to a fam- ily (rented).	Average monthly rent paid.	Average number in fam- ily.	Number of ap- prentices.
Agent, express.	1				3½	
Agents, station.	3	2	5	4.75	3 4-5	
Bakers.	2				3½	
Barbers.	2	2	5	10.00	2½	2
Blacksmiths.	82	20	3 4-5	6.85	4½	30
Boiler-makers.	4	3	5	10.67	3 4-7	
Book-keepers.	4	2	4½	10.50		1
Box-makers.		1				
Bricklayers.	59	10	5	8.75	4½	9
Brick-makers.	2	1	4	7.50	4	
Bridge-builder.	1				1	
Broom-maker.	1		2			
Butcher.	1				7	
Butter-maker.	1	1	6	6.00	3½	
Cabinet-makers.	3	2	5	8.00	4½	
Carpenters.	161	20	3 4-5	7.14	4½	50
Carriage trimmer.	1				3	
Cigar-makers.	3	5	4	7.26	4 6-7	8
Collectors.		1	2	5.00	4	
Commercial traveler.	1	1	5	15.00	5	
Cook.						
Coopers.	2			2.08	2½	
Draymen.	9	2	4½	8.50	3 11-12	
Engineers.	13	6	4½	8.07	3 3-19	
File-maker.	1					
Gardeners.		1	5	10.00	3	
Harness-makers.	26	13	4 2-13	5.80	3 5-12	7
Iron workers.	3	2	7	10.00	4 1-5	
Janitor.	1				3	
Jeweler.	1	3	4½	6.25	2 2-5	
Laborers, day.	56	34	4 9-34	5.30	4 1-5	
Laborers, railroad.	2	2	1	1.50	5	
Ladder-maker.	1				4	
Local editor.	1				2	
Locksmith.	1				4	
Machinists.	19	12	4 11-12	10.50	3½	8
Marble-cutters.	2				5½	
Miller.	1	2	5	10.50	4½	
Miners, coal.	75	106	3 4-17	5.91	4½	
Painters.	46	26	4 3-5	7.90	4 2-9	11
Paper-hanger.	1					
Peddlers.		1	2	3.00	4	
Plasterers.	44	8	4½	6.56	4 1-9	3
Plumbers.	2	1	4	12.00	4	
Potter (stoneware).	1				4	
Printers.	8	1	1	7.00	2 12-17	
Saw repairers.	3				4½	
Section foremen.	4	3	3½	6.67	3½	
Shoemakers.	26	6	3	4.81	4 26-33	
Stair-builder.	1				4	
Stone-cutters.		1			2	
Tailors.	2				4	
Teamsters.		1			7	
Telegraph operators.					1	
Tinners.	10	7	3 6-7	7.15	4 4-17	
Wagon-makers.	29	11	3½	5.88	4 27-49	3
Waiters.	3	2	2	8.00		
Weighman (coal).	1				5	
Well-digger.		1	3	8.60	6	
Whitewasher.		1	5	6.00	6	
Total number of returns.	751	326				139

OF LIVING, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Number belonging to trades unions.	Number belonging to a bene- ficiary or- ganization.	Number having in- surance.	Percent- age of in- crease in cost of liv- ing.	Percent- age of de- crease in cost of liv- ing.	Number having saved money.	Number not having saved money.	Number in debt past year.
.....	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....
.....	4	3	.....	5	7	.....	1
1	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
8	59	80	1%	12	84	15	17
3	6	6	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
6	6	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
8	45	44	10	10	57	15	11
1	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	1	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....
6	76	138	6	7	168	27	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
10	10	7	.....	.....	6	6	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	18	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	2
9	14	13	.....	.....	17	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	26	30	.....	10	36	10	15
3	4	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
2	4	4	.....	.....	5	1	1
2	20	50	.....	5	69	18	16
2	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	17	22	.....	10	30	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
86	68	69	10	6 1-3	91	117	82
4	28	46	.....	7 4-5	54	18	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
4	22	36	5%	7	43	10	9
1	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
5	5	6	.....	.....	12	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1
.....	11	21	.....	8	22	9	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	6	12	.....	.....	16	5	9
.....	17	34	.....	8	39	7	.....
.....	4	3	.....	.....	4	.....	2
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....
186	486	688	.....	.....	847	280	247

TABLE OF WAGES, COST OF

ADAIR

OCCUPATIONS	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths	5	36	4 N, 1 F	10	\$ 3.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.38	\$ 771.50
Bricklayers	1	44	N	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	750.00
Carpenters	1	36	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Shoemakers	1	42	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Wagon-maker	1	45	N	10	.....	.....	.....	800.00
Total No. returns..	8							

ADAMS

Blacksmiths	1	33	N	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 600.00
Bricklayers	2	41	N	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	600.00
Carpenters	3	43	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	300.00
Harness-makers	1	30	N	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	400.00
Miners, coal	8	39	4 N, 4 F	10	2.00	1.00	1.45	300.00
Plasterer	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	210.00
Total No. returns..	16							

ALLAMAKEE

Blacksmiths	3	44	N	10	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.75	\$ 520.00
Bricklayers	1	41	N	10	3.75	3.75	3.75	700.00
Carpenters	3	43	N	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	454.00
Harness-makers	1	39	F	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	500.00
Jeweler	1	27	N	14	3.00	2.00	2.50	750.00
Painter	1	38	N	10	2.00	1.25	1.62	300.00
Shoemakers	1	43	N	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	400.00
Total No. returns..	11							

APPANOOSE

Blacksmiths	1	38	N	10	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 200.00
Carpenters	1	38	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....
Clerks	1	45	N	10	2.60	1.00	1.50	500.00
Harness-makers	1	51	N	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	130.00
Jeweler	1	38	N	12	3.00	3.00	3.00	975.00
Miners, coal	15	32	12 N, 3 F	10	1.75	2.42	1.42	289.97
Wagon-makers	1	55	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Total No. returns..	21							

LIVING, ETC., BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.

Number assisted by their families.	Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
3	\$ 216.00	\$ 600.00	.....	20	5	.....	5	2	3
.....	490.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	385.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	700.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....

COUNTY.

.....	.....	420.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
1	75.00	270.00	.....	.....	3	.....	5	3	.....
.....	.....	310.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
2	100.00	290.0	.....	.....	3	3	3	4	4
1	.....	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	321.66	.....	6	2	1	6	2	2
.....	.....	420.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
1	100.00	368.00	.....	.....	4	.....	5½	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1
.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
1	50.00	400.00	.....	8	1	.....	8	1	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	450.00	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	1
1	175.00	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
1	100.00	182.50	.....	6	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
1	350.00	290.50	.....	20	4	10	4½	8	10
1	275.00	600.00	.....	10	.....	1	8	.....	.....

AUDUBON

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average).	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	1	30	N	10	Runs shop		\$	\$ 2,600 00
Carpenters.....	2	43	2 N, 1 F	10	4.00	1.00	2.50	425.00
Harness-makers.....	2	28	N	10	2.00	1.00	1.50	450.00
Painters.....	1	39	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	450.00
Wagon-makers.....	1	54	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	450.00
Total No. returns..	8							

BENTON

Blacksmiths.....	2	41	N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	800.00
Bricklayers.....	1	44	N	10	4.00	2.00	3.00	400.00
Harness-makers.....	1	44	N	10	3.25	2.75	3.00	900.00
Laborers, day.....	2	45	F	10	1.40	1.40	1.40	350.00
Machinists.....	1	39	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	725.00
Painters.....	1	37	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	480.00
Shoe-makers.....	1			12	2.00	1.00	1.50	440.00
Stone masons.....	1			10	2.00	2.00	2.00	400.00
Total No. returns..	10							

BLACK HAWK

Bricklayers.....	1	44	N	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	800.00
Carpenters.....	1			10	3.00	3.00	3.00	1,300.00
Carriage trimmer.....	1			10	2.50	2.50	2.50	750.00
Harness-makers.....	1	37	N	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	455.00
Laborers, day.....	2	39	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Millers.....	1			12	3.00	3.00	3.00	935.00
Painters.....	1	39	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	550.00
Stone masons.....	1			10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Wagon-makers.....	2	42	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	650.00
Total No. returns..	11							

BOONE

Blacksmiths.....	3	41	N	10			1.68	440.00
Bricklayers.....	2	45	N	10	4.00	3.00	3.50	575.00
Carpenters.....	2	40	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	425.00
Laborers, day.....	2	57	N	10	1.38	1.38	1.38	300.00
Machinists.....	1	37	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	775.00
Miners, coal.....	24	42	4 N, 20 F	10	3.00	.95	1.47	258.65
Painters.....	1				4.00	4.00	4.00	1,000.00
Plasterers.....	1	51	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	650.00
Total No. returns..	36							

BREMER

Blacksmiths.....	1	59	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Cabinet-makers.....	1	32	F	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	480.00
Harness-makers.....	1	65	F	10				500.00
Laborers, day.....	1	53	F	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	300.00
Machinists.....	2	47	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	800.00
Painters.....	1	52	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	650.00
Wagon-makers.....	2	35	F	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	550.00
Total No. returns..	9							

COUNTY.

Number assisted by their families.	Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 482.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	3	.....	4½	2	1
.....	375.00	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1
.....	390.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	10	1	.....	6	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	\$.....	\$ 400.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
1	200.00	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
2	90.00	300.00	.....	.....	.....	2	4½	1	1
.....	.....	413.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
1	400.00	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	\$ 600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	.....	360.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	368.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	365.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	.....	936.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....
.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1
.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	475.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2

COUNTY.

.....	\$.....	375.00	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	2
1	200.00	380.00	5½	.....	2	.....	5	1	1
.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	3	.....	7	1	2
.....	.....	275.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	490.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
6	214.00	314.00	.....	10	14	5	5	17	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
1	200.00	360.00	10	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	\$.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
1	500.00	500.00	.....	6	1	.....	11	.....	1
.....	.....	440.00	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1

BUCHANAN

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Barbers	1	.....	.....	8	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 2.50	\$.....
Blacksmiths	2	52	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	428
Bricklayers	2	46	N	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	309
Carpenters	1	.....	.....	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	285
Plasterers	2	43	N	10	3.00	1.50	2.25	450
Shoemakers	1	69	N	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Total No. returns ..	9							

BUENA VISTA

Carpenters	2	45	N	10	4.00	2.50	3.25	975
Laborers, day	1	50	N	11	1.40	1.40	1.40	325
Painters	2	38	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	375
Total No. returns ..	5							

BUTLER

Blacksmiths	1	44	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	530
Carpenters	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	2.25	2.67	1,000
Laborers, day	1	.....	.....	14	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Painters	2	48	N, 1	.....	3.00	2.25	2.63	800
Whitewashers	1	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	2.25	300
Total No. returns ..	6							

CALHOUN

Blacksmiths	1	31	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	480
Bricklayers	1	29	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	250
Carpenters	2	32	.....	10	2.50	1.25	1.87	462
Painters	1	37	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	410
Total No. returns ..	5							

CARROLL

Blacksmiths	1	38	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600
Carpenters	1	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Engineers, stationary	1	.....	.....	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	480
Painters	1	.....	.....	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	250
Plasterers	1	41	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	525
Section foremen	1	42	F	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	540
Stone-cutters	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	500
Total No. returns ..	7							

COUNTY.

Number assisted by their families.	Average earnings of families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 400	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1
.....	275	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....
.....	450	.....	.....	3	.....	3½	.....	2
1	\$ 44	275	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	275	.....	.....	3	.....	4½	.....	1
.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	650	.....	5	2	.....	5½	1	2
.....	.....	250	.....	.....	2	.....	2½	.....	2
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....

COUNTY.

.....	.....	400	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....
1	400	600	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
.....	.....	638	.....	.....	1	1	1½	1	.....
1	40	300	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....

COUNTY.

.....	.....	400	.....	5	1	.....	4	1	2
1	40	110	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1
1	40	350	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	1
.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....

COUNTY.

.....	.....	410	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
1	75	.....	Rent %	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1
.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....

COUNTY.

Number assisted by their families.	Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	.....	\$ 300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
1	100.00	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
1	100.00	355.65	.....	.....	3	.....	3½	1	1
.....	.....	337.00	.....	.....	1	3	3½	.....	1
.....	.....	316.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2½	.....	.....
.....	.....	195.00	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1
10	80.00	305.50	.....	.....	6	8	5½	7	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
1	50.00	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	270.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	302.00	.....	.....	1	3	2½	2	2

COUNTY.

.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	.....	500.00	.....	10	3	.....	3½	.....	2
.....	.....	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	367.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

COUNTY.

1	50.00	\$ 415.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2
.....	.....	1,080.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1
1	300.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	395.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	440.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	2
1	20.00	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1
1	40.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
1	55.00	340.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	175.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1	110.00	364.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
.....	.....	125.00	.....	¾	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	800.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1

CLARKE

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	1	26	N	.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	150.00
Butter-makers.....	1	33	N	.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....
Carpenters.....	2	36	N	10	2.25	2.00	2.12	326.00
Engineers, stationary	1	.....	.....	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	700.00
Harness-makers.....	1	40	N	.....	1.95	1.95	1.95	600.00
Laborers, day.....	2	42	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	375.00
Laborers, railroad.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	303.40
Stone-masons.....	1	45	N	10	2.50	1.00	1.75	.....
Wagon-makers.....	2	36	N	10	2.00	1.50	1.87	500
Total No. returns..	12							

CLAY

Blacksmiths.....	1	36	N	10	2.75	1.80	2.37	668.00
Carpenters.....	5	38	N	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	500.00
Machinists.....	1	37	N	14	10.00	.....	5.00	.....
Painters.....	1	43	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....
Total No. returns..	8							

CLAYTON

Blacksmiths.....	1	26	N	10	1.67	1.67	1.67	404.00
Bricklayers.....	1	29	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	480.00
Laborers, day.....	2	44	F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	300.00
Painters.....	1	42	N	9	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Plasterers.....	1	42	F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00
Shoe-makers.....	1	54	F	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	.....
Tinner.....	1	24	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Total No. returns..	8							

CLINTON

Barber.....	1	22	.....	8	.....	.....	1.33	.....
Blacksmiths.....	2	40	1 N 1 F	10	3.25	3.25	3.25	900.00
Bricklayers.....	2	40	1 N 1 F	10	4.00	2.00	3.40	450.00
Carpenters.....	2	50	1 N 1 F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	375.00
Engineers, stationary	1	38	N	12	3.00	3.00	3.00	1000.00
Iron molder.....	2	37	N	7	3.85	1.80	2.82	850.00
Laborers, day.....	7	43	6 N 1 F	10	1.50	1.25	1.38	412.00
Machinists.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.85	2.85	2.85	850.00
Plasterers.....	2	61	1 N 1 F	10	3.50	2.00	2.75	500.00
Saw repairers.....	2	47	1 F 1 N	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	850.00
Tinners.....	2	37	N	10	2.25	2.00	2.13	600.00
Total No. returns..	24							

Average earnings families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent-age of increase in cost of living.	Percent-age of decrease in cost of living.	Num-ber owning a home.	Num-ber rent-ing.	Average number in family.	Num-ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
300.00	\$ 325.00	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	290.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	1
.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	237.50	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1
.....	240.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	390.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	1

.....	410.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	375.00	.....	2½	5	.....	3 2-5	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1

.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	310.00	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1
85.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	2
100.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....

.....	475.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3½	.....	2
.....	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2
.....	300.00	.....	.....	2	.....	2½	1	2
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3½	.....	.....
50.00	377.00	.....	.....	5	2	4	1	6
200.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
230.00	500.00	.....	5	2	.....	2	1	1
.....	750.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1
.....	405.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1

CRAWFORD

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individual
Blacksmiths.....	2	41	1 N, 1 F	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.75	\$ 6
Carpenters.....	2	36	F	10	2.50	1.25	1.87	3
Laborers, day.....	1	44	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	4
Painters.....	1	34	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	5
Shoemakers.....	1	40	N	11	1.75	1.75	1.75	4
Total No. returns ..	7							

DALLAS

Blacksmiths.....	1	42	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	14
Machinists.....	1	45	N	10	1.66	1.66	1.66	5
Painters.....	2	54	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	8
Total No. returns ..	4							

DAVIDSON

Carpenters.....	2	53	N	11	2.00	2.00	2.00	4
Harness-makers.....	1	41	F	11	3.50	3.50	3.50	94
Painters.....	1	32	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	6
Wagon-makers.....	1	32	.....	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	6
Total No. returns ..	5							

DECATUR

Blacksmiths.....	4	45	N	10	3.50	1.25	2.12	45
Carpenters.....	2	36	N	12	3.00	1.75	1.87	50
Shoemakers.....	1	54	N	8	4.00	1.50	2.75	6
Stone-masons.....	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....
Wagon-makers.....	2	37	N	.....	1.75	1.50	1.62	45
Total No. returns ..	10							

DELAWARE

Blacksmiths.....	1	42	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	70
Bricklayers.....	1	39	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	50
Broom-makers.....	1	78	N	10	1.50	1.00	1.23	.....
Carpenters.....	1	60	N	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	30
Laborers, day.....	2	41	1 F, 1 N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	37
Shoemakers.....	1	.....	.....	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	45
Total No. returns ..	7							

Y.

Average earnings of families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 440.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	2
20.00	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1
40.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
55.00	340.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1

Y.

.....	300.00	5	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
.....	385.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1

Y.

20.00	129.00	.....	10	1	1	1½	.....	2
.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	416.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1

Y.

.....	360.00	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	3
.....	500.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4½	.....	.....
.....	250.00	.....	12½	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
40.00	375.00	.....	6	2	.....	4	1	1

Y.

.....	506.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
370.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	302.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1
250.00	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	10	1	.....
.....	200.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1

DES MOINES

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of re- turns.	Age. (aver- age.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maxi- mum daily wages.	Mini- mum daily wages.	Aver- age daily wages.	Average annual earning of indi- viduals
Blacksmiths.....	1	32	N	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	92
Bricklayers.....	2	41	1 N 1 F	10	4.25	3.75	4.00	90
Engineers, stationary	2	37	N	10%	2.75	2.75	2.75	72
Laborers, day.....	3	41	2 F 1 N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	39
Machinists.....	2	37	1 N 1 F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	80
Marble-cutters.....	1	40	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	60
Painters.....	1	29	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	84
Plasterers.....	2	40	1 N 1 F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	70
Printers.....	1	39	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	75
Tinners.....	1	39	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	55
Wagon-makers.....	2	40	1 N 1 F	10	2.50	2.25	2.38	62
Total No. returns..	18							

DICKINSON

Blacksmiths.....	1	38	F	10	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.25	67
Bricklayers.....	1	27	N	10	4.00	3.50	3.75	.....
Carpenters.....	3	41	2 N 1 F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	53
Laborers, day.....	1	43	N	10	2.50	1.00	1.75	52
Painters.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2.65	2.65	2.65	60
Total No. returns..	8							

DUBUQUE

Blacksmiths.....	1	.....	.....	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	79
Boiler-makers.....	2	41	1 N 1 F	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	60
Bricklayers.....	2	41	F	10	4.00	3.50	3.75	80
Carpenters.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar-makers.....	2	.....	.....	10	1.50	1.40	1.45	41
Engineers, stationary	2	37	1 N 1 F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	80
Laborers, day.....	5	41	3 F 2 N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	38
Machinists.....	2	38	1 F 1 N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	85
Painters.....	2	39	1 F 1 N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	50
Plasterers.....	2	41	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	62
Stone-masons.....	1	39	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	70
Tinners.....	1	37	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	65
Wagon-makers.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	42
Total No. returns..	24							

EMMET

Blacksmiths.....	1	40	N	10	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.75	75
Total No. returns..	1							

7.

Average earnings of families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money past year.
.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	515.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2
.....	450.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	2
75.00	312.00	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	2
.....	510.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	2
.....	420.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	550.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	460.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1
.....	410.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1

7.

.....	385.00	.....	20	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2
.....	300.00	.....	15	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	340.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2

7.

.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	1
.....	525.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	3	1	1
.....	335.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 1/2	.....	2
.....	510.00	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	2
95.00	305.00	.....	.....	3	2	4	2	2
.....	500.00	2	4	2
.....	460.00	1	1	4	1	1
.....	512.00	1	6 1/2	2
.....	400.00	1	5	1
.....	400.00	1	5	1
.....	383.00	1	4

7.

.....	475.00	1	5	1
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FAYETTE

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of-re- turns.	Age (aver- age.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maxi- mum daily wages.	Mini- mum daily wages.	Aver- age daily wages.	Average annual earning of indi- viduals.
Blacksmiths.....	1	.....	.....	11	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 860.00
Bricklayers.....	1	58	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	550.00
Carpenters.....	2	55	N	10	2.25	1.50	1.87	527.00
Painters.....	1	62	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	350.00
Wagon-makers.....	1	53	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	300.00
Total No. returns..	6							

FLOYD

Blacksmiths.....	2	46	N	10	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 600.00
Bricklayers.....	2	52	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	800.00
Carpenters.....	1	54	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00
Plasterers.....	1	49	N	10	5.00	3.00	4.00	550.00
Shoemakers.....	1	58	F	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	525.00
Total No. returns..	7							

FRANKLIN

Bricklayers.....	1	42	N	10	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 616.00
Carpenters.....	1	45	N	12	4.00	4.00	4.00	900.00
Laborers, day.....	1	43	N	10	1.40	1.40	1.40	400.00
Painters.....	1	34	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Plasterers.....	1	41	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	594.00
Total No. returns..	5							

FREMONT

Blacksmiths.....	2	42	N	10	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 454.00
Drayman.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.54	1.54	1.54	.....
Laborer, R. B.....	1	39	F	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	275.00
Section foreman....	1	.....	.....	10	1.20	1.20	1.20	480.00
Shoemaker.....	1	53	N	8	2.00	1.50	1.75	326.00
Total No. returns..	6							

GREENE

Carpenters.....	1	.....	.....	10	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.65	\$ 816.00
Harness-makers....	1	31	N	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	425.00
Miners, coal.....	8	35	5 F, 3 N	10	1.50	.95	1.40	308.75
Plasterers.....	1	34	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	375.00
Wagon-makers.....	1	43	.....	9	2.00	2.00	2.00	480.00
Total No. returns..	12							

Average wages ami- es.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of increase in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in family.	Num- ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 750.00	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	10	1	1	3½	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
50.00	275.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1

00.00	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5½	1	2
.....	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
14.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1

.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	275.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....

0.00	360.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
1.30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	480.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	.....
0.00	350.00	.....	5	1	.....	5	.....	.....

.....	520.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	375.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
0.00	363.50	5	5	4	.....	5½	7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	1	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	.....

GRUNDY

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of re- turns.	Age (aver- age.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day	Max- imum daily wages.	Mini- mum daily wages.	Aver- age daily wages.	Average annual earnings of indi- viduals
Blacksmiths.....	2	36	1 N, 1 F	10	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.25	\$ 750.00
Carpenters.....	2	41	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	900.00
Harness-makers.....	1	33	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Total No. returns..	5							

GUTHRIE

Blacksmiths.....	1	55	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	870.00
Carpenters.....	1	38	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00
Harness-makers.....	1	50	F	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	498.00
Laborers, day.....	1	.....	.....	12	.85	.85	.85	250.00
Miners, coal.....	3	34	N	10	1.75	1.55	1.62	268.00
Painters.....	1	44	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	445.00
Total No. returns..	8							

HAMILTON

Blacksmiths.....	2	45	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	1.50	2.00	540.00
Bricklayers.....	2	.....	N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	821.75
Carpenters.....	1	33	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	1,150.00
Harness-makers.....	2	41	1 N	12	1.50	1.50	1.50	.....
Laborers, day.....	3	.....	.....	10½	1.25	.69	.90	214.00
Plasterers.....	1	42	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	490.00
Total No. returns..	11							

HANCOCK

Blacksmiths.....	1	39	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	900.00
Bricklayers.....	1	38	N	10	5.00	5.00	5.00	1,400.00
Carpenters.....	1	55	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Painters.....	1	40	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	450.00
Plasterers.....	1	30	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	900.00
Printers.....	1	29	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	675.00
Total No. returns..	6							

HARDIN

Bricklayers.....	2	36	1 F, 1 N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	537.00
Carpenters.....	2	36	1 F, 1 N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	536.25
Painters.....	1	30	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	700.00
Shoemakers.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.00	1.00	1.50	300.00
Total No. returns..	6							

HARRISON.

Blacksmiths.....	2	40	1 N, 1 F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	700.00
Carpenters.....	1	43	F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....
Engineers, locomotive	1	45	F	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	1,092.00
Laborers, day.....	2	40	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.45	280.00
Sinking wells.....	1	40	.....	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	200.00
Total No. returns..	7							

X.

Average earnings of families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
108.00	600.00	.....	.....	2	.....	7½	.....	1
.....	412.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1

Y.

100.00	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1
.....	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....
100.00	154.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3½	1	2
100.00	400.00	.....	10	1	.....	6	.....	.....

Z.

.....	312.50	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1
.....	216.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	2
.....	650.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5½	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1
.....	375.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

Y.

.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	240.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	450.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....

Z.

.....	400.00	.....	10	2	.....	6	.....	1
12.00	325.00	.....	10	2	.....	4½	.....	2
.....	500.00	.....	15	1	.....	2	1	1
300.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....

Z.

.....	478.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....
.....	608.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	285.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1
75.00	350.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....

HENRY

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average).	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths	1	47	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	900
Bricklayers	2	50	1 N	10	4.00	2.75	3.37	1,124
Carpenters	2	26	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	550
Gardeners	1	.....	.....	10	1.35	1.35	1.35	408
Laborers, daily	1	.....	.....	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Milkman	1	37	N	12	.95	.95	.95	300
Stone masons	1	61	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	450
Wagon-makers	1	47	F	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	350
Total No. returns ..	10							

HOWARD

Carpenters	1	53	N	10	3.00	1.75	2.87	400
Laborers, R. R.	1	.....	.....	12	2.16	2.16	2.16	780
Shoe-makers	1	47	F	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagon-makers	2	32	F	10	3.50	2.00	2.75	811
Total No. returns...	5							

HUMBOLDT

Blacksmiths	1	44	F	9	.....	.....	.....	1,100
Jewelers	1	35	N	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers	1	41	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500
Section foremen	1	.....	.....	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	540
Shoemakers	1	61	F	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Total No. returns ..	5							

IDA

Carpenters	1	51	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	300
Painters	1	50	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.00	300
Shoemakers	1	50	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500
Total No. returns...	3							

IOWA

Blacksmiths	1	38	N	10	3.00	2.00	2.00	600
Carpenters	1	.....	.....	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	.....
Harness-makers	3	39	N	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	467
Plasterers	2	35	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	490
Section foremen	1	32	F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	540
Total No. returns ..	8							

TY.

Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of increase in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in family.	Num- ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
\$.....	\$ 400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	675.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	2
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	325.00	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....
.....	465.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....
225.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1
.....	250.00	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	1
25.00	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1

Y.

150.00	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	11	1	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	450.00	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	1
.....	420.00	.....	.....	.....	1	5½	.....	2

Y.

.....	600.00	.....	6	1	.....	7	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	10	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	380.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	240.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
300.00	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....

Y.

150.00	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....
150.00	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	7	1	.....	6	.....	1

Y.

50.00	800.00	.....	5	1	.....	8	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	353.33	.....	.....	2	1	3½	.....	3
.....	890.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	240.00	.....	10	.....	1	7	.....	1

JACKSON

OCCUPATION.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages	Minimum daily wages	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Laborers, day.....	4	33	1 N 3 F	10	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	355.00
Local editor.....	1	51	N	10	1.67	1.67	1.67	450.00
Printers.....	2	20	N	10	1.75	*.75	1.75	.....
Tinners.....	2	21	N	10	2.00	*.83	2.00	.....
Wagon-maker.....	1	22	F	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	625.00
Total No. returns..	10							

*Apprentice (not averaged.)

JASPER

Blacksmiths.....	1	45	N	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	300.00
Carpenters.....	2	47	N	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	450.00
Miners, coal.....	16	38	8 N 5 F	9 1/2	2.00	1.25	1.60	288.51
Plasterer.....	1	25	N	.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	500.00
Shoemaker.....	1	43	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	570.00
Tinner.....	1	40	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	700.00
Total No. returns..	22							

JEFFERSON

Blacksmiths.....	2	41	N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	750.00
Carpenters.....	2	40	N	10	2.75	2.25	2.50	550.00
Laborer, day.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	570.00
Machinist.....	1	44	F	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	664.00
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	300.00
Total No. returns..	7							

JOHNSON

Blacksmith.....	1	39	.....	10	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Carpenters.....	2	46	N	10	3.00	1.75	2.37	700.00
Engineer, stationery.	1	37	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	700.00
Laborers, day.....	2	44	F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	395.00
Machinist.....	1	40	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	700.00
Plasterer.....	1	35	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	225.00
Shoemaker.....	1	58	N	16	1.33	1.33	1.33	416.00
Total No. returns..	9							

JONES

Agent, R. R.....	1	27	N	15	.....	.....	1.64	650.00
Blacksmith.....	1	39	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Bricklayer.....	1	47	N	10	3.50	3.00	3.00	390.00
Carpenter.....	1	43	N	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers, day.....	3	41	N	10 h. 40 m.	2.00	1.33	1.50	480.00
Laborer, R. R.....	1	36	F	10	1.10	1.10	1.00	375.00
Plasterer.....	1	29	N	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Total No. returns..	9							

Average wage family es.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of increase in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in family.	Num- ber in debt last year.	Number having saved money.
245	\$ 320.00	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	4
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	200.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....

.....	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
200	212.50	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1
.....	280.00	.....	.....	8	5	4 3/4	6	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
.....	375.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

.....	500.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2
.....	420.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
150	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	657.00	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....

.....	450.00	.....	10	1	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	480.00	.....	.....	1	1	6 1/2	1	1
65	480.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	285.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1
.....	480.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
20	200.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
100	215.00	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....

KEOKUK

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmith	1	.....	.....	.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 500.00
Butter-maker	1	.....	.....	11	2.31	2.31	2.31	720.00
Carpenter	1	.....	.....	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Harness-makers	2	36	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	200.00
Miners, coal	15	36	11 F, 1 N	10	2.50	1.00	1.67	300.00
Painter	1	40	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Wagon-maker	1	67	N	10	1.25	1.00	1.12	351.00
Total No. returns..	22							

KOSSUTH

Bricklayers	2	40	1 N, 1 F	10	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 6.25	\$ 720.00
Carpenters	2	34	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00
Plasterers	2	38	N	10	3.00	3.00	2.00	1,165.00
Total No. returns..	6							

LEE

Cigarmaker	1	.....	.....	10	\$ 3.00	\$.75	\$ 1.87	\$ 420.00
Engineer, stationary	1	56	F	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	960.00
Iron-molder	1	44	F	.....	3.50	3.00	3.25	975.00
Laborers, day	2	41	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Machinists	2	47	N	11	3.45	2.75	3.10	940.00
Painters	2	40	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	2.25	2.37	475.00
Plasterers	2	50	1 F, 1 N	10	3.00	1.75	2.31	575.00
Total No. returns..	11							

LINN

Bricklayers	3	41	1 N, 1 F	10	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.25	\$ 700.00
Carpenters	4	52	N	10	3.33	1.60	2.56	494.00
Laborers, day	1	40	F	10	1.40	1.40	1.40	380.00
Machinists	2	40	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	875.00
Painter	1	47	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	400.00
Plasterers	2	34	N	10	4.00	2.50	3.25	650.00
Stone-mason	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	465.00
Wagon-makers	6	41	N	10	2.00	1.75	1.96	583.67
Teamster (with team)	1	46	F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	720.00
Total No. returns..	21							

LOUISA

Bricklayers	2	52	1 N, 1 F	10	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.50	\$ 700.00
Carpenters	2	45	N	11½	3.00	1.50	2.25	450.00
Laborers, day	1	.....	.....	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	420.00
Machinist	1	40	F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	900.00
Wagon-makers	2	60	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	285.00
Total No. returns..	8							

T.

Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
	\$ 400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
40.00	150.00	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1
90.00	271.00	.....	.....	5	6	4	7	6
300.00	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1
	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

T.

	500.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
	420.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	630.00	8	.....	2	.....	4½	.....	2

T.

	420.00	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....
	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
400.00	700.00	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....
	315.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....
150.00	600.00	.....	.....	.....	2	3½	.....	.....
	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	2
	450.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4½	.....	1

Y.

	500.00	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	3
145.00	450.00	.....	5	4	.....	4	.....	3
	275.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
	519.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
20.00	300.00	.....	15	1	.....	6	.....	1
	400.00	.....	7	1	1	4½	.....	1
	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
	400.00	.....	.....	6	.....	3½	.....	5
	325.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

Y.

	410.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2
	300.00	.....	.....	2	.....	6½	.....	1
	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
	250.00	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1

LUCAS

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	3	49	1 F, 2 N	11½	\$ 2.80	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.02	\$ 645.50
Carpenters.....	3	35	N	10½	2.50	1.50	2.00	405.00
Engineer, stationary.	1	41	N	10½	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Harness-maker.....	1	21	N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeweler.....	1	40	N	12	4.00	4.00	4.00	1,500.00
Miners, coal.....	34	35	11 N, 21 F	10	2.00	.90	1.65	298.00
Shoemaker.....	1	32	F	11	1.10	1.10	1.10	277.00
Weighman, coal.....	1	49	F	10	2.59	2.59	2.59	846.00
Total No. returns ..	45							

LYON

Blacksmith.....	1	40	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	650.00
Stone-mason	1	41	.....	10	6.00	3.00	4.50	.....
Total No. returns ..	2							

MADISON

Blacksmith.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	4	41	N	10	.....	.....	4.00	700.00
Engineer, stationary.	1	.....	.....	10	5.00	5.00	5.00	.....
Harness-makers.....	2	35	N	10	1.68	1.68	1.68	425.00
Laborers, day.....	2	.....	.....	10	1.50	.67	1.08	248.00
Painter.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	350.00
Plasterers.....	2	46	N	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	400.00
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	.....	12	1.50	1.50	1.50	490.00
Stone-mason	1	.....	.....	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Total No. returns ..	15							

MAHASKA

Bricklayer.....	1	44	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	800.00
Harness-maker.....	1	38	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	624.00
Machinist.....	1	39	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	700.00
Miners, coal.....	65	43	31 F, 29 N	9½	2.00	1.00	1.57	393.75
Plasterers.....	2	41	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00
Section foreman.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	540.00
Total No. returns ..	72							

MARION

Carpenters.....	2	39	N	10	2.75	2.25	2.50	500.00
Harness-maker.....	1	58	N	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters.....	3	23	F 1, N 2	10	2.25	2.00	2.12	500.00
Total No. returns ..	6							

Average earnings families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
	\$ 478.50	.....	.....	2	1	4½	.....	1
	335.00	.....	.....	3	.....	5	1	1
		.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
	195.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
137	176.00	.....	.....	8	15	4 1-6	9	10
	377.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
400		.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1

	\$ 412	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

	500	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....
	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	350	.....	.....	1	.....	1½	.....	1
200	400	.....	.....	.....	2	5½	2	.....
100	350	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
	350	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1
300	400	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....

	510	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1
	400	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
	485	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
17	314	.....	7	21	43	4 5-6	18	14
	415	.....	.....	1	1	3 1-2	.....	2
	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....

	435	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	2
500	.....	.....	20	1	.....	8	.....	.....
	250	.....	5	2	.....	3 1-2	.....	3

MARSHALL

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average).	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	1	.....	.....	10	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 2.50	\$.....
Boiler-maker.....	1	37	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Carpenters.....	3	49	N	10½	3.00	1.50	2.33	415.33
Clerk.....	1	47	.....	16	1.27	1.27	1.27	400.00
Draymn.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.90	1.90	1.90	594.00
Laborer, day.....	1	.....	.....	13	1.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
Machinist.....	1	35	N	11	1.43	1.43	1.43	400.00
Painter.....	1	33	N	11	2.50	1.00	2.25	375.00
Plasterer.....	1	.....	.....	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	180.00
Tinner.....	1	30	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	575.00
Wagon-makers.....	2	39	N	11	4.00	2.00	3.00	575.00
Total No. returns..	14							

MILLS

Agent, R. R. and op'r	1	27	N	15	1.67	1.67	1.67	420.00
Blacksmiths.....	2	50	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	250.00
Carpenters.....	2	.....	.....	10	4.00	2.00	3.00	717.00
Laborer, R. R.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.33	1.33	1.33	400.00
Painter.....	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	430.00
Total No. returns..	7							

MITCHELL

Butcher.....	1	.....	.....	15	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Carpenter.....	1	62	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Plasterer.....	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	468.00
Shoemaker.....	1	55	F	9	1.50	1.00	1.25	300.00
Total No. returns..	4							

MONONA

Laborer.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	200.00
Painters.....	2	33	1 N 1 F	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	325.00
Tailor.....	1	32	F	16	5.00	2.50	3.75	600.00
Total No. returns..	4							

MONROE

Agents, Express.....	1	49	N	.....	2.12	2.12	2.12	660.00
Carpenters.....	2	55	N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	700.00
Miner, coal.....	1	27	N	12	.....	.....	.....	400.00
Painter.....	1	33	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	350.00
Plasterer.....	1	59	N	10	3.00	1.50	2.25	.....
Total No. returns..	6							

Average earnings families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
.....	375.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
180	316.00	.....	.....	2	1	7½	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	342.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
500	400.00	.....	12	.....	1	7	.....	.....
1700	228.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
180	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	425.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2

.....	270.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
110	200.00	.....	10	1	1	6½	1
.....	512.50	.....	.....	1	1	4	1
250	1,000.00	2	.....	1	.....	5	1
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1

.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1
.....	250.00	.....	10	1	.....	3	1
.....	468.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
550	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1

.....	250.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....
.....	208.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	1
.....	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1

.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
.....	500.00	.....	5	2	.....	3½	2
.....	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
.....	185.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
100	337.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1

MONTGOMERY

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (aver- age.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maxi- mum daily wages.	Mini- mum daily wages.	Aver- age daily wages.	Average annual earnings of indi- viduals.
Blacksmiths.....	3	23	1 F, 1 N	10	4.00	2.00	3.00	980.00
Carpenters.....	2	37	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	412 50
Harness-maker.....	1	34	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Plasterer.....	1	.....	.....	10	8.00	8.00	8.00	800.00
Shoemaker.....	1	42	N	11	1.05	1.25	1.65	400.00
Stone mason.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00
Total No. returns..	9							

MUSCATINE

Bricklayer.....	1	.....	.....	10	4.00	3.50	3.75	500.00
Cabinet-maker.....	1	54	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Carpenters.....	2	50	N	10	3.00	1.50	2.25	450.00
Cigar-maker.....	1	.....	.....	9 1/2	1.70	1.70	1.70	510.00
Cooper.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	371 00
Harness-makers.....	2	28	N	10	1.75	1.00	1.67	400.00
Machinist.....	1	.....	.....	10	3.23	3.23	3.23	1,000 00
Saw repairer.....	1	76	N	8	1.35	1.35	1.35	400.00
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	.....
Tinner.....	1	22	N	10	3.20	3.20	3.20	475.00
Total No. returns..	13							

O'BRIEN

Carpenters.....	2	40	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	450.00
Harness-maker.....	1	29	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	300.00
Plasterer.....	1	36	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	800.00
Shoemaker.....	1	37	F	10	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Total No. returns..	5							

OSCEOLA

Blacksmiths.....	2	25	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Carpenter.....	1	23	F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	750.00
Total No. returns..	3							

PAGE

Blacksmith.....	1	30	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Laborers, day.....	1	23	F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	225.00
Machinist.....	1	.....	.....	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Miner, coal.....	1	30	N	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	400.00
Total No. returns..	4							

PALO ALTO

Bricklayer.....	1	29	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Carpenter.....	1	23	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	500.00
Marble cutter.....	1	21	N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total No. returns..	3							

Average earnings families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent-age of increase in cost of living.	Percent-age of decrease in cost of living.	Num-ber owning a home.	Num-ber rent-ing.	Average number in family.	Num-ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 350.00	.....	12	3	.....	3	.....	2
.....	281.50	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	10	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....

50	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	5½	.....	1
.....	195.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
18	371.00	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
.....	330.00	.....	.....	2	.....	2½	1	1
.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	425.00	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	1

.....	400.00	.....	5	1	.....	4½	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....
.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	275.00	.....	10	1	.....	6	1	.....

.....	225.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3½	.....	2
.....	200.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1

.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
500.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
75.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

PLYMOUTH

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average).	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	2	43	1 F 1 N	10	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.08	\$ 3.54	\$ 920.00
Clerk.....	1	41	N	9	2.00	1.50	1.75	420.00
Machinist.....	1	38	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	858.00
Painter.....	1	44	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	390.00
Plasterer.....	1	44	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	800.00
Wagon-makers.....	2	32	N	10	2.50	2.25	2.38	600.00
Total No. returns..	8							

POCAHONTAS

Agent, R. R.....	1	38	N	14	1.33	1.33	1.33	500.00
Carpenter.....	1	55	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	450.00
Shoemaker.....	1	48	F	12	.....	.....	.....	900.00
Total No. returns..	3							

POLK

Bakers.....	2	32	1 N 1 F	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Barbers.....	3	35	N	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Blacksmiths.....	6	39	2 N 3 F	10	4.00	2.25	3.02	870.00
Boiler-makers.....	2	40	1 N 1 F	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	550.00
Book-keepers.....	5	45	1 N 4 F	9	5.77	2.30	3.55	1,014.00
Bricklayer.....	1	34	N		5.00	3.50	3.75	1,000.00
Brick-makers—				10				
Laborers in yards..	3	36	1 F 2 N	14	1.75	1.75	1.75	400.00
Foreman in yards..	1	44	N	14	3.00	3.00	3.00	900.00
Cabinet-makers.....	3	35	F	10	2.50	1.75	2.00	612.00
Carpenters.....	20	38	4 N 5 F	10	3.00	2.00	2.51	690.18
Cigar-maker.....	1	29	N	9	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Clerks.....	2	26	N	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	690.00
Dairyman.....	1	42	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	800.00
Draymen.....	4	35	N	12	2.50	2.00	2.25	555.00
Engineer, stationary.	1	38	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	700.00
Engineer, sanitary..	1	46	N	10	4.25	4.25	4.25	1,551.00
Engineer, locomotive	1	42	N	8	3.75	3.75	3.75	950.00
Expressman.....	1	38	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
File-makers.....	1	37	N	10	3.75	3.75	3.75	850.00
Harness-maker.....	8	38	2 F 6 N	10	2.50	2.00	2.31	663.67
Jeweler.....	1	41	F	12	.....	.....	5.00	1,500.00
Laborers, day.....	12	45	5 N 7 F	10	1.75	1.25	1.52	428.33
Janitor.....	1	46	N	13	1.25	1.25	1.25	300.00
Locksmith.....	1	34	N	10	.....	.....	3.00	725.00
Machinists.....	6	30	4 N	10	3.00	1.75	2.25	620.00
Moulders, brick yard	13	35	8 F 5 N	9½	2.00	1.15	1.39	322.80
Painters.....	8	30	N	10	3.75	2.00	2.41	492.11
Paper-hangers.....	2	40	N	14	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Plumbers.....	2	39	1 N 1 F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	1,000.00
Plasterers.....	3	40	2 N 1 F	10	5.00	4.50	4.83	1,333.33
Potter.....	1	44	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Potter, stoneware....	1	47	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	400.00
Printers.....	10	30	9 N	10	4.16	1.25	2.05	677.50
Railroad employe....	1	.....	.....	10	1.73	1.73	1.73	540.00
Shoemakers.....	2	42	N	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	500.00
Setters, brick yard..	2	.....	N	14	.....	.....	2.50	530.00
Stone-mason.....	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	410.00
Tinners.....	2	.....	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00
Upholsterers.....	2	27	1 N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	700.00
Wagon-makers.....	2	39	N	10	2.50	2.25	2.37	550.00
Walters.....	10	31	N	10	* 1.25	1.10	1.17	312.50
Total No. returns..	149							

*With day board, and, in some cases, lodging.

Age ings am-	Cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of in- crease in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in fami- ly.	Num- ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
150.00	729.00	.....	.....	5	2	.....	5½	2
100.00	390.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	1
.....	425.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
180.00	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1
.....	450.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	3½	.....	2

.....	400.00	.....	25.00	.....	Furn'd	1	.....	1
.....	425.00	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	1
200.00	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

40.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2½	.....	2
.....	300.00	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	2
.....	505.00	.....	.....	1	4	4 2-5	1	5
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	3
75.00	680.00	.....	.....	3	2	5	1	3
.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
120.00	319.00	.....	.....	1	2	5	1	2
.....	425.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
100.00	462.00	.....	.....	1	2	5½	.....	2
75.00	470.00	.....	.....	11	7	6½	2	15
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	325.00	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
.....	516.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	337.50	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	4
.....	525.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	900.00	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1
.....	600.00	.....	20	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	325.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	450.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1
.....	468.00	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	6
.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
80.00	354.50	.....	.....	7	3	3	.....	8
250.00	450.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	371.67	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	3
75.00	278.00	.....	6	3	7	4½	2	7
.....	352.00	.....	.....	3	5	2½	3	7
75.00	400.00	.....	.....	2	1	3½	.....	2
.....	575.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	600.00	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
50.00	450.00	.....	5	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
100.00	389.85	.....	.....	6	.....	3 3-5	.....	10
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
50.00	600.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5½	.....	2
.....	375.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1
40.00	410.00	.....	10	1	1	3½	1	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1
.....	375.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3½	.....	2
00.00	137.50	.....	.....	3	2	2½	2	6

POTTAWATTAMIE

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of re- turns.	Age (aver- age.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maxi- mum daily wages.	Mini- mum daily wages.	Aver- age daily wages.	Average annual earnings of indi- viduals.
Blacksmith.....	1	22	N	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	700.00
Bricklayers.....	2	42	N	10	4.50	4.00	4.25	800.00
Carpenters.....	11	37	10 N, 1 F	10	4.00	1.50	2.28	583.35
Olgarmakers.....	2	40	1 F	8½	3.00	2.00	2.50	.....
Laborers, day.....	2	40	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Miller.....	1	24	F	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	550.00
Plasterers.....	2	43	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00
Total No. returns..	21							

POWESHIEK

Bricklayer.....	1	.....	.....	12	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.50	700.00
Carpenters.....	3	39	N	10	2.50	1.75	2.09	395.00
Plasterers.....	2	39	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	480.00
Stone-masons.....	2	.....	.....	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	300.00
Total No. returns..	8							

RINGGOLD

blacksmiths.....	2	38	N	10	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	700.00
Brick-molder.....	1	25	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	300.00
Carpenter.....	1	42	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	350.00
Foreman R. R. track department.....	1	49	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	480.00
Harness-maker.....	1	35	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	250.00
Shoemaker.....	1	57	N	10	.....	.....	1.40	495.00
Total No. returns..	7							

SAC

Carpenter.....	1	41	N	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	500.00
Painter.....	1	28	N	10	2.50	1.75	2.12	225.00
Plasterer.....	1	28	N	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	715.00
Section foreman.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	540.00
Total No. returns..	4							

SCOTT

Bricklayers.....	2	42	N	10	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	775.00
Carpenter.....	1	50	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.50	300.00
Olgarmakers.....	2	47	1 F, 1 N	9	3.15	1.00	2.12	530.00
Engineer, stationary.	1	47	N	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	367.00
Laborers, day.....	2	44	F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	100.00
Machinists.....	2	55	N	9	5.77	3.30	4.38	1,300.00
Painters.....	2	36	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	400.00
Paper-hanger.....	1	36	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Plumber.....	1	43	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Section foreman.....	1	33	N	10	1.20	1.20	1.20	450.00
Tailor.....	1	24	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	450.00
Total No. returns..								.....

Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	515.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	2
50.00	418.00	.....	.....	9	2	3½	.....	8
.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	1	3½	.....	1
.....	450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
.....	475.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2

.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	1
.....	271.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3½	1	1
.....	360.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3½	.....	2
.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1
.....	100.00	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1
200.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
.....	250.00	.....	10	1	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1

.....	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	540.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

.....	500.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4½	.....	2
100.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1
312.00	437.00	.....	.....	1	1	7	1	1
.....	412.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....
385.00	305.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	1
.....	675.00	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	1	1½	1	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	215.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
100.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....

SHELBY

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average).	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Carpenter.....	1	.....	.....	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$.....
Clerk.....	1	29	N	13	2.50	2.25	2.37	451.00
Cook.....	1	.....	.....	15	1.66	1.66	1.67	350.00
Pedler.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	189.00
Wagon-maker.....	1	29	F	12	4.50	1.50	2.75	500.00
Total No. returns..	5							

SIOUX

Bricklayer.....	1	47	N	10	5.00	3.00	4.00	700.00
Carpenter.....	1	32	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Tinner.....	1	24	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	300.00
Total No. returns..	3							

STORY

Agent, railroad.....	1	26	N	12	1.70	1.70	1.70	750.00
Blacksmith.....	1	40	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	775.00
Carpenters.....	3	58	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	675.00
Harness-makers.....	2	37	1 N, 1 F	10	1.70	1.50	1.60	425.00
Shoemaker.....	1	51	N	11	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Total No. returns..	8							

TAMA

Blacksmith.....	1	34	F	10	3.00	.75	1.87	600.00
Carpenters.....	4	45	N	10	3.00	1.50	2.47	359.00
Cigar-maker.....	1	34	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeweler.....	1	33	N	12	4.00	3.00	3.50	.....
Stone mason.....	1	43	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	250.00
Total No. returns..	8							

TAYLOR

Blacksmith.....	1	48	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	750.00
Carpenters.....	4	55	N	10	2.50	2.00	1.87	290.00
Harness-makers.....	2	48	N	10	1.85	1.00	1.43	300.00
Miner, coal.....	1	32	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	.....
Tinner.....	1	47	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Total No. returns..	9							

Y.

Average earnings of families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 500	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
125	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....
.....	200	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

Y.

.....	600	.....	10	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	200	.....	16	1	.....	3	1	1

Y.

.....	450	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	420	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
437	435	.....	9	3	.....	3½	1	2
.....	395	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1
.....	500	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1

Y.

.....	400	.....	5	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	318.75	.....	8	3	.....	5½	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2½	.....	1
.....	650	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....

Y.

.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	5	.....	1
380	262	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	3
600	275	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....

UNION

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of re- turns.	Age (aver- age.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maxi- mum daily wages.	Mini- mum daily wages.	Aver- age daily wages.	Average annual earnings of indi- viduals.
Bricklayer.....	1	42	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	.....
Bridge-builder.....	1	37	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	425.00
Carpenters.....	3	47	N	10	3.00	2.25	2.67	600.00
Commercial traveler.	1	.....	.....	11	3.00	3.00	3.00	694.00
Painter.....	1	33	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	500.00
Tinner.....	1	62	N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total No. returns..	8							

VAN BUREN

Blacksmith.....	1	59	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	1,272.00
Laborer, day.....	1	26	N	12	1.50	1.50	1.50	405.00
Printer.....	1	19	N	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	200.00
Tinner.....	1	39	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	800.00
Total No. returns..	4							

WAPELLO

Baker.....	1	38	F	12	2.25	2.25	2.25	600.00
Boiler-makers.....	2	39	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	700.00
Bricklayers.....	2	40	1 N 1 F	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	800.00
Carpenters.....	3	44	2 N 1 F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	625.00
Harness-makers.....	2	38	N	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	450.00
Iron molders.....	2	39	N	8	3.75	3.75	3.75	900.00
Machinist.....	1	25	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Painter.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00
Plasterers.....	2	41	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	520.00
Total No. returns..	16							

WARREN

Agents, R. R.....	2	34	N	12	1.33	1.12	1.24	400.00
Blacksmith.....	1	38	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Carpenter.....	1	52	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	700.00
Wagon-makers.....	2	47	1 N 1 F	11	2.25	2.00	2.12	450.00
Total No. returns..	6							

UNTY.

Number of families.	Average earnings of fam- ilies.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of increase in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in fam- ily.	Num- ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
1	1.000	418	6		1		10		1
		500			2	1	8		1
		400				1	5	1	1
		345			1		5		1
		500			1		2		1

UNTY.

1		400			1		10		1
		450			1		5		1
					1		4		1

UNTY.

		400			1		5		1
		450			2		4		2
		450			2		4		2
1	85	400			2	1	4	1	2
		400			1	1	3	1	1
		485			2		3		2
						1	3		1
1	100	275			1		3		1
		400			2		3		2

UNTY.

1	280	225	8	2		4		2
		400				1		1
		550		1		6		1
		312	10	2		5	1	2

WASHINGTON

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Agent, insurance.....	1	45	N	8	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 600.00
Blacksmiths.....	2	50	N	10	.....	.....	2.00	700.00
Carpenter.....	1	35	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	240.00
Engineer., stationary	1	44	N	13	2.00	2.00	2.00	505.00
Laborers, day.....	3	47	N	10	1.50	1.25	1.37	410.00
Painters.....	2	.....	.....	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	591.50
Tailor.....	1	57	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	500.00
Total No. returns...	11							

WAYNE

Blacksmith.....	1	26	N	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	375.00
Carpenter.....	1	32	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Cigarmaker.....	1	41	N	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	1,000.00
Commercial traveler.	1	30	.....	10	2.80	2.80	2.80	520.00
Jeweler.....	1	22	.....	10	1.54	1.54	1.54	450.00
Plasterers.....	2	.....	.....	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	400.00
Printer.....	1	22	N	12	1.45	1.45	1.45	450.00
Wagonmaker.....	1	43	N	10	.....	.....	2.25	500.00
Total No. returns...	9							

WEBSTER

Blacksmiths.....	2	39	1 M 3 N	10½	2.00	1.60	1.80	.....
Carpenters.....	4	53	1 M 3 N	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	700.00
Laborer, day.....	1	50	F	.....	.75	.75	.75	200.00
Miners, coal.....	4	35	3 F 1 N	10	2.00	1.50	1.67	440.71
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Total No. returns...	12							

WINNEBAGO

Blacksmith.....	1	37	F	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	360.00
Laborer, day.....	1	40	N	10	1.35	1.35	1.35	325.00
Total No. returns...	2							

WINNESHIEK

Blacksmith.....	1	39	1 F 1 N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	600.00
Carpenters.....	2	59	1 F 1 N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	625.00
Painter.....	1	55	N	12	2.50	2.50	2.50	325.00
Wagonmaker.....	1	54	F	10	4.50	2.50	3.50	1,000.00
Total No. returns...	5							

ITY.

	Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
1	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 450.00	.....	10	1	.....	3	.....	1
1	.....	200.00	.....	.....	2	.....	7½	.....	2
1	.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1
1	200.00	350.00	.....	3	1	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1	1
.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	1
.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1

ITY.

.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
1	100.00	600.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
1	100.00	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1
.....	.....	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	.....	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	325.00	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	375.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

ITY.

1	52.00	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2
.....	.....	433.00	.....	.....	2	2	4½	2	3
1	300.00	394.25	.....	10	2	2	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2

ITY.

1	70.00	240.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1

ITY.

.....	425.00	.....	10	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2
.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....

WOODBURY

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Bricklayer.....	1	53	N	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 900.00
Carpenters.....	2			10	3.00	2.50	2.75	850.00
Cigar-maker.....	1			10	2.00	2.00	2.00	450.00
Harness-makers.....	2	30	1 N, 1 F	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	450.00
Laborers, day.....	2	40	2 F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	410.00
Machinist.....	1	41	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	890.00
Painters.....	2	30	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Plasterer.....	1	52	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00
Section foreman.....	1			10	1.10	1.10	1.10	343.00
Shoe-maker.....	1	40	F	10	2.00	1.00	1.50	.....
Wagon-makers.....	2	40	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	450.00
Total No. returns..	16							

WORTH

Blacksmiths.....	2	35	F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	\$75.00
Engineer, stationary.	1	33	N	12	1.54	1.54	1.50	480.00
Tinner.....	1	33	N	.....	1.66	1.66	1.66	500.00
Total No. returns..	4							

WRIGHT

Carpenters.....	3	35	N	9 1/2	2.50	2.00	2.25	\$36.00
Laborer, day.....	1	29	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Shoe-maker.....	1	54	F	12	4.00	3.00	3.50	700.00
Telegraph operator..	1	27	N	12	1.33	1.33	1.33	490.00
Wagon-maker.....	1	49	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	280.00
Total No. returns..	7							

Y.

Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	1	.....
.....	532	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
75	410	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	2
.....	298	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	510	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	400	.....	.....	1	1	4 1/2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1
.....	250	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
.....	398	.....	10	1	1	5	1	1

Y.

.....	375	.....	.....	2	.....	4 1/2	.....	2
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	500	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....

Y.

.....	300	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2
.....	325	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	500	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	255	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	300	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....

WORKINGWOMEN.

It is to be regretted that a tabulated statement of the wage-workers among the women of the State cannot be presented here. Efforts were made from this office to this end. A large number of blanks were sent out and of nearly *six hundred* but *sixteen* returns were received. Failing in this, the Commissioner corresponded with several women in the State prominent in woman suffrage work, and in the society for the advancement of women, and blanks were supplied them to distribute and postage furnished for expense in forwarding the same, but to no purpose. This report, therefore, is published with this prominent absence. It may be safely said that this is not the fault of this office. With the large number of female employes in the State there should have been interest enough manifested by them, or by those specially interested in them to have presented valuable data in this volume. The wages and hours of employment, with annual salaries, etc., of many of the women wage workers are given later in this report under the head of manufactures. Had it not been for the courtesy of many managers of these industries, there would have appeared in these pages literally nothing concerning this subject.

COMPARATIVE WAGES—EUROPE AND U. S.—(IOWA).

I—GENERAL TRADES.

Comparison of the average weekly wages paid in the general trades in Europe with those paid in similar trades in New York, Chicago and Iowa.

OCCUPATIONS.	England and Wales.	Germany.	France.	Belgium.	Austria.
BUILDING TRADES.					
claylayers.....	\$ 7.56	\$ 4.21	\$ 5.74	\$ 4.56	\$ 3.55
lasons.....	7.68	4.07	5.33	5.22	3.73
erers.....	7.80	4.43	6.34	4.66	4.01
enters.....	7.66	4.11	6.20	4.07	5.10
OTHER TRADES.					
smiths.....	7.37	4.00	5.81	5.38	3.18
netmakers.....	7.68	4.25	6.14	5.66	4.40
makers.....	6.07	3.63	4.69	6.28	3.00
rrs.....	7.50	3.97	5.58	5.17	3.64
ers.....	8.78	5.21	6.24	6.84	3.80
ers.....	4.70	3.11	3.93	3.77	3.00
rights.....	6.97	4.18	6.74	5.00	3.10
s.....	5.20	3.60	4.78	4.86	3.17
rs.....	7.17	.....	6.64	5.94	3.85
ers public schools.....	12.00	.....	7.00	7.74	8.47
and harnessmakers.....	7.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
akers.....	6.63	3.69	5.70	5.51	3.90
aph operators.....	7.65	2.95	2.90	.....	.....
hs.....	6.56	5.11	6.92	6.35	6.75
ists.....	.....	3.55	5.46	4.40	3.70
.....	.....	4.60	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4.82	.....	.....	.....

OCCUPATIONS.	Holland.	Switzer- land.	Russia.	Chicago.	New York.	Iowa.
BUILDING TRADES.						
Bricklayers	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.21	\$ 4.32	\$ 24.00	\$ 20.18	\$ 21.04
Masons	4.80	5.27	6.72	24.00	18.00	Same.
Plasterers	4.00	5.03	4.61	27.00	18.00	17.35
Carpenters	4.00	4.74	3.30	16.50	14.00	14.12
OTHER TRADES.						
Blacksmiths	4.80	5.20	3.72	15.00	13.00	15.37
Cabinetmakers	4.80	5.59	5.76	15.00	12.00	12.00
Olgarmakers	4.00	3.30	6.80	18.00	11.15	11.70
Coopers	4.80	4.78	3.66	12.00	12.00	10.20
Jewelers .....	.....	6.35	4.15	13.50	11.00	19.68
Laborers	3.20	3.61	2.88	10.50	9.00	8.77
Millwrights	4.80	6.30	3.80	.....	14.00	16.00
Potters .....	.....	4.17	5.76	.....	10.00	10.50
Printers	6.00	5.83	5.76	18.00	13.00	13.59
Teachers public schools.....	6.40	.....	9.60	.....	13.00	9.09*
Saddle and harnessmakers.....	.....	5.20	5.10	12.00	11.00	10.68
Shoemakers	4.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	10.53
Telegraph operators	5.60	.....	6.55	.....	12.00	11.10
Tinsmiths	4.00	4.40	2.96	12.72	11.00	10.40
Machinists .....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	16.94
Painters .....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	14.33

* This is the average of both males and females.

It will be noticed that in the above the wages are given for the cities of New York and Chicago. Those of Iowa are for the State in aggregate. Had those of one city been selected, as in the above instances, they would have been larger even than the aggregate of the State.

PART XXI.

MANUFACTURERS.

enting the following tabulated statements of the manufac-
terests of the State I desire to call attention to two or three
ch must be remembered in their study.

It is impossible to present the statistics of *all* the manufac-
dustries of the State. This is due chiefly to the fact that
s not definite enough in regard to *compelling* the giving of
istics, and also because many refuse to give the amount of
vested in their business. This objection on their part is an
ne as no names are published with such details.

It was hoped that the returns made to the census depart-
the State would have been complete, and such data as was de-
this report, in this respect could have been gained from that
From some cause however, in the preparation of the manufac-
anks, several items were omitted and the amount of capital in-
which will appear in the census this year, has been gathered
this office. From these facts it must be borne in mind that
wing tables by no means show the *total* manufactures in this
at present for the purpose of this office most reliable data
g wages, earnings, hours of employment, etc. To the ad-
ill be added another table containing such returns as shall
red subsequent to this matter going to press.

MANUFACTURERS.

No. of returns.	Managers employed.	Manager's average monthly wages.	Salesmen employed.	Salesmen's average monthly wages.	Book-keepers employed.	Book-keeper's average monthly wages.	Clerks employed.	Clerk's average monthly wages.
731	427	\$ 88.78	466	\$ 64.27	244	\$ 67.56	187	\$ 45.39

Boys, girls and apprentices employed.	Women employed.	Men employed.	Average hours per day employed.	Men's highest daily wages.	Men's lowest daily wages.	Men's average daily wages.	Men's average annual earnings.
2,829	994	14,266	10 h, 16 m	\$ 6.00	.50	\$ 1.78	\$ 539.66

Women's highest daily wages.	Women's lowest daily wages.	Women's average annual earnings.	Boys and girls average weekly wages.	No. of Employees injured.	Average weeks employed, year.	Capital invested.
\$ 3.40	\$.20	\$ 267.44	\$ 3.99	54	44 7-9	\$ 18,963,950

For the proper study of such features as are contemplated in the above table, the various industries should be tabulated separately. I have accordingly arranged several of these in the following tables:

CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.	No. of returns.	Managers employed.	Managers' average monthly wages.	Salesmen employed.	Salesmen's average monthly wages.	Book-keepers employed.	Book-keeper's monthly wages.	Clerks employed.
Machine shop, foundries and boiler shops	44	19	\$ 121.87	20	\$ 56.53	29	\$ 57.56	14
Woolen mills	17	15	83.60	34	75.21	9	61.67	13
Creameries	48	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Canned goods	5	5	91.67	.....	.....	1	50.00	.....
Farm implements, (sale stores not included)	11	11	123.05	22	80.38	10	65.30	6
Wagons and carriages	54	25	85.08	29	68.32	15	62.92	8
Lumber	27	34	187.90	36	75.70	29	80.52	29
Cigars	12	7	126.20	6	75.00	4	80.00	5
Harness	10	5	56.00	19	70.47	8	55.75	5
Pork packing	5	12	173.33	6	80.50	8	84.45	14
Starch works	3	.....	.....	22	110.98	4	63.25	4
Barb wire	4	3	143.33	9	96.25	4	78.13	4
Linseed oil mills	8	6	123.00	1	.....	7	77.00	6

FACTORY OF INDUSTRY.	Clerks' average monthly wages.	Boys and girls em- ployed.	Wom'n em- ployed.	Men em- ployed.	Average hours per day worked.	Mens' high- est daily wages.	Mens' lowest daily wages.	Mens' average daily wages.
Shops, foundries	\$ 38.47	158	81	1,020	10	\$ 4.00	.83	\$ 2.08
Shops	58.20	140	146	156	10 h. 2 m	4.17	.85	1.68
Shops	*	19	22	400	10 h. 52 m	2.50	1.00	1.80
Shops		150	219	137	10 h. 20 m	3.00	1.04	1.59
Shops, (sale included)	48.33	63	.....	377	10	3.83	1.00	1.15
Shops	50.00	135	35	913	10 h. 5 m	4.00	.75	1.78
Shops	44.40	453	11	4,765	10 h. 24 m	5.25	.75	1.57
Shops	35.00	53	229	198	10	6.00	.50	1.92
Shops	38.00	24	8	139	10	3.16	1.15	1.60
Shops	49.09	83	25	752	10	4.50	1.40	1.78
Shops	48.75	148	50	68	10	3.00	1.25	1.60
Shops	45.00	7	.....	452	10	4.18	1.00	1.57
Shops	45.00	3	.....	105	10 1/2	3.00	.87	1.81

FACTORY OF INDUSTRY.	Mens' average annual earnings.	Wom- ens' highest daily wages.	Wom- ens' lowest daily wages.	Wom- ens' average annual wages.	Boys' and girls' average weekly wages.	No. of men em- ployed, year.	Average weeks em- ployed, year.	Capital in- vested.
Shops, foundries	\$ 564.62	\$ 2.00	\$.50	\$ 425.00	\$ 4.14	45	49 1/2	\$ 1,063,000
Shops	392.42	1.50	.50	191.06	3.62	2	36 1/2	465,100
Shops	520.60	1.00	.33	352.00	3.62	.....	44 1/2	230,350
Shops	110.00	2.00	.40	87.00	3.59	.....	21	100,000
Shops, (sale included)	510.06	.....	.....	.....	4.35	1	45 1-6	728,000
Shops	508.21	2.00	.25	402.00	4.73	3	50 1-16	1,329,800
Shops	309.18	1.00	.83	.....	4.28	4	35 1/2	5,600,500
Shops	512.70	1.67	.75	300.00	3.11	.....	51 5-6	195,500
Shops	489.75	2.00	.50	200.00	3.20	.....	50 1/2	225,000
Shops	523.00	1.18	.83	250.00	4.57	.....	38 2-5	868,000
Shops	490.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	44 1/2	600,000
Shops	450.00	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	39	202,000
Shops	497.17	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	45 3-8	1700,000

the creameries have no managers, salesmen, bookkeepers or clerks.
to report capital invested.

BRICK AND TILE.

No. of returns.	Av. number employed for year.	Total number at date of return.	Managers.	Av. daily wages.	Foremen.	Av. daily wages.	Moulders.	Av. daily wages.
71	11	148	28	\$ 2.63	56	\$ 1.73	62	\$ 2.14

Pressmen.	Av. daily wages.	Burners.	Av. daily wages.	Engineers.	Av. daily wages.	Firemen.	Av. daily wages.	Off-bearers.	Av. daily wages.
28	\$ 1.53	69	\$ 1.58	27	\$ 1.76	13	\$ 1.87	141	\$ 1.53

Miners.	Av. daily wages.	Teamsters.	Av. daily wages.	Laborers.	Av. daily wages.	Hours worked.	Strikes.	Weeks work'd (average.)	Book keepers.	Av. daily wages.
25	\$ 1.44	86	\$ 2.06	335	\$ 1.24	10.7	2	23%	15	148

The following table also represents the brick and tile industry, but the data was received upon "manufacturer's blanks." They are additional to the above. The amount of capital invested in this industry, and their location by counties, will be found in the addenda to this volume.

BRICK AND TILE.

No. of returns.	No. of men employed.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	Highest weekly wages to men.	Lowest weekly wages to men.	Average weekly wages to men.	Men's average annual earnings.	Women's average annual earnings.	Boys' average weekly wages.
26	239	2	34	\$ 21.00	\$ 3.50	\$ 9.33	\$ 294.84	\$ 170.00	\$ 4.41

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

Average number employed during year.	Average number of weeks operated.	Number employed at date.	Managers.	Average monthly salary.	Salesmen.	Average monthly salary.
65	44 1-11	179	9	\$92.22	7	\$42.21

Average monthly salary.	Clerks.	Average monthly salary.	Foremen.	Average daily wages.	First miller	Average daily wages.	Second miller.	Average daily wages.
\$38.33	3	\$40	9	\$2.34	30	\$2.77	32	\$1.60

Average daily wages.	Engineers.	Average daily wages.	Teamsters.	Average daily wages.	Apprentices.	Average daily wages.	Laborers.	Average daily wages.	Hours daily.
\$2.60	24	\$1.67	25	\$1.29*	4	\$.98	40	\$1.23	10.40

out team.

Following table also represents this industry, showing data from blanks returned by manufacturers. (For capital in- and location by counties, see addenda.) These are in addition enumerated above.

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

No. of men employed.	No. of women employed.	No. of boys employed.	Men's highest weekly wages.	Men's lowest weekly wages.	Men's average weekly wages.	Men's average annual wages.	Women's average annual wages.	Boys' average annual wages.
244	23	12	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$9.87	\$477.00	\$218.00	\$4.00

CONTRACTORS.

Number of returns, 32. Number of persons employed at date of this return, 1,084.

BUILDING TRADES—WOOD WORK (OUTSIDE WORKMEN).

EMPLOYES.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.	NO. OF HOURS EM- PLOYED DAILY.
Foremen	\$ 2.87½	10
Carpenters, first-class	2.36	10
Carpenters, second-class	1.95	10
Stair-builders	2.94	10
Apprentices	1.16½	10
Laborers	1.53	10

PLANING MILLS OR SHOPS (INSIDE WORKMEN).

Foremen	2.50	10
Carpenters, first-class	2.00	10
Carpenters, second-class	1.75	10
Apprentices	1.25	10
Sawyers	2.00	10
Machine hands	2.00	10
Bench hands	1.50	10
Engineers	3.00	10
Teamsters	1.50	10
Laborers	1.50	10

MASONRY.

Foremen	4.25	10
Brick-masons	3.75	10
Stone-cutters	3.37½	10
Stone-masons	3.25	10
Hod-carriers	1.75	10
Mortar-makers	1.92	10
Apprentices	1.66½	10
Laborers	1.50	10

PLASTERING, PAINTING AND PLUMBING.

Plasterers	3.57	10
Mortar-makers	1.95	10
Painters	2.50	10
Plumbers	3.75	10
Laborers	1.66½	10

STORES, BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, ETC.

Number returns.	Managers.	Average monthly salary.	Salesmen.	Average monthly salary.	Book- keepers.	Average monthly salary.	Clerks.	Average monthly salary.
103	117	\$ 122.76	144	\$ 68.98	96	\$ 70.10	283	\$ 37.48

Total num- ber employes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Highest wages—men, per week.	Lowest wages—men, per week.
1,368	816	208	128	121	\$ 52.06	\$ 3.08

Average wages—men, per week.	Highest wages—wo- men, per week.	Lowest wages —women, per week.	Average wages— women, per week.	Average weekly wages, boys and girls.	Hours per day.
\$ 5.54	\$ 21.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.43	\$ 3.71	11 : 10

PART XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRIME.

The criminal record prepared by the Hon. Secretary of State, is so complete that it is not necessary to multiply pages in this report by its re-publication; but the relation of the commitments for crime to the wage-workers, is worthy of notice here. In the entire list published in the Secretary's report, are found the following wage-workers:

Occupation,	Number.
Barbers	2
Blacksmith.....	1
Broom-maker	1
Butchers	5
Carpenters	7
Cigar-makers	4
Coal miners	14
Coopers	2
Gunsmith	1
Laborers	172
Machinist	1
Marble-cutter	1
Masons	3
Mechanic	1
Millers	2
Painters	2
Pattern-maker	1
Plasterer	1
Porter	1
Printers	2
Railroad hands	6
Shoemakers	3
Stone-cutters	3
Tailor	1
Teamsters	3
Telegraph operators	3
Tinners	2
Waiter (hotel)	1
Total	246

g out the laborers, there are 74 commitments among the laborers. Against this is found 318 commitments of saloon-150 of farmers, and 99 of those engaged in legitimate busi-professions.

ch a comparative record, the wage-workers of Iowa have no o feel ashamed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR.

uld of course be impossible to summarize the improvements uring the past year in the various towns and cities in the ut a fair conception can be had by noticing those in a few of s in opposite parts of the State. Hence, the following are fairly typical of the improvements made in 1884.

g the city of Des Moines as representing the central part of e, the money expended during the year was as follows:

houses and factories.....	\$1,160,253
ces	1,671,441
s, colleges and schools	66,960
uildings	219,397
sewerage, culverts and sidewalks.....	153,865
.....	85,000
depots, round-houses, tracks, etc.....	115,500
ilway, track and equipments	30,000
tal	\$3,502,416

n example of improvement in the northwestern part of the ioux City is cited. During the year the following sums were r—

b houses.....	\$220,975
ctories	257,845
ellings	235,797
s and reconstructions	35,812
and public improvements.....	218,921
aneous	11,045
tal.....	\$980,395

Council Bluffs, for the southwest, expended for—

Sidewalks, curbing and guttering	\$ 35,0
Sewerage.....	75,0
Paving	335,0
Grading.....	415,0
Bridges	28,0
Street railway.....	20,0
Waterworks company.....	32,0
School-houses and churches	127,5
Business buildings, dwellings and improvements	362,15
Total	<u>\$1,429,65</u>

In Cedar Rapids, \$1,023,685 was expended during the year for building improvements alone.

In the eastern part of the State, Davenport has expended for the same purpose, during the year, about \$500,000.

What is true of these larger cities is equally true of the smaller places, the entire State more than keeping pace with the march of improvement in the other States.

REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

REGIMENTS.	Number of men.	Total casual- ties.	Killed or died of wounds.	Died of disease.
.....	149	124	10	51
.....	123	62	2	29
.....	142	79	4	33
.....	152	17	.....	5
.....	1,478	543	54	187
.....	1,394	602	65	191
.....	1,360	770	77	224
.....	1,227	590	48	186
.....	1,245	452	43	187
.....	1,125	193	21	59
.....	562	402	40	92
.....	1,234	274	33	91
.....	1,178	258	15	162
Cavalry.....	93	7	.....	.....
Pa. Cavalry.....	87	5	1	4
.....	809	165	17	7
.....	1,247	758	72	107
.....	1,074	749	80	99
Infantry condensed.....	.....	28	18	9
.....	1,184	973	108	237
.....	1,037	699	88	90
.....	1,013	855	132	124
.....	1,138	885	129	135
.....	1,027	761	93	137
.....	1,090	973	133	248
.....	1,027	739	91	134
.....	1,022	61	79	148
.....	981	768	62	243
.....	989	852	99	182
.....	840	526	56	122
ry, Res. Battery.....	.....	11	.....	.....
.....	1,196	1,029	130	194
.....	918	819	89	217
.....	950	614	61	97
.....	875	449	33	109
.....	985	562	86	91
.....	925	359	13	130
.....	980	531	66	157
.....	1,108	634	105	126
.....	961	570	69	196
.....	959	761	111	197
.....	995	564	61	199
.....	919	562	69	204
.....	940	530	21	162
.....	956	696	76	180
.....	1,005	511	36	248
.....	978	646	63	233
.....	977	540	27	261
.....	925	589	89	203
.....	985	580	62	196
.....	953	561	6	228
dated.....	.....	72	5	13
.....	984	510	42	182
.....	986	619	59	226
.....	914	503	3	141
.....	910	431	1	310
.....	933	406	54	119
.....	900	361	15	179
.....	294	17	.....	2
.....	867	15	.....	14
.....	912	22	1	17
.....	892	28	1	23
.....	884	47	.....	45
.....	346	4	.....	4
Infantry.....	903	383	5	331
s.....	56,364	30,394	3,139	8,695

DAIRY INTERESTS.

There are 650 creameries in Iowa, 470 in Illinois, 430 in Wisconsin, 139 in Minnesota. Here is a total of 1,689 creameries in four Northwestern States, and Iowa has more than one third of them. Take the product of the same number of creameries in the other States named, and it will not equal the quantity of the Iowa creameries.

The amount of butter and cheese in Iowa for 1884 is: Butter, 6,000,000 pounds, at 12½ cents, \$7,580,000; cheese, 1,000,000 pounds, at 10 cents, \$100,000.

Iowa butter took the gold medal and sweepstakes, and eight of the eleven first premiums at the World's Industrial Exposition in New Orleans; and this is the fourth consecutive International Exposition at which this State has taken the great dairy prize.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

The amount of poultry and eggs in Iowa for 1884 amounted to: Poultry, 8,500,000 pounds, at 10 cents, \$850,000; eggs, 32,000,000 dozen, at 8 cents, \$2,560,000.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The Hon. John R. Shaffer, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, has prepared the following tables, showing the estimated number of acres in cultivation, the yield per acre, bushels produced, price per bushel, and value of products, and the stock, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs, in 1884:

CROP.	Number of acres.	Yield per acre.	Total product.	Market price.	Value of crop.
Corn	7,210,000	36	259,560,000	\$.24	\$ 72,294,400
Wheat	2,694,532	13	35,028,916	.55	19,265,902
Oats	2,082,378	31	64,553,718	.20	12,910,744
Rye	111,920	16	1,790,720	.38	680,474
Barley	176,900	24	4,245,600	.34	1,443,504
Buckwheat	17,100	11	188,100	.78	146,718
Flax	300,000	9	2,700,000	1.04	2,808,000
Irish potatoes	128,500	98	12,593,000	.27	2,400,110
Sweet potatoes	3,530	95	335,350	.90	301,815
Sorghum	31,350	98	Gals., 3,072,300	.46	1,413,258
Hay	3,500,000	1½	Tons, 6,250,000	4.42	23,305,000
Timothy seed		4½	1,800,000	1.17	2,106,000
Clover seed		2½	50,000	5.18	259,000
Millet seed					300,000
Total					129,634,922

STOCK, BUTTER, CHEESE, POULTRY AND EGGS.

	Total pro- duct.	Price.	Value.
cattle	2,800,000	\$ 15.00	\$ 42,000,000
horses	790,000	50.00	39,500,000
hogs	5,000,000	3.00	15,000,000
sheep	450,000	2.00	900,000
goats	2,500,000	.20	500,000
birds	60,000,000	.12½	7,500,000
eggs	1,000,000	.10	100,000
bees	8,500,000	.10	850,000
honey	32,000,000	.08	2,560,000
.....			108,910,000
products of the farm			238,544,926

ADDITIONAL REMARKS BY MANUFACTURERS.

wa general agent for the "John T. Noye Manufacturing Co.,
o, N. Y." (makers of mill machinery, and brewers' and dis-
achinery, having a capital of \$500,000), sends the following
, received too late to classify:

use was established and has been in operation since 1835, employ-
women and twelve hundred men, twelve girls and one hundred
s. The highest wages paid to women per week is \$20; lowest, \$6;
\$6. The highest wages paid to men is \$35 per week; lowest, \$6.
is period of fifty years no strike has occurred.

ent says:

em the John T. Noye Manufacturing Co. adopted towards their
s to make them interested in the welfare of the company as well
yn; and if reductions in wages have to be made, it will reduce the
s salary as well and in the same proportion as the lowest appren-
have men who are with us forty years.

anager of the marble works at Charles City, writes:

ness is a novel one for Iowa, the only one of the kind in the State.
e is quarried here and manufactured into mantels, table and fur-
s, plumbers' slabs; in fact, everything that marble is used for, for
ork. It is constantly growing, and bids fair to find a market all
ountry.

ractor in Butler county, writes:

ght tenths of mechanics and six tenths of laborers are capable of
eir accounts and correspondence; and one fourth of all have a good

mathematical education. Not more than one fourth of all have homes of their own; hardly one tenth could live without the wages of their toil; three fourths of all are cleanly, and the other one fourth are improving, especially those whose children attend the public schools.

A manufacturer of agricultural implements in Floyd county, writes:

From the fact that 49 out of 50 boys and girls, after leaving our graded schools, either as graduates or before, from stern necessity must at once set about earning a livelihood, it is our opinion a well selected industrial course or technical course should be introduced in our school system. There is to-day, both in home and school life, a thorough education as to how to spend money; but no information imparted how to direct one's energies to make money; and all must live, and the industrious few have a heavy load to carry with their own expenses and the burden of taxes and demands for benevolence upon them. Our State school curriculums are not practical enough; there is *too much* higher mathematics, Latin and botany. Might far better spend time on learning to measure, square, handle common tools, become conversant with ordinary legal instruments, deeds, leases, mortgages, etc.; learn practically how to make roses bloom and cabbages grow bigger heads, than all the classifications of botany. And either French or German in place of any dead language; let these latter be learned and paid for at the recipient's expense, and not the State's. What we want is a course when received that places the graduate in a nominally independent position; not a course that has exactly the opposite effect,—by the cultivation of tastes and habits for such pursuits as are merely ornamental and not profitable in the way of providing necessities and comforts; for the fact remains that only about one out of fifty of our high school graduates ever can gratify those tastes, and must come down to the ordinary lot of mortals. Germany, France and England are away ahead of us in this matter of practical education.

CONCLUSIONS.

result of the work of this office, the report of which I have submitted, I ask that the Twenty-first General Assembly take full consideration the following matters. I believe such consideration is demanded by the industries of the State. It is due to representatives of capital and labor alike;

—That steps be taken which shall lead to the introduction of training or industrial education to some of the schools of the State. That this method of education be accorded such aid as shall insure its firm establishment in at least our State institutions where such a plan is practicable.

—That a thorough examination shall be made regarding the question, and if fair and just to both parties, a screen of unemployment be established, or at least some plan adopted by which the unemployed shall be paid for work done by him. If, as is claimed, a union, or coal "weighed on top," will necessitate the lowering of wages of the miners demand this, I can see no objection to it, if it will remedy the present dissatisfaction.

—The abolishing of the "truck system."

—That plans be formulated by which convict contract labor shall be abolished at the termination of present contracts.

—The establishment of a Board of Arbitration. I believe that a board will tend more towards harmony between employer and employed than anything else.

A careful perusal of this report will doubtless suggest other conclusions than those suggested above. These seem to the Commissioner really demanding action. The examinations which have been made in this report have been conducted without bias or prejudice. To reach the very best end for employer and employed has been the aim of this office. It has met with obstacles from both sides. Largely, it is believed, because of ignorance or prejudice, or both. It is believed, however, that this ignorance and bigotry will be overcome and citizens generally will extend such help to the Bureau as to make it a power to make our people better and happier.

Mr. Ni said: "Every political question is rapidly becoming a social

cial question, and every social question a religious question." And it has been well said that the aggressive civilization of to-day, the one that will conquer the world and supersede all others, the one that has proved the best for man, and that has lifted him up to higher planes than any other, is that built upon and shaped by the teachings of Christ. The best thoughts of all best thinkers and writers upon the industrial problem have found nothing equal to the words, "love thy neighbor as thyself," "do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

ADDENDA.

and hoped to have been able to add to this report the proceedings of the Convention of Chiefs and Commissioners of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, held at Boston the latter part of June last, but the proceedings have not yet been published. It was a Convention of very much interest and profit, and the papers presented would have added greatly to this report. But a brief synopsis is given below:

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CHIEFS AND COMMISSIONERS OF BUREAUS.

Carroll D. Wright called to order the Convention at the rooms of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, No. 11 Mt. Vernon street. Beside Col. Wright, who represents the National Bureau, as also the Massachusetts Bureau, there were present Commissioner Arthur T. Hadley, of the Connecticut Bureau; Commissioner L. McHugh, of the Ohio Bureau; Chief James Bishop, of the New Jersey Bureau; Chief Wm. A. Peele, Jr., of the Indiana Bureau; Commissioner Charles F. Peck, of the New York Bureau; Commissioner John S. Enos, of the California Bureau; Commissioner C. V. Lord, of the Michigan Bureau; Commissioner E. R. Hutchins, of the Illinois Bureau; Secretary John S. Lord, of the Illinois Bureau, and Commissioner Frank H. Belton, of the Kansas Bureau. A ballot was taken for officers which resulted in the election of Col. Wright as President, Mr. James Bishop as Vice-President, and Col. John S. Lord as Secretary. It was voted to make Mr. A. Blue, of Toronto, Ont., who was present, an honorary member of the Convention. After some discussion it was decided to hold the annual Convention at Trenton, N. J., at such time as the President should appoint during the months of April, May or June, 1886. A recess was then taken until 8 o'clock. The evening session was opened with the reading of an entertaining essay by Mr. Chauncy Smith, of Cambridge, on the "Influence of Inventions on Civilization." He dealt at length and in detail with the origin of the most important inventions, the methods which they displaced, and the endless

subsequent improvements which they suggested. He spoke of the effect of such marvels of invention as the lens, the steam engine, the fish hook, the cotton gin, paper, etc., and he referred to their relations to labor. He believed that the field of invention, although rapidly enlarged, cannot be exhausted; that each new invention gives birth to a score of others; that the great achievements of America show an efficiency in the American workmen surpassing that possessed by those of other lands.

A vote of thanks was given to the essayist, and the suggestions thrown out by the speaker then gave rise to a lengthy and interesting discussion.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Convention opened on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock. The Hon. Mr. Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, and Joseph D. Weeks, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, being present, they were invited to seats in the Convention. After an hour spent in the State House visiting the various departments and calling upon the Governor, the Convention listened to a paper by Edward Atkinson, Esq., upon the "Standard Ration of Subsistence.". The prime force in the exchange of commodities, he declared, was competition, and competition really brought a most beneficent end; it would abate all poverty that could be abated, for it stimulated intelligence. Free competition in the North has made the so-called poor class richer; it has tended toward the equal distribution of the annual product while increasing that aggregate product each year. Mr. Atkinson next considered the proportion of each year's production which could be saved and added to the capital of the country. There is a waste of force in the matter of fixed capital, as, for instance, waste by fire, by useless taxation, and by poor choice of food rations. Half our effort and time is spent in acquiring food. French Canadians are more skillful in obtaining a good subsistence out of cheap food than any other people, because they choose food less costly but with good nutritive ingredients. The great problem now is to make work continuous and with few fluctuations. With increasing production the laborer will secure increasing proportions.

A short discussion followed, and then the gathering separated until afternoon, when they enjoyed a ride through the city, under the hospitality of Col. Carroll D. Wright. In the evening Mr. A. Blue, of Toronto, Ont., spoke upon the "Industrial Condition of Ontario," after which the Convention discussed the subjects presented by Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Blue, and also the methods of collecting statistical data and the presentation thereof.

THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION

Opened at nine o'clock A. M, President Carroll D. Wright occupied the chair. The discussion of the best methods of collecting and collating statistics was resumed. Col. Wright, Mr. Bishop of New Jersey, Mr. Hutchins of Iowa, Mr. Enos of California, and Mr. McHugh of Ohio, expressed their views. Col. Wright spoke of a manual of co-operation, for the benefit of working-men, which is to be published by his bureau in the

claimed that every publication by a statistical bureau was an ed-factor. Mr. Bishop held that the need of instructing the work-the principles of co-operation was one which should receive much

Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, of Pennsylvania, spoke upon the ques-lecting manufacturing statistics. He thought that the presentould not be depended upon to give the true average. He believede whose duty it is to collect statistics upon a given subject shouldghly informed upon their own fields of labor. The methods ofg statistics were next touched upon. Col. Wright said that theare should be taken in the preparation of averages and tables, andhat the horizontal headline and table should be used wheneverThe aid of newspapers in disseminating statistics was referred toessed at length.

ort of the sub-committee appointed by the last Convention to pre-morial to Congress asking for the passage of a bill entitled: "Anvide for the taking of the 10th and subsequent census," approved1879, a law which would enable various States taking a census inmply with the requirements of the general government, was pre-Col. Wright. The report urged that the next census might andshaped by the Convention, as the influence of its members in Con-ld enable it to secure the most valuable industrial statistics yetIt was voted to continue the present committee having the mat-erge.

twater of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., was then introd spoke upon the "Economy of Food." He said that Mr. Edwardand himself had been studying the same subject from differentts, and had arrived at almost identical results. Beginning withment that the average man spends 60 per cent of his income foraid that in looking at the matter from the chemists standpoint wewe are very irrational in the use of food. For the well-to-do e find that the abuses from improper food are greater than thosek. In regard to the poor man he said that his food is most uneco-used and his money most uneconomically invested. In regard tole classes the speaker said that they are also uneconomical in theod. Whether the matter be viewed from the standpoint of statis-ilanthropist or political economist, it is a problem of great andortance. He went on to speak of the results of chemical analysis s kinds of food, and from carefully prepared charts, gave the n of the nutritive material in various kinds of flesh, fish andd spoke of the uses of the various kinds of nutritive matter con-our different articles of food. He said that the three principal nutritive matter, protein, fats and hydro-carbons, have each their in the nutrition of the body, the protein (containing nitrogen) applying material for skin, bone and muscle, etc., the fat giving sary warmth and muscular strength, the carbo-dydrates also help-pply warmth and strength. The protein is the most important nutrients and the most costly. He showed by another series of

charts a carefully prepared comparison of the amounts and kinds of food consumed by German soldiers, English laborers, London seamstresses, American students and certain brick-yard employes, deducing the facts that not only are Americans most wasteful in the use of food, but they use by far too large a proportion of the costliest kinds. The average American does not combine the various kinds of nutrients in the proper proportions. He then illustrated by charts such combinations of the popular articles of diet as would supply the right proportions and amounts of the most nutritive substances. The people of New England with their pork and beans have, like the German, Italian and Hindoo peasants, taken those articles which are cheapest, but, unlike them, they have taken a food which while cheap also supplies the adequate nutriment. Taking the protein as the standard of cost, the lecturer compared the prices of various kinds of food, and claimed that the laboring man can live upon vegetable food alone, but that the more digestive animal food in the diet of the American workman may account for his superiority over the laborers of other countries where the diet of the workmen is almost exclusively vegetable. Or, in other words, that the superiority of the American laborer is due to the superiority of his food. He suggested combinations of such articles as he believed would supply what is perhaps nearest to the necessary proportions of the nutritive substances for laborers' diet, and figured out the price of a day's rations. He believed that there is a decided nutritive value to beer and ale, but stated that the cost was five or six times greater than that of an equal amount of nutritive matter in ordinary food.

Brief remarks were made by Mr. Edward Atkinson.

Votes of thanks were passed to President Wright, the press and the essayists. The Convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, the Convention took up the discussion of the National and State Bureau of Labor.

Col. Wright opened the question by speaking of the work of the National Bureau. He said that Massachusetts labor-reformers have always felt that the State Bureau should be conducted for agitation of the condition of the laboring-men rather than for collection and presentation of facts. If the bureau should only present essays upon social problems, its work would have but little weight. It is on this question that the bureau and the labor-reformers were at variance. Col. Wright held that a statement of facts which cannot be controverted carries a far greater weight than any arguments based upon theories. It is the peculiar province of these bureaus to follow the historic methods of determining truths by recording facts. It should be remembered that the work of such a bureau cannot settle social questions, but it should rather aim to make its work of an educational character. To find the truth should be our sufficient reward, no matter whether corns are trod upon in the process. Let us hew to the line, let the chips fly where they may. The great labor parties of the country thoroughly indorse this policy.

The practical work of the National Bureau was next taken up. The speaker said that he had been overwhelmed with requests to investigate

tters, but recognizing the fact that only by concentration could report be made effective and of value, he had chosen the subject of depression as the one for investigation. The National Bureau only help the present State bureaus, but may assist in the creation ones. By bringing together the collations of statistics of the several, the National Bureau may present statistics which shall be of importance. We have set the example of investigating the social conditions and needs of the people. These reports are making their way through the lands, and with this comprehensive view of the social condition of the people with such statistics as we are collecting, we may regard the world as our constituency. There is a general demand for clearly classified, accurate information.

Specific ways in which the State and National bureaus may co-operate. If all the State bureaus would canvass the single question of a ratio, the question becomes nationalized in its importance and in its solution. Whatever aid we can give each other will help us all. The object of all this labor is that we are establishing a chain, the value of which the public cannot fail to recognize. Our ambition should be to show the several Legislatures the facts, and show them so pointedly and accurately that the facts cannot be questioned.

Our method of co-operation lies in the facilities which the National Bureau possesses for supplying information to the bureaus of the several States. If any legislation comes up in Congress which may interest any State, we can see that that State is supplied with its details. On the other hand, should any interesting social or industrial question arise in which requires national investigation, we will make it. We may co-operate and keep each other informed of passing events by means of reports and local agents. If you read the history of nations, you find that historians in their records have left out the discussions of industrial and social questions. The men who write history a hundred years hence will be grateful to us if we do our work thoroughly and conscientiously. In the collection of our statistics, we must draw the line between statistics of permanent value, and those which are merely entertaining. Recommendations of a bureau of statistics will be of no value until they are as a supplement to thorough and original investigation of facts. Carry out faithfully our original investigations, we will bring to bear our potent influence for the settlement of great industrial questions, and we will show the economic and historical value of which cannot easily be estimated. Much has been accomplished. Our work is seen in this. The right to strike is now not only admitted, but the public usually sympathizes with the striker, because he can show collated facts to maintain justice of his cause. The time is coming when the public will hold the employer who permits a strike responsible for it. If I have given a wide scope it is not too wide; that we have not assumed a contract heavier than we can carry. Let us feel that the greatest disgrace that can come is the discontinuance of any one of the bureaus. [Applause.]

Mr. Hutchins of Iowa then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, This Convention of Chiefs and Commissioners of Labor Statistics, recognizing the office of Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the National Bureau as one demanding the best ability, and in the filling of which political partisanship should never be consulted; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our hearty gratification in the appointment of and continuance in this office of Hon. Carroll D. Wright of Massachusetts, and we pledge to him our heartiest support in the exercise of his official duties.

The discussion was then resumed, and was participated in by most of the gentlemen present. The questions of strikes, contract labor in prisons, etc., were considered. Rev. Jesse H. Jones of Abington was then introduced, and spoke briefly. After a pleasant closing address by Col. Wright the Convention adjourned at 4 P. M.

COAL SCREENS.

The following additional letters from operators upon the above subject were received after those already printed, hence are added here:

CHICAGO, ILL., July 27, 1885.

HON. E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa*

Your letter of July 8th, to Mr. T. J. Phillips has been referred to me.

As I understand it, you want a statement of the "screen question" from an operator's standpoint.

The "screen question" is really a question of the proper basis on which miners' wages should be paid.

From the nature of the work and the condition under which it is performed, it is not practicable to pay for mining coal by the day or hour; the miners work singly or in pairs, in rooms and entries widely scattered through the mine, so that their work cannot be overlooked constantly by a foreman; this results in their becoming to a certain extent, contractors. Each miner is assigned to a certain room or entry, he provides his own tools, blasting powder, oil and everything required to mine and load the coal, in many cases employing an unskilled laborer to help him; he is subjected to but little oversight except for the purpose of seeing that he drives his room or entry straight and keeps the roof properly supported, and further than the requirement that he shall mine and load a sufficient amount of coal to fill his "turn" or quota, he is his own master as to the energy or time given to his work or the manner in which he performs it, and on his own skill and care depend the condition and quality of the coal which he loads and sends out; if he is a skillful and careful miner he will so locate his blasts and gauge his charges of powder as to mine the coal as coarse as possible, and

an honest man he will not load rock and sulphur in with his coal, and slack into his car, so that it will be hidden by the larger lumps. As a consequence of these conditions, miners are paid on the basis they accomplish. The plan now carried out in most mines in the Iowa, is to weigh each miner's coal on track scales after it has passed the screens, and only to weigh and pay for the coarsest or lump coal. It is not claimed that the smaller coal not weighed or paid for is of no value, but that the rate paid for the lump coal is sufficient to pay for all the work performed by the miner, and that by basing the wages on the lump coal, which is the most valuable and merchantable size, there is an incentive to the miner to mine his coal as large as possible; or in other words, quality, as well as quantity, is made the basis, instead of quantity alone or quality.

Objections raised by the miner to this basis are that the screenings which he is not paid for are merchantable, are sold by the operator, and the miner is consequently robbed of part of the results of his labor; this view is obviously fallacious, and the only question properly raised is as to whether the price per ton paid for the lump coal was sufficient to cover that which is purely a question of wages and not now under discus-

Remedies proposed by the miners for what they consider "the robbery of the screens" are numerous and they are not united as to which is the most desirable.

The principal remedy is to have the legislature enact a law requiring that all coal shall be weighed in the car from which it comes from the mine without screening, or in other words to pay for all coal mined, regardless of its size or condition. This would be alike unfair to honest miners and dishonest miners; it offers a premium to dishonesty and places the skillful miners on the same footing with the unskilled and careless. It would necessitate a "big boss" to estimate the amount of rock, sulphur and other impurities in the coal, which would be a much more prolific cause for dissatisfaction and grumbling on the part of the miners, than the screens have ever will be. It would substitute the inaccuracy and guess work of the miner in pit cars, for the absolute accuracy of weighing the coal alone on track scales.

It would completely change the present basis of wages and necessitate a readjustment of the rates, as the miners would not expect nor the operator be willing to pay the same rate for all the coal mined as they now pay for screened lumps, and this readjustment could not be arrived at without numerous strikes and lock-outs, before the question could be settled satisfactorily as at present.

The miners are satisfied that the present basis of paying miner's wages on the basis of lump coal mined is the very best, and that many of the miners hold the same view of it: the objections are almost entirely made by professional labor agitators and ambitious politicians. As to the size of the lump, that must be determined by the character and conditions of the

vein of coal, the manner in which it is mined and the requirements of markets.

A brittle coal that is mined by blasting from the solid without previous undermining, will require more screen surface and larger spaces between bars, to properly clean and separate the different sizes, than a tough coal. A coal that is undermined before being wedged or blasted; so that it would be manifestly unjust to force all mines to adopt the same sized screens, and the size of the screens is in reality simply a question of wages: the amount of coal paid for is one element and the rate another; to reduce the quantity of coal screened the screens would reduce the wages, and to increase the quantity by making the screens smaller, would increase the wages, so that it does not matter what the sizes of the screens are, if the rate paid for each ton of screened coal is sufficient to induce miners to work for the wages which will result.

J. C. OSGOOD,

President Whitebreast Coal and Mining Company

The following reply was received with the request to omit the writer's name. Suffice it to say it comes from a superintendent of large and long experience:

OSKALOOSA, IA., July 20, 1885

HON. E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner Labor Statistics*:

DEAR SIR—Answering your favor of the 8th inst., regarding the much vexed "screen" question; it seems to me that the solution thereof must be preceded by concession on the part of both operator and miner, but now each party seems so determined to accept only such settlement as will give it undue advantage that he who advocates moderate measures is pretty certain of being censured and abused by both.

Generally speaking, the best law, especially in all matters pertaining to trade is that which grows out of long established custom and usage; and legislatures should be very chary of statutory enactments which interfere directly and radically with settled trade relations, unless such enactments are necessary to prevent wrong and injustice.

Now, if wrong and injustice have resulted from the abuse by mine operators of the wide liberty they have heretofore enjoyed as regards the methods and machinery employed in screening coal, legislation on the subject is proper and desirable; but the great and rapidly growing importance of the mining interests of the State should be constantly borne in mind and no restriction or hindrance imposed unless experience has shown the vital necessity of such restriction to secure the safety and material justice to the miner. The relations between the coal miner and operator are, so far as the question of screening or cleaning coal is concerned, precisely the same as exist between the coal operator and the consumer.

So far as the miner is concerned, the operator is the consumer of the product.

s labor, as the buyer is in turn the consumer of the work of the

s generally an expressed, always a tacit agreement between the and the dealer that the product sold shall be clean and merchantable same agreement should exist between the miner and operator; cleaning or screening as will take out the unmerchantable portion ner's product should not be prohibited or interfered with by law. her hand it seems clear to me that beyond such screening as will the merchantable from the unmerchantable, the operator has no o except at his own expense; and as by changing his system of and division of his products into different grades, without let or ; paying the miner for the highest or lump grade only; he alters ges the rate of wages without a mutual agreement with the miner; words one side makes or changes the contract and forces the other it.

ss that it is with astonishment I see on the one hand hundreds of insisting on their right to continue the enlargement of screens at and to make each year hundreds of thousands of tons of the arieties of coal which they tell the consumer is merchantable, and ame as such, while at the same time they treat it as unmerchanta- eir settlement with the miner by ignoring it entirely—and on the nd thousands of miners loudly clamoring that the law-making the State shall be used to force the coal operators to pay for the f hundreds of thousands of worthless refuse which is at great arted off into immense heaps to waste away slowly by self-com-

wenty-five years of experience (on the side of the operator) I am d that the right to change screens at pleasure, thereby altering and g insecure the wage contract, should not be confided to the discre- eal operators; that the enactment of a statute providing that all merchantable coal should be paid for by the operator would be just table and consequently beneficial to all parties; and that to enact known as the Cassatt bill, or any other bill which provides for the by the operator for what is unmerchantable would result in great to both operator and miner—it would put a premium on unskilled st skilled labor—it would operate with special unfairness in favor eal fields as are worked without the use of powder, it would lower e of Iowa coal in the market, and lastly it (the Cassatt bill) is the a small demagogue, done in the interest of a great demagogue, and or was it ever intended to advance public interests or secure public

Yours truly.

quest was made of Mr. George Garver, of this city, a gentle- f much experience in this matter, to give his views and he- sed to do so, but has not thus far.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The following table showing the amount of capital invested in manufacturing industries, and arranged by counties, must not, as has already been suggested, be taken as the *total* number in this State. They are simply those which have reported to this office through blanks furnished them:

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

ADAIR COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
.....	\$ 100 00

ADAMS COUNTY.

and tile	\$ 3,500.00
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ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

.....	\$ 10,500
and tubs.....	5,000
goods.....	8,000
and feed	3,000
r.....	350,000
e.....	4,000
s.....	11,000
total.....	\$ 391,500

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

tionery	\$ 1,900
ery.....	7,000
ery.....	4,000
re.....	16,000
total.....	\$ 28,900

BENTON COUNTY.

and tile.....	\$ 4,000
l vegetables.....	12,000
s and saddles.....	2,000
total.....	\$ 18,000

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

.....	\$ 25,000
books and printing.....	20,000
.....	15,000
eries.....	8,000
age.....	400
and feed	150,000
.....	20,000
loors, stairs, etc.....	2,750
.....	13,500
.....	1 000
et iron, etc.....	42,000
s, etc.....	40,000
ills, farm boilers, etc.....	20,000
total.....	\$ 387,650

BOONE COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
Barb wire.....	\$ 10,0
Creamery.....	1,0
Flour and feed.....	6,1
Harness and saddles.....	24,5
Knitting yarns.....	8,0
Linseed oil.....	50,0
Steam engines, furnaces, etc.....	10,0
Total.....	\$ 109,6

BREMER COUNTY.

Creamery.....	\$ 12,3
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BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Cigars.....	\$ 8,0
Creamery.....	3,0
Flour.....	18,0
Harness.....	3,0
Lumber.....	2,5
Total.....	\$ 34,5

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	\$ 15,0
Marble works.....	2,0
Total.....	\$ 17,0

BUTLER COUNTY.

Creamery.....	\$ 6,0
Flour and feed.....	15,0
Total.....	\$ 21,0

CARROLL COUNTY.

Creamery.....	\$ 3,0
Sorghum.....	100
Total.....	\$ 3,100

CASS COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	\$ 7,0
Wagons.....	25,0
Total.....	\$ 32,0

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—CONTINUED.

CEDAR COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
ery.....	\$ 5,000
.....	4,000
Total	\$ 9,000

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

ng.....	\$ 2,000
rage.....	4,000
ery.....	13,000
and oil (lard)	5,000
ns.....	3,500
Total	\$ 27,500

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

and feed.....	\$ 16,000
, flax, and tow	10,000
Total	\$ 26,000

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

ag.....	\$ 1,500
ery.....	7,500
and feed	50,000
re.....	4,000
ns.....	7,000
Total	\$ 70,000

CLAYTON COUNTY.

.....	\$ 3,000
.....	250,000
ry.....	10,000
.....	3,000
d ice	5,000
al	\$ 271,000

REPORT OF THE CLINTON COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
Animal power.....	7.00
Blank books and printing.....	20.00
Brooms.....	50
Brick and tile.....	11.00
Cigars.....	13.50
Clothing.....	5.00
Cooperage.....	30
Creamery.....	9.50
Flour and feed.....	3.00
Galvanized iron and tin.....	36.00
Gas.....	75.00
Harness.....	2.50
Hub-borer.....	7.00
Lumber.....	3,940.00
Machinery.....	30.00
Matches.....	20.00
Millinery and dressmaking.....	9.50
Paper.....	60.00
Plates, photographers.....	1.00
Sash, doors and blinds.....	605.00
Saw mill.....	30.00
Wagons.....	25.00
Total.....	\$ 4,900.70

DALLAS COUNTY.

Agricultural implements.....	\$ 6.00
Brick and tile.....	10.50
Clothing.....	80
Creamery.....	2.50
Galvanized iron and tin.....	10.50
Gloves and mittens.....	2.50
Harness.....	1.40
Lumber.....	85
Total.....	\$ 34.65

DAVIS COUNTY.

Cigars.....	\$ 24
Creamery supplies and tinware.....	2.00
Handles (axe, sledge, etc.).....	30
Lumber.....	6.00
Total.....	\$ 8.54

DECATUR COUNTY.

Flour and feed and lumber.....	\$ 53.60
Harness.....	50
Wood turning.....	80
Total.....	\$ 34.90

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Barb wire and foundry work.....	\$ 60.00
Brick and tile.....	61.25
Churns, etc.....	1.00
Cigars.....	1.00
Creamery.....	2.80
Flour and feed.....	27.50
Harness and saddles.....	1.40
Hay loaders.....	10.00
Total.....	\$ 165.05

DES MOINES COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
lural implements.....	\$ 50,000
ooks and printing.....	30,000
askets.....	5,000
on carriage wheels.....	66,000
urniture.....	17,000
.....	18,500
feed.....	76,500
.....	5,000
nd postal files.....	3,500
l oil.....	200,000
.....	275,000
ry and castings.....	148,000
nd stone ornaments.....	8,000
mill.....	66,000
rs and blinds.....	80,000
.....	12,000
.....	1,500
carriages, etc.....	239,000
machines.....	4,000
stresses.....	25,000
al.....	\$ 1,330,000

Reported without stating amount of capital.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

tion, fute and paper.....	\$ 20,000
malt.....	400,000
d shoes.....	77,000
ds.....	202,000
.....	11,600
.....	600
snaps, etc.....	55,200
y.....	4,500
.....	250
.....	2,000
.....	40,000
inery.....	45,000
stone.....	500
sh and blinds.....	204,000
boilers, etc.....	150,000
e and collins.....	115,000
ed iron.....	2,500
.....	5,000
.....	2,000
.....	9,000
oil.....	100,000
.....	200,000
es and bedding.....	10,000
ers and job printing.....	80,000
barley and ground feed.....	90,000
oods and belting.....	10,000
ating.....	35,000
.....	25,000
odies and lard oil.....	40,000
.....	40,000
s, sleighs, etc.....	56,000
ds.....	45,000
al.....	\$ 2,137,450

Reported without giving capital.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

l feed.....	\$ 35,000
.....	4,500
.....	4,000
al.....	\$ 43,500

REPORT OF THE FLOYD COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
Agricultural implements	\$ 60.00
Bank, church and school furniture.....	30.00
Creamery.....	2.00
Marble.....	30.00
Wagons and carriages	2.50
Total	\$ 124.50

GREENE COUNTY.

Brooms	\$ 3.00
Flour and feed	50.00
Monuments.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 56.00

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Brick and tile	\$ 5.00
Cigars	3.00
Machine repairs.....	4.00
Total.....	\$ 12.00

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Brick and tile	\$ 3.00
Flour and feed	5.00
Total.....	\$ 8.00

HARDIN COUNTY.

Agricultural implements.....	\$ 10.00
Boots and shoes	2.00
Butter and butter tubs.....	2.50
Clothing	1.00
Flour	1.00
Lime.....	7.00
Pork packing.....	8.00
Soda water	1.50
Soaps	1.00
Stoneware, tile, etc.....	12.00
Tinware	5.00
Total	\$ 52.20

HENRY COUNTY.

Brick and tile	\$ 9.00
Cigars	18.50
Doors, blinds and sash.....	20.00
Flour and feed.....	7.50
Harness and saddles.....	30
Monuments.....	3.00
Scales and foundry work	25.00
Wagons, carriages, etc.....	25.00
Total.....	\$ 108.30

HOWARD COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
.....	\$ 10,000
.....	7,000
.....	\$ 17,000

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

.....	\$ 1,000
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IOWA COUNTY.

.....	\$ 10,000
tile	6,000
.....	8,000
feed	10,000
.....	1,000
.....	500
es	2,650
.....	1,500
tc	3,000
.....	\$ 42,650

JACKSON COUNTY.

ading	\$ 6,000
.....	2,000
feed	84,000
.....	10,000
.....	25,000
.....	\$ 127,000

JASPER COUNTY.

al implements	\$ 11,000
feed	20,000
.....	1,000
nd stove repairs	16,000
tc	15,700
.....	\$ 63,700

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

.....	\$ 1,000
feed	20,000
.....	20,000
ods	29,000
.....	\$ 70,000

REPORT OF THE JOHNSON COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
Coopeage.....	\$ 2.00
Creamery.....	7.00
Galvanized iron cornices.....	5.00
Tools.....	4.00
Total.....	\$ 18.00

JONES COUNTY.

Coopeage.....	\$ 1.00
Creameries.....	8.00
Machinery.....	5.00
Stump and tree-puller.....	2.50
Total.....	\$ 16.50

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Brick and tile.....	\$ 16.50
Butter.....	2.00
Flour and feed.....	29.50
Harness and saddles.....	6.00
Woolen goods.....	50.00
Total.....	\$ 102.50

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Baled hay.....	\$ 11.50
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LEE COUNTY.

Beer and mead.....	\$ 30.00
Boots and shoes.....	1.00
Brick and tile.....	2.00
Brooms.....	2.50
Crackers and candies.....	20.00
Cigars.....	13.00
Clothing.....	60.00
Coopeage.....	6.00
Creameries.....	7.00
Engines, boilers, etc.....	35.00
Hams, bacon, etc.....	15.00
Harness.....	2.40
Ice.....	2.00
* Lumber.....	375.00
Medicines.....	25.00
Millinery.....	27.00
Monuments and headstones.....	2.50
Newspaper and job printing.....	11.50
Roofing and wrought iron fences.....	22.00
Soap and lye.....	3.00
Stoves.....	60.00
Tinware and sheet iron.....	4.00
Trunks and screen doors.....	3.00
Wagons, etc.....	8.50
Washing machines and pumps.....	6.00
Wrapping paper.....	50.00
Woolen goods.....	5.00
Total.....	\$ 800.40

* One falls to report amount of capital.

LINN COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL IN-VESTED.
implements.....	\$ 225,000
and soda water.....	120,000
.....	1,000
.....	2,000
.....	2,500
.....	100,000
ry and extracts.....	18,000
.....	41,000
pplies.....	2,000
boilers.....	35,000
ed.....	10,000
cornice, etc.....	6,000
.....	60,000
s and job printing.....	30,000
a meal.....	75,000
g.....	480,000
.....	27,000
and blinds.....	10,000
.....	45,000
.....	200
pickled goods.....	25,000
.....	150,000
achines and churns.....	1,500
ds.....	46,000
	\$ 1,512,200

LOUISA COUNTY.

le.....	\$ 10,000
ds.....	7,000
	\$ 17,000

LUCAS COUNTY.

.....	\$ 5,000
.....	6,000
	\$ 11,00

MAHASKA COUNTY.

loors.....	\$ 10,000
.....	25,000
.....	5,000
machinery.....	23,800
eed.....	1,000
ens and leather goods.....	50,000
saddles.....	8,000
.....	1,000
fee roasters.....	10,000
.....	13,000
ds.....	50,000
	\$ 196,800

MARION COUNTY.

d wagons.....	\$ 30,000
eed.....	30,000
	\$ 60,000

One large shoe factory fails to report capital.
s to report capital.

REPORT OF THE MARSHALL COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED
Barbed wire.....	\$ 350.0
Brick and tile.....	24.0
Canned vegetables, etc.....	15.0
Creameries.....	10.0
Dressed lime stone, flour and feed.....	125.0
Engines, boilers, etc.....	40.0
Flour and feed.....	41.0
Furniture.....	57.2
Harness.....	6.0
Linseed oil.....	200.0
Pork-packing.....	75.0
Sash, doors and blinds.....	15.0
Soap.....	35.0
Vinegar, pickles, etc.....	25.0
Wagons.....	222.0
Total.....	\$ 1,240.0

MILLS COUNTY.

Canning factory.....	\$ 35.0
Lumber.....	3.0
Pork-packing.....	50.0
Total.....	\$ 88.0

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Creameries.....	\$ 1.0
Lime.....	2.0
Wagons.....	1.0
Woolen mills.....	40.0
Total.....	\$ 45.0

MONONA COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	\$ 20.0
Lumber.....	1.0
Total.....	\$ 21.0

MONROE COUNTY.

Creamery.....	\$ 1.0
Miners' drills.....	10.0
Total.....	\$ 11.0

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	\$ 3.0
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MUSCATINE COUNTY.

Aptarian supplies.....	\$ 4.0
Brick and tile.....	10.0
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	30.0
Creamery.....	10.0
Flour.....	8.0
Grease and tallow.....	1.0
Monuments and headstones.....	30.0
Newspaper and printing.....	5.0
Oatmeal.....	60.0
Pumps, water tanks, etc.....	2.0
Sash, doors and blinds.....	125.0
Soda and mineral water.....	6.0
Total.....	\$ 291.0

NOTE.—One manufacturer of general machinery fails to report capital.

PAGE COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL
.....	\$ 1,000
.....	18,000
.....	4,000
.....	10,000
.....	\$ 33,000

POLK COUNTY.

.....	\$ 6,000
.....	125,000
.....	35,000
.....	5,000
.....	5,000
.....	2,000
.....	14,000
.....	2,000
.....	93,000
.....	75,200
.....	500,000
.....	15,000
.....	23,800
.....	15,000
.....	1,200
.....	60,000
.....	5,000
.....	14,000
.....	7,000
.....	400,000
.....	14,000
.....	2,000
.....	4,000
.....	25,000
.....	7,000
.....	\$ 1,479,200

Woolen mill reported without capital.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

.....	\$ 20,000
.....	4,000
.....	30,000
.....	3,500
.....	4,000
.....	\$ 61,500

POWESHIEK.

.....	\$ 107,500
.....	2,000
.....	87,000
.....	\$ 196,500

RINGGOLD.

.....	\$ 3,000
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SCOTT COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
Agricultural implements.....	\$ 175.00
Beer and soda water.....	6.00
Boilers.....	5.00
Brick and tile.....	1.50
Candles.....	30.00
Cigars.....	125.00
Cigar boxes.....	10.00
Cigar box lumber, shipping cases, etc.....	35.00
Engines, water-power machinery, etc.....	100.00
Extracts.....	50.00
Furniture.....	55.00
Glucose.....	200.00
Iron castings, etc.....	18.00
Lumber.....	650.00
Monuments.....	2.50
Paints.....	24.00
Sash, doors and blinds.....	50.00
Stair builders' supplies.....	29.00
Stoneware.....	1.00
Vinegar.....	45.00
Wagons.....	17.50
Washing machines.....	20.00
Woolen goods.....	50.00
Yellow and Rockingham ware.....	8.00
Total.....	\$ 1,787.50

SHELBY COUNTY.

Wagons.....	\$ 50.00
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SIOUX COUNTY.

Creamery.....	\$ 2.00
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STORY COUNTY.

Brick and tile.....	\$ 1.00
Flour and feed.....	16.00
Total.....	\$ 17.00

TAMA COUNTY.

Agricultural implements.....	\$ 35.00
Brooms.....	1.20
Cigars.....	1.50
Creamery.....	2.00
Flour and feed.....	17.50
Wrapping paper.....	20.00
Total.....	\$ 77.20

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Cigars.....	\$ 5.00
Machinery.....	7.00
Total.....	\$ 12.00

UNION COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
ry	\$ 1,200
ors and blinds	4,000
tal	\$ 5,200

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

ry	\$ 7,000
nd feed	7,500
ties and native lumber	26,600
are	4,000
.....	18,000
goods	100,000
tal	\$ 163,100

WAPELLO COUNTY.

tural implements	\$ 46,000
ionary	2,000
age	12,000
nd window screens	40,000
s and mill machinery	2,500
re	79,000
and saddlery	8,000
oil	95,000
(native)	75,000
d beer	1,500
works	34,000
per and job printing	1,500
acking	3,000
ors and blinds	300,000
ases	10,000
.....	20,000
.....	8,000
.....	100,000
tal	\$ 837,500

WARREN COUNTY.

nd tile	\$ 11,500
nd feed	32,000
tal	\$ 43,500

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

tural implements	\$ 12,000
nd tile	8,300
and poultry	20,000
fruits and vegetables	4,550
ire	1,500
tal	\$ 46,350

WAYNE COUNTY.

e	\$ 1,200
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WEBSTER COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
Cooperage	\$ 12,000
Stucco and plaster	50,000
Total	\$ 62,000

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Creamery	\$ 1,500
Wool carding	1,200
Total	\$ 2,700

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

Creamery	\$ 20,000
Flour	50,000
Harness	3,000
Newspaper and job printing	6,000
Sorghum	300
Tinware	5,000
Wagons	40,000
Wrapping paper	12,000
Total	\$ 136,300

WOODBURY COUNTY.

Agricultural implements	\$ 30,000
Dressmaking	200
Engines, boilers and mill machinery	75,000
Paints	20,000
Sash, doors and blinds	6,000
Total	\$ 131,200

WORTH COUNTY.

Creamery	\$ 3,000
Harness	700
Wagons	1,000
Total	\$ 4,700

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Creamery	\$ 3,000
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It is hoped that when the next report is made from this Bureau at *all* counties will be represented in these tables, and that a record will be made by them complete in itself, in this feature of statistical work. Should there be the hearty response which is merited, Iowa would show a very large capital invested in manufacturing industries and would be regarded by the general public as a far better manufacturing State than she now receives credit for.

The following table shows the aggregate value of goods manufactured in 1884, arranged by counties:

STATISTICS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN IOWA IN 1884.

COUNTIES.	Value of goods made in 1884.
Adair.....	\$ 34,300.00
Adams.....	9,450.00
Allamakee.....	1,152,269.35
Appanoose.....	110,651.82
Audubon.....	No report.
Benton.....	330,240.00
Black Hawk.....	2,173,865.00
Boone.....	989,083.00
Bremer.....	191,356.00
Buchanan.....	337,062.00
Buena Vista.....	154,100.00
Butler.....	189,703.00
Calhoun.....	32,690.00
Carroll.....	126,030.00
Cass.....	53,000.00
Cedar.....	99,300.00
Cerro Gordo.....	156,896.00
Cherokee.....	53,900.00
Chickasaw.....	201,070.90
Clarke.....	12,927.00
Clay.....	No report.
Clayton.....	769,937.58
Clinton.....	4,970,147.00
Crawford.....	79,375.00
Dallas.....	151,230.00
Davis.....	86,796.00
Decatur.....	10,390.00
Delaware.....	651,363.62
Des Moines.....	3,289,930.00
Dickinson.....	10,200.00
Dubuque.....	10,216,390.00
Emmet.....	No report.
Fayette.....	372,844.00
Floyd.....	407,209.00
Franklin.....	65,700.00
Fremont.....	96,600.00
Greene.....	123,175.00
Grundy.....	136,690.00
Guthrie.....	22,745.00
Hamilton.....	23,700.00
Hancock.....	400.00
Hardin.....	No report.
Harrison.....	No report.
Henry.....	361,250.00
Howard.....	17,460.00
Humboldt.....	62,500.00
Ida.....	No report.
Iowa.....	411,573.00
Jackson.....	412,571.00
Jasper.....	310,509.00
Jefferson.....	104,080.00
Johnson.....	4,835.00
Jones.....	335,256.00
Keokuk.....	356,940.00
Kossuth.....	No report.
Lee.....	4,601,857.48
Linn.....	3,317,049.00
Louisa.....	45,950.00
Lucas.....	33,074.00
Lyon.....	10,000.00
Madison.....	74,456.32
Mahaska.....	479,857.00
Marion.....	586,928.00
Marshall.....	2,683,394.00

COUNTIES.	Value of goods made in 1884.
Al.	245,780.00
A.	191,215.00
B.	82,220.00
C.	3,598.00
Comery	17,000.00
Dine	2,001,640.00
E.	2,550.00
F.	2,000.00
G.	109,713.00
H.	26,300.00
I.	304,860.00
J.	2,875.00
K.	2,060,480.00
L.	466,900.00
M.	818,504.00
N.	15,216.00
O.	10,400.00
P.	5,607,785.00
Q.	4,100.00
R.	46,720.00
S.	146,545.00
T.	175,820.00
U.	39,000.00
V.	No report.
W.	550,800.00
X.	2,963,380.00
Y.	171,488.00
Z.	640,830.00
aa.	32,875.00
ab.	42,337.00
ac.	28,105.00
ad.	508,616.00
ae.	No report.
af.	47,700.00
ag.	23,343.00

township not reported.

**ADDITIONAL TABLE OF WAGES, HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT
ETC., OF MANUFACTURERS.**

No. of re- turns.	No. of managers.	Average monthly salary.	No. of salesmen.	Average monthly salary.	No. of clerks.	Average monthly salary.	No. of boys and girls.
79	39	\$ 81.45	41	\$ 71.97	26	\$ 54.00	5

No. of women.	No. of men.	Average hours worked per day.	Highest daily wages paid men.	Lowest.	Average.	Annual.
21	689	10.16	\$ 4.20	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.55	\$ 399.3

Highest weekly wages paid women.	Lowest.	Average an- nual.	Average weekly wa- ges paid boys and girls.	No. of injuries.	No. of weeks employed.	Total amount capital in- vested.
\$ 3.75	\$ 1.50	\$ 104.00	\$ 3.72	3	49	\$ 795,000

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE MINE INSPECTOR,

TO THE
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

FOR THE YEARS 1884 AND 1885.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

BIENNIAL REPORT.

DES MOINES, IOWA, August 13, 1885.

to his Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, *Governor of Iowa*:

SIR—In compliance with chapter twenty-one of the laws of the twentieth General Assembly, I herewith submit my second biennial report of the Department of Mines for the two years ending June 30, 1885.

In this report I will give an approximate estimate of the coal output of the State, a list of fatal accidents, together with the decision of the coroner's jury of the county in which the accident occurred during the two years, a brief statement of the labors of the Inspector, and recommendations for the perfecting of the present mining law, with such other matters as I have deemed of importance to the mining industry of the State.

COAL OUT-PUT OF IOWA FOR FIVE YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Mahaska.....	917,495	701,897	927,387	932,714	762,781
Keokuk.....	468,010	511,849	500,040	430,940	372,810
Lucas.....	458,274	413,217	487,821	410,729	439,954
Polk.....	473,893	327,819	558,821	619,921	462,893
Boone.....	337,724	286,891	466,981	473,073	458,191
Webster.....	184,300	218,478	248,560	214,014	145,294
Wapello.....	131,815	207,721	237,821	240,720	187,911
Appanoose.....	107,348	97,976	128,896	158,966	245,896
Monroe.....	98,143	90,325	93,435	98,427	101,511
Marion.....	93,997	90,927	90,965	97,065	100,011
Greene.....	81,530	62,531	88,851	96,327	89,561
Jasper.....	42,435	40,189	45,883	46,321	90,421
Dallas.....	47,884	36,201	38,208	37,185	32,984
Jefferson.....	39,124	22,121	38,887	8,172	1,111
Warren.....	12,987	11,081	12,828	13,727	12,821
Scott.....	3,804	3,711	3,714	3,821	5,981
Hardin.....	1,317	1,125	1,203	1,075	881
Adams.....	3,708	1,691	3,891	3,981	3,891
Hamilton.....	1,787	874	1,998	1,878	918
Wayne.....	77	51	1,892	4,947	25,811
Van Buren.....	98	216	1,678	1,778	1,193
Davis.....	489	301	527	1,207	33,651
Page.....	685	118	748	1,109	1,811
Taylor.....	78	84	94	127	611
Henry.....	67	65	65	87	191
Cass.....	36	41	43	.....	.....
Guthrie.....	.....	.....	.....	5,137	4,591
Total.....	3,500,000	3,127,700	3,881,300	3,903,438	3,585,731

The foregoing table giving the out-put of coal for the years represented, is only an approximate estimate, as all the mines have not made reports to this office of their total out-put.

For the year 1885 there were returns sent to this office from four hundred and seventeen mines, leaving seventy-two mines not reported.

It will be noticed that the out-put for 1885 is 317,701 tons less than for the year 1884. This deficiency or falling off is attributed to several causes, one of which was the protracted strike at What Cheer, in Keokuk county, and at Angus, in Boone county, as either mining camp had a large daily out-put and when they went on a strike it gave the operators of Illinois a fine chance for taking contracts in a territory that geographically belongs to Iowa.

Another cause is that the competition from Illinois is growing stronger each year as they have in some localities reduced the price of mining to forty cents per ton, whilst Iowa is paying from seventy-five cents to \$1.00 per ton, and there are other causes that I will not take the

space to enumerate, that have a tendency to handicap both operator and miner in this State in their efforts to keep up the output of mines and at the same time to maintain the present price both in the market and of the price paid for mining. There are localities that geographically belong to Iowa but by a system of discrimination in freight rates and by rebate of freights others have been enabled to come into successful competition with our mines and in some instances have been enabled to undersell our coal in the markets, but these causes involve the question of transportation, and as the State only has power to deal with State commerce we cannot reach the difficulty through our State Legislature the regulation of inter-state commerce is a matter within the jurisdiction of Congress.

LIST OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

THOMAS FOX—KILLED AUGUST 1, 1883.

The jurors, upon their oaths, do say that the said Thomas Fox came to his death at or about 10:30 o'clock A. M., August 1st, 1883, at a prospecting hole N. E. and near the Miller coal shaft. From the testimony given before us it appears that he came to his death by a fall from the windlass crank, being purely accidental and not otherwise.

L. J. WELLS,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, } Jurors.
L. D. SIMMS,

W. GRIFFITH, Coroner, Polk county, Iowa.

JAMES SPEAR—KILLED AUGUST 8, 1883.

The said jurors do say that he came to his death on the 8th day of August, 1883, in the coal mine belonging to the White Breast Coal Mining Company, situated in White Breast township, Lucas county, Iowa, by the falling of a rock upon him. That it was entirely accidental, and that no blame attaches to anyone.

HENRY SCHEBLY,
ALFRED STUART, } Jurors.
ALEXANDER SPENCER,

J. S. MILLAN, Coroner, Lucas county, Iowa.

PETER CLARK—KILLED AUGUST 31, 1883.

The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that the said Peter Clark came to his death by a fall of slate while engaged in his daily avocation as a miner in Climax Mine No. 2, located at Angus, Boone county, Iowa, and according to weight of evidence adduced said Peter Clark, deceased, had timber sent into his place in said mine previous to his being killed, and had placed several timbers to keep the top secure for his own safety and while in the act of wedging coal a piece of slate, whose edge was resting on the coal, gave way without any warning, causing his death; but had timbers been sent to him when required said accident might have been avoided.

W. A. SWILER,
B. G. WOOD,
WILLIAM H. THOMAS, } Jurors.

GEORGE DORAN, Coroner, Boone county, Iowa.

WILLIAM GROUYNE—KILLED SEPTEMBER 21, 1883.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said William Groyune came to his death by the falling of slate from the roof of a break through in the mines of the Jefferson County Coal Co., in which the men were working at the time of the accident, and that no blame attaches to the managers or employes of said company.

WILLIAM SPERRY,
ALBERT SPENCER,
RICHARD GREEN, } Jurors.

THOMAS D. EVANS, Coroner of Jefferson county, Iowa.

JOSEPH BECK—KILLED SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

The said jurors do say upon their oaths that the said Joseph Beck came to his death at or about 9 o'clock A. M., September 29, 1883, in the Standard coal mines, in Saylor township, Polk county, Iowa, by means of the caving of the roof, being accidental, and, under the circumstances, unavoidable.

J. F. ANKENBY,
L. J. WELLS,
GEO. PETEFISH, } Jurors.

I. W. GRIFFITH, Coroner of Polk county, Iowa.

RICHARD WATERS—KILLED OCTOBER 16, 1883.

The jurors upon their oaths do say that the late Richard Waters came to his death by accidentally stepping under the cage while it was being lowered, and caught on the landing by the cage.

J. H. WEBSTER,
BENJ. AYLOTT,
WILLIAM BLAIR, } Jurors.

W. DORAN, Coroner of Boone county, Iowa.

JAMES McDERMOT—KILLED NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say, after having heard all the evidence, and having examined the body of said deceased James McDermot, do find that the deceased came to his death by accidentally being brushed between the edges of the cage and the roof as said cage was passing up the north shaft of Starr A mine, at What Cheer, Iowa, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., on the 22d day of November, 1883; said mine being operated by and under the control of the Starr Coal Company.

ROBERT FORSYTH,
THOMAS LINSLEY,
H. C. ADAMS, } Jurors.

JAMES M. CONNELL, Coroner of Keokuk county, Iowa.

CARL BECKSTROM—KILLED NOVEMBER 24, 1883.

The jury, now sitting and holding an inquisition on the dead body of Carl Beckstrom, now lying dead in Polk county, Iowa, find that the said Carl Beckstrom came to his death while working and getting coal in the Standard coal mine, by reason of the roof falling accidentally; and we find that the said Carl Beckstrom came to his death accidentally, by reason of said roof falling down, and not otherwise; no negligence being attached to said company or its employees.

L. STOHLGREEN,
A. W. PETERSON,
ED. LEWIS, } Jurors.

H. BOTKIN, J. P., Acting Coroner for Polk county, Iowa.

JAMES CURRY—KILLED NOVEMBER 30, 1883.

The jurors upon their oaths do say, after hearing the evidence, and having examined the case of said deceased, James Curry, we do find that the deceased came to his death by the accidental explosion of a keg of powder, caused by a spark falling from the lamp which was attached to the cap of Alex. McBride, a miner, and no blame attached to any one.

J. W. D. SWISHER, }
 THOMAS CURTAIN, } Jurors.
 A. M. CLARY, }

JAMES M. CONNELL, Coroner of Keokuk county, Iowa.

GEO. HOLMES—KILLED DECEMBER 5, 1883.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Geo. Holmes came to his death by an unavoidable accident, over which he nor any other person had any control, while at work in the Climax coal mine.

ROBERT LONG, }
 FRANK SLEE, } Jurors.
 CLARENCE LUDDEN, }

GEO. DORAN, Coroner of Boone county, Iowa.

DANIEL ALLEN—KILLED DECEMBER 5, 1883.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Daniel Allen came to his death in room No. 3, fourth south entry of mine No. 1 of the Wapello Coal Company's mine, situated in Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, on the 5th day of December, 1883, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., from an accidental fall of slate, and we further find that the said Allen did not exercise proper caution, in returning in too soon after the firing of a shot.

L. D. MCGLOSSON, }
 A. ROOP, } Jurors.
 J. C. KURTZ, }

S. A. SPILLMAN, Coroner of Wapello county, Iowa.

PAT. QUIGLEY—KILLED JANUARY —, 1884.

In the case of Pat. Quigley, who was injured in what is known as the Logan and Canfield coal mine, who died from injuries received while at work in said mine, I investigated said case without a jury, and find the facts as follows: He was driving a three-foot entry, more p

ly for his own convenience, and a piece of roof fell on him. It matter over which he nor no one else had any control, and the ns of the deceased lay no blame on the company.

reason for not holding an inquest was that the body was before I arrived—they not getting the notice that I was com- These are substantially the facts.

GEO. DORAN,
Coroner of Boone county, Iowa.

JOHN F. TURNING—KILLED JANUARY 6, 1884.

said jurors upon their oaths do say that the deceased came to ath by recklessly passing under a stone that he knew was about and that no blame can be attached to any party or parties but lf.

JOHN CANTEBERRY, }
ALECK. MITCHELL, } Jurors.
HENRY BOLDEN, }

S. MILLAN, Coroner of Lucas county, Iowa.

DAVID SHEARER—KILLED JANUARY 15, 1884.

said jurors upon their oaths do say that David Shearer came death by the accidental falling of a trap door, at the Indianola g Company's coal shaft, of January 15, 1884, and that said ac- was not owing to the criminal negligence of any one, so far can determine.

W. W. CARPENTER, }
W. T. HAMILTON, } Jurors.
M. W. SHEPHERD, }

S. G. SHAW, Coroner of Warren county, Iowa.

FREDRIC LIEF—KILLED JANUARY 16, 1884.

said jurors upon their oaths do say that Fredric Lief came to ath by unavoidable fall of slate in mine No. 1, A entry, Boone 0, Muchakinoock mines, Mahaska county, Iowa. We find that atal accident happened on January 16, 1884.

THOMAS NEWELL, }
T. J. HENDERSON, } Jurors.
W. B. KILNER, }

J. BARRINGER, Coroner of Mahaska county, Iowa.

JOHN COURTNEY--KILLED JANUARY 16, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that said John Courtney was driving a team attached to a loaded car of coal, on the Central Iowa Railroad switch, to the Acme Coal Company's mines; that he was driving with the lines over one shoulder and under his arm, the ends dragging behind. The lines probably became caught under the car wheel, stopping the horses and throwing him under the car, killing him instantly. We find no one to blame for the accident. We find that the above accident happened on Wednesday, January 16, 1884.

T. J. HENDERSON, }
W. B. KITNER, } Jurors
THOMAS NEWELL, }

J. C. BARRINGER, Coroner of Mahaska county, Iowa.

JOHN McLEAN--KILLED JANUARY 24, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that said John McLean came to his death by an accidental fall of slate in room No. 3, Acme Coal Company's mine, on Thursday, January 24, 1884. We cannot find that any one is to blame for the accident.

C. W. JORDAN, }
JOHN H. PERRY, } Jurors
W. B. KITNER, }

J. C. BARRINGER, Coroner of Mahaska county, Iowa.

DAVID DAVENPORT--KILLED JANUARY 27, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say said David Davenport came to his death by accident, by excitement and smoke, caused by fire in stable in B shaft of White Breast Coal and Mining Company.

L. L. MARKAMAN, }
JOHN HEIMANS, } Jurors
JAMES FLOOD, }

H. S. MILLAN, Coroner of Lucas county, Iowa.

HENRY JONES--KILLED FEBRUARY 4, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say, after having heard the evidence and examined said body, we do find that the deceased came to his death by being accidentally crushed in the machinery attached to the

engine of the Central Iowa Coal Company, located at Swan, Marion county, Iowa.

A. W. ROUSE,
R. S. BOWERS, } Jurors.
L. L. HUNTER, }

G. SHOOK, Coroner of Marion county, Iowa.

HENRY HOLDERMAN—KILLED FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

he said jurors upon their oaths do say that said Henry Holderman
e to his death by the falling of slate while working in a room in
mine operated by J. A. Smith, on Saturday, February 16, 1884;
that said accident was caused by his own carelessness.

JAMES CARROLL,
ALBERT W. SWALM, } Jurors.
W. R. LACY, }

C. BARBINGER, Coroner of Mahaska county, Iowa.

JAMES WATTS—KILLED MARCH 9, 1884.

he said jurors upon their oaths do say the deceased came to his
h by the fall of a quantity of slate upon him while in the mine of
White Breast Coal and Mining Company, by his own carelessness,
that no blame attaches to any one.

F. E. KELLY,
L. L. MARKAMAN, } Jurors.
JOHN BRETWAY, }

F. S. MILLAN, Coroner of Lucas county, Iowa.

NELSON HALL—KILLED MARCH 27, 1884.

he said jurors upon their oaths do say that he came to his death
being run over by the coal cars in shaft No. 1, West Cleveland,
as county, Iowa, and no fault attaches to the White Breast Coal
pany, or anybody else.

GEORGE W. KAYS, } Jurors.
JAMES WELCH, }
WM. SNEDAKER, }

S. MILLAN, Coroner of Lucas county, Iowa.

JOSEPH EDWARDS—KILLED APRIL 3, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the deceased came to his death by his own neglect, and no blame attaches to any one.

G. H. CHASE,
ELI MCCrackEN, } Jurors
A. M. REID,

H. S. MILLAN, Coroner, Lucas county, Iowa.

DAVID EDWARDS—KILLED APRIL 29, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said David Edwards came to his death by being crushed by a fall of slate, perfectly accidental.

J. C. BROOKS,
T. M. WILCOXSON, } Jurors
JOHN STREIBLEY,

E. H. SAGE, Coroner, Wapello county, Iowa.

THOMAS HIRST, JR.—KILLED MAY 1, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that on the 1st day of May at about the hour of 4 o'clock P. M., said Thos. Hirst, Jr., came to death by being crushed by the falling of slate in mine No. 2, Coal Mines. Purely accidental; no blame attached to any persons.

A. T. FAILYER,
H. K. KIRKPATRICK, } Jurors
ALVIN ROOP,

E. H. SAGE, Coroner, Wapello county, Iowa.

JOHN JEFFRIES—KILLED MAY 20, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say John Jeffries came to death by an accidental and unavoidable fall of slate, while down temporarily in third west entry on north side in No. 3 mine, Excelsior Coal Company's mines, at Excelsior, on the 20th day of May, 1884, about 2 o'clock P. M. We do not find any blame for the accident.

W. F. MASK,
T. J. HENDERSON, } Jurors
F. D. BOYER,

J. C. BARRINGER, Coroner, Mahaska county, Iowa.

LEE HARGRAVE—KILLED JUNE 4, 1884.

Said jurors do say he came to his death in mine No. 2, of the Star Coal and Mining Company, by the falling of slate upon him while at work in said mines, it being altogether accidental and not a felony.

J. P. VORHIES, }
JOHN RYAN, } Jurors.
W. MOSENA, }

MILLAN, Coroner, Lucas county, Iowa.

ARTHUR BURTON—KILLED JULY 17, 1884.

Said jurors, find that Arthur Burton came to his death by the falling of slate in the shaft and striking him upon the head, and that the same was wholly accidental and caused by the carelessness of said company, and that no blame is attached to the Star Coal Mining Company of the employees.

H. G. PALMER, }
J. H. LEATHERS, } Jurors.
OLIVER SEATON, }

MCCONNELL, Coroner, Keokuk county, Iowa.

P. P. McMULLEN—KILLED AUGUST 1, 1884.

Said jurors upon their oaths do say, that the said P. P. McMullen came to his death on the 1st day of August, 1884, caused by the result of an injury received on the 3d day of July, 1884, in the entry of the coal mine of the Standard Fuel Company, in Chick township, Jasper county, Iowa, from and by slate from falling on him while helping the pit boss, George Emery, and in the removal of slate that had fallen from the said entry on the night before the said injury. And that the said injury and death occurred was a result of the negligence failure to remove the slate from the top of the roof before attempting to remove the slate that had fallen on the night before.

J. A. MATTERN, }
J. R. RODGERS, } Jurors.
J. L. COOK, }

NEWELL, Coroner, Jasper county, Iowa.

GEORGE CLARK—KILLED AUGUST 7, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that said George Clark came to his death August 7, 1884, by burns and scalds, caused by explosion of the steam boiler of the Warren County Coal and T Company's works, at Indianola, Iowa, which explosion occurred August 6, 1884.

DAN G. PECK,
AMOS EMBREE,
W. W. CARPENTER, } Jurors.

CHARLES SHAW, Coroner, Warren county, Iowa.

A. R. McCUNE—KILLED AUGUST 11, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say, that after hearing the evidence, and examining the body, we do find that deceased came to death by a heavy body of slate falling from the roof of the Central Iowa Coal Mine. His head was caught between the slate and a large piece of coal, smashing the skull; the right eye was entirely out, and nose put into, causing instant death. This accident cannot be attributed to any cause of negligence on part of Central Iowa Coal Company.

J. T. BLACK,
C. W. SCOLES,
R. ROLLER, } Jurors.

M. J. SHOOK, Acting Coroner, Marion county, Iowa.

MILES HOLCOMB—KILLED OCTOBER 24, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say, that said person came to his death by being thrown between or on the coal car while working in the coal mine of W. D. Johnson, on the 24th day of October, 1884, by becoming careless, and not locking the wheels the proper time, causing dislocation of the neck.

W. D. TENYELIN,
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
SAMUEL BLUNK, } Jurors.

GEORGE DORAN, Coroner, Boone county, Iowa.

JOHN MORGAN—KILLED OCTOBER 30, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say, that John Morgan's death resulted from the falling of slate in his own room, carelessly looking

prop. No blame is attached to the superintendent of the
anyone of the workmen therein.

ALEXANDER FINDLAY, }
STANFORD DOUD, } Jurors.
IRA C. MCCRARY, }

GE P. WALKER, J. P., Acting Coroner for Van Buren county,

MANFORD OGDEN—KILLED JANUARY 3, 1885.

said jurors upon their oaths do say, that the said Manford Og-
ne to his death by an accident which occurred at the Corey
ne, on the 3d day of January, 1885, in Prairie township Keo-
nty Iowa, which accident occurred by neglect of duty by de-

F. M. WALKER.
M. H. McFARLAN.
His
J. + HALL.
Mark.

ACKSON, J. P., Acting Coroner for Keokuk county, Iowa.

EDWARD MARTIN—KILLED AUGUST 8, 1885.

said Edward Martin was injured in the Eureka Coal Mines,
ines, Iowa, by falling roof, and died in about ten hours after-
No inquest.

Signed EUREKA COAL COMPANY.
August 8, 1885.

JAMES TOWER—KILLED MARCH 6, 1885.

said jurors, on their oaths, do say that the said James Tower
o his death on or about 7 o'clock A. M., March 6, 1885, at the
rd Coal Mine No. 3, situated in Delaware township, Polk
Iowa, by means of falling state on or in the main entrance
l mine, and that it was the result of unavoidable acci-
nd that the entry for a distance of about nine feet, where the
nt occurred, was insufficiently timbered.

J. D. BENNETT, }
S. RIGGS, } Jurors.
J. A. CULSON, }

V. GRIFFITH, Coroner, Polk county, Iowa.

WM. HOUGE—KILLED MARCH 23, 1885.

The said jurors, upon their oath, do say, after having heard the evidence and examined the body, we find that the deceased came to his death while working in the coal bank; he was crushed to death instantly.

JOHN J. KERR,
HUGH H. MYERS, } Jurors.
HIRAM STEBBINS,

W. W. ENTLER, a Justice of the Peace and Acting Coroner for Van Buren county, Iowa.

WILLIAM DORSEY—KILLED MARCH 27, 1885.

The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that the said William Dorsey came to his death by an accidental and unavoidable fall of slate in room No. 1, entry F, mine No. 5, Consolidated Coal Company's mines at Muchakinoek, Iowa, on Friday, March 27, 1885, about 9 o'clock A. M., and further, jury find no one to blame for accident.

W. S. KENWORTHY,
G. W. SHOCKLEY, } Jurors.
M. E. BENNETT,

J. C. BARRINGER, Coroner, Mahaska county, Iowa.

ROBERT D. B. SHAW—KILLED MARCH 30, 1885.

The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that deceased came to his death by an accidental fall of slate in straight entry Excelsior Coal Company's mines, Excelsior, Mahaska county, Iowa, on March 30, 1885.

D. H. LISNER,
J. W. HINESLEY, } Jurors.
JAMES CARROLL,

J. C. BARRINGER, Coroner, Mahaska county, Iowa.

SAMUEL F. BEAUER—KILLED APRIL 17, 1885.

The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that he came to his death by the accidental falling of rock in the mine of Albia Coal Company in Monroe county, Iowa, and that said accident was unavoidable, and that no blame can be attached to any one.

ELIAS LOVE,
DAVID ROWE, } Jurors.
J. P. WATSON,

WM. WEBB, Coroner, Monroe county, Iowa.

There are forty fatal accidents reported for the two years ending 1885. Of that number twenty-eight were from falls of roof; one by being caught by the cage; two killed by coal cars in the mine; one by boiler explosion; one was run over by railroad car on main track; one by suffocation caused by smoke from a burning lamp in the mine; one killed in the shaft; one killed by the explosion of a keg of powder; one by being caught by his engine; one by being struck by the crank of a windlass while prospecting. The accidents reported above those that occur from falls of roof are in excess of those from all other causes combined, but as I have the decision of the coroner's jury in each case, comments here would not be necessary.

LABORS OF THE INSPECTOR.

The work of the last two years has not been very satisfactory to me, there has been more work than one inspector could possibly do. The mines are scattered over so much territory extending from three miles north of Fort Dodge in Webster county south to the state line, and from Buffalo nine miles west of Davenport in Webster county west to the Nodaway River in Adams and Page counties embracing a territory of about one hundred and twenty-five miles north and south by about two hundred miles east and west. The old mining law took no notice of mines working less than fifty men. But the Twentieth General Assembly repealed all the laws on mining and enacted the present law, which controls every mine in the State, and every slope or drift mine working five men and upward, and when the number of mines working less than fifty men and their location is understood, it will be readily seen that the work of the Inspector has been about doubled to what it was under the old law.

In the latter part of March, 1884, immediately after the present law went into effect I procured one thousand copies of the mining law printed in pamphlet form and started on my tour of inspection. I had a fair idea of the work before me and knew that if I undertook to make a thorough inspection of the underground works of every mine visited I could not possibly get around to all the mines

by the first of July, 1885, and for that reason I did not visit the underground works but confined myself to the work of outside improvements, such as safety catches for the cages and to see that all mines furnished the proper means of escape in case of fire or overflow of water.

It will be noticed by reference to the present law that there is a great change from the old law in regard to escapes, which I consider to be about as essential as any portion of the law, as a great deal of the coal of this State is overlaid with water and sand, and if a fall of roof should occur the underground works would soon be filled with water, and if the mine was not provided with the proper escapes there would be a liability of fearful loss of life; for this reason I confined myself to the work of visiting the mines, giving the copy of the mining law and a written notice to comply with the same.

As before stated, I commenced this work in the latter part of March, 1884, and in the latter part of January, 1885, I had finished the tour of the State, visiting over four hundred and fifty mines, had located over one hundred escape shafts, and at nearly every mine in the State safety catches had been provided.

Since the present law went into effect there has been seven mines flooded with water, but in every instance the escapes had been provided, and while some of the mines filled with water very rapidly there has been no loss of life from that cause, all of the underground force escaped, but in some instances everything else was left in the mines and still remain, as the flow of water is so great that the companies could not get pumps enough to overcome the water sufficient to get into the mines, and they have been entirely abandoned.

I am glad to say that nearly all of the mines in the State at the present time comply with the present mining law in every respect except in ventilation, as there are some mines that are poorly ventilated and there always will be some poorly ventilated, and there is a larger inspection force employed by the State to do the work, as one man cannot visit the inside workings of all the mines in this State and attend to the office work, and do the work as it should be done; for if he should visit one mine a day for every working day in the year, he would then lack about one hundred and seventy-five mines of visiting all the mines in the State.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

POLK COUNTY.

early part of January, before I had finished visiting all the mines of the State, and while the railroads were snow blockaded in places, I thought to improve the time by visiting the underground workings of the mines of Polk county, especially those in the vicinity of the city of Des Moines.

The first mine visited was the Giant Mine No. 2. I was very surprised when I found the mine in the condition it was in, as all through the mine had an abandoned appearance; they were working forty-one men and two mules, while the volume of air was only 1,800 cubic feet per minute; the doors and stoppings were in need of repair all through the mine, and the air was allowed to run on its own course.

The mine was ventilated by a ten-foot fan that had a record of 1,800 cubic feet per minute when there was over one hundred men working, but at the time of this visit the air was allowed to pass direct from one shaft to the other without hindrance. I asked the foreman to explain why he had let the mine run down so he said his instructions from the superintendent were not to incur more expense on the mine, as it was pretty nearly wrought out. The company intended soon to abandon it, but on talking with the superintendent afterward I think the mine boss had misunderstood his instructions. I applied for an injunction to the District Court which granted my petition, and on January 19th the notice was served. The superintendent came to see me and asked what was the matter; I explained to him the situation underground in his mine and told him as soon as he got everything in good shape I would lift the injunction and let him go to work again with his full force; he immediately ordered all the men to be put to work making the necessary improvements that the law would allow him to work underground (which was ten men), and it was only a few days until I was called to go and inspect the mine, which I did and found the situation restored so that at a point on the first visit where there

was no ventilation they now had over 7,600 cubic feet, and the volume was 14,831 cubic feet per minute. I canceled the injunction the company paying the costs.

Giant Mine, No. 1.—I found this mine in fair condition. The side of the mine was working forty-five miners, four drivers and a roadman; the volume of air for that side of the mine was 6,000 cubic feet per minute, and was well-conducted to the working-places of the men. The west side of the mine had only lately been opened out, and as there was only a small amount of coal to be recovered the mine foreman thought it would be economy to open the workings with singly entry; there were only seventeen miners employed on that side of the mine; the rooms were only in a short distance from the entry; the ventilation was good; but I fear when the rooms are driven back well to the boundary the boss will find that he made a mistake in opening out that side of the mine with single entry. The mine is being operated in the lower vein and their territory runs east from the shaft under the underground stream that has caused much trouble at four other mines in the same neighborhood by flooding with water, but the boss concluded that a half loaf was better than no bread, so he only takes out part of the coal, leaving a portion of the vein up to support the roof, which is a great advantage, and the air has no effect on the coal that is left, while if all the coal was moved the action of the air passing along the entries and through the rooms would cause the roof to slack or crumble, and would soon give them trouble, as the slate is not very thick between the coal and the water over it; if one fall should occur in a room in a place where they could not timber it, the fall would soon extend up enough to let down the water, which would give them a great deal of trouble if it did not flood the mine entirely.

Garver Mine.—The Garver Coal and Mining Company were working eighty-nine miners and seven mules, with a full volume of 5,568 cubic feet per minute; the doors and stoppings were in poor condition all through the mine. They were working the second and third veins of coal and when 5,568 feet of air was distributed as to give each seam its proper proportion of the volume of air I found it was entirely too small.

I applied for an injunction on the mine which was granted Judge McHenry of the District Court, but the coal company and their attorney went to the Judge and made such a fuss about it that they were oppressed, and the great injustice they were made to suffer

ends of the Mine Inspector, that the Judge canceled the injunction and set a date for trial, giving the company two week's time. At the end of the two weeks the mine was still in poor condition. The company asked still further time which was granted, giving them ten days more time; at the expiration of the ten days I returned to the mine and found the volume of air increased from 5,568 cubic feet per minute to 20,265 feet. The volume of air for the lower level was 7,750 cubic feet per minute, while the volume of air for the upper level was 12,515 feet; while there was a large increase in the volume of air there were portions of the mine that were very poorly ventilated, but I had become convinced that it was no use trying to enforce the law in the District Court, so I relieved the company by letting them pay the costs and served another notice on them, saying that if they had not complied with the law at the end of the twenty days to apply for an injunction through the Circuit Court and that I could find a judge that would enjoin a corporation for not complying with the mining law. The company went to work, put in new airways, took the obstructions out of the air ways, and before the expiration of the twenty days had the mine in good condition.

Hard Fuel Company.—This company were employing one hundred and thirty-one men and six mules. The full volume of air was 20,265 cubic feet per minute. The sanitary condition of the mine was very poor. The airways were too small to allow the volume of air to properly ventilate a mine working as many men as they were, the circumstances being taken into consideration, although they provided overcasts and stopping where they thought they were needed, but in some instances they had done just the opposite to what should have been done, and from the above and other causes the sanitary condition of the mine was very poor, and in some places it was dangerous for men to work. I applied for an injunction on the mine, restraining them from operating with more than ten men until made to comply with the provisions of the mining laws, which was granted by the judge of the district court, but the company asked the judge to let them have more time, which he did, giving them the same time that he did give the Hard Coal Company. The officers of the company then called on me and were very much exercised at what they seemed to think was a harsh decision, but the superintendent is a good underground man, and made a special request of him to visit the underground works of the mine, which he said he had not done for a long time. He consented to go and make a thorough examination, and after he had made

the inspection he came to the conclusion that he was not being pressed any more than his company were oppressing their workers by failing to furnish them with proper ventilation at their work places in the mine. He ordered the airways made larger, and allowed out other suggestions that I had made to him, and on January 29 I visited the mine again, and found the full volume of air had been increased from 9,036 cubic feet per minute to 37,973 feet. This volume of air was divided into five different currents, and the only trouble then existing was the divisions had not been properly made. For instance: one divide, where there were only eighteen men working, had 24,552 feet of air per minute. But all of those defects were remedied as we went through the mine, with the exception of the last east entry running south on the east side of the mine. This entry was running up hill, and the boss thought it was necessary for him to put some obstruction on this entry, as it was running up hill, so as to force the air into an entry on the opposite side of the main entry, that was running to the dip, or down hill. He thought that cold air would naturally force itself into an entry running up hill, and as the weather was extremely cold, he thought the entry going to the dip would not get its proper amount of air unless aided in some way; but the reverse is the case, as cold air will naturally seek the lowest place in the mine, and unless the air is forced to travel in entries that are ascending they will not get their proper amount of air. I explained this to the boss, and demonstrated the fact by measuring the amount of air then traveling on the two entries. At the end of the entries going up the hill the current of air would not turn the wheel of the anemometer, while on the entry running to the dip there was almost a hundred feet of air to the man per minute. The boss readily saw my mistake, and promised to remedy it. The next day I therefore withdrew the suit pending, by the company paying the costs.

Pioneer Coal Company—This mine is in good condition. The full volume of air was 20,125 cubic feet per minute. The company had forty-five miners employed. There were several new doors in the mine, showing that the mine had lately been overhauled. This is the oldest mine now in operation in the county, and as the territory extends very far east or west from the shaft, they are confined to a narrow strip. They have taken all the coal out as they advanced going south from the shaft, until at the present time it is about a mile from the shaft to where they mine their coal; and as the air shaft is situated about one hundred yards from the hoisting shaft, when

to consideration that both the entry and airway are closely together, it will be seen that the friction of the air in passing along the airway is very great. The mine is ventilated by a force fan, making about two hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, and taking into consideration the disadvantages that have to be overcome in this mine, into comparison, I consider its sanitary condition very good. The boss has a gas meter of his own, and that enables him to make all divisions of gas that are necessary, and make them accurate. An air meter is something that every mining boss should have furnished him. If it were done it would enable the mine bosses to make the proper divisions in the air currents passing through their mines.

the Mine.—This mine had met with a small accident the morning after it was opened, by having a fall in the air-way from the top of the airway to the fan. They had covered it temporarily with hay and straw, but the air-way doors and stoppings were in good repair, the air was all driven to the boundaries and the rooms were about the same as before, so there was not work left but bringing back the pillars. At the present time the mine is about ready to be abandoned.

Moines Coal Company.—This mine was in good condition in every respect. They were working twenty men and two mules. The volume of air was 7,520 cubic feet per minute. At the time of this visit the mine had not been in operation one year and had no escape shaft, but the law allowed them one year to furnish a second opening, and while they did not have the escape they complied with the law by not employing over twenty men underground. I called the attention of the manager to the fact that the law required him by law for him to furnish the second opening had about a year; he made arrangements with the Union Coal Company and worked with their mine underground, and in that way furnished the air for both mines.

Coal Company.—This mine was not in very good condition. They were working thirteen men and one mule. The full volume of air was 3,512 feet per minute. The mine was without the second opening, but their underground works were driven up to those of the Union Coal Company. It was only the work of a day or two to get them all right in this respect, and also in regard to ventilation, the hanging of one door and the repairing of one or two stoppings would force the air to where it was needed.

Ant Hill Coal Company.—This mine had a volume of air of 1,000 cubic feet per minute, with fourteen men employed. There was some

little repair needed, one door had been broken down, but all the repair needed could soon be made and then the ventilation would be restored. The mine was without the proper escape shaft, but the men made arrangements with the Van Ginkle Mine to connect their underground works and in that way comply with the law.

Van Ginkle Coal and Mining Company were working four hundred men and two mules. The full volume of air was 3,420 cubic feet per minute, and was well conducted to the working place of the men. The underground works were well taken care of. They were without an escape for the men that could be considered practical, as they had blown through into the adjoining mine, but had never made any arrangements for a permanent traveling way from one shaft to the other; they completed the arrangements in a few days after my visit.

I visited all the mines of any importance in the county except the Polk County Mine and the Eureka Mine, my reasons for not visiting them at this time, I found that my commencing suit against the mines on the east side had made the companies operating on the south side look after their mines and had put them in good repair and I was not looking for mines that were complying with the law but the opposite, and for this reason they were not visited. I had not the room in this report to give a minute detail of all the mines and will only refer to the majority of them, in a general way.

Since my last report this county has about held its own as regards the out-put of coal. There are twenty-three mines in the county, some have been wrought out and abandoned, some have been flooded with water, but other mines have been opened, so that the capacity of the mines in this county remains about the same. Since making my last report there has been four mines flooded with water: The Miller Mine was flooded in the fall of 1883. The Extra, Diamond and Standard No. 1 were flooded early in the winter of 1884. The four mines are located east of the city, just outside the corporation line, but there is an underground stream of water just east of the line and the coal dips to the east from the shafts, and as it turns east the coal gets gradually thicker and for this reason they drove the underground works east in order to get the advantage of working the thick coal, and the farther they went east from the bottom of the shaft the less solid material they had over the coal; finally they got to a point where the roof was not strong enough to support

weight of land and water over the works, and when the fall the mine soon filled with water.

Pittsburg Coal Company have abandoned their shaft, located south side of the river and removed the machinery, but their reason for abandoning the mine I am at present unable to say.

Walnut Creek Coal and Mining Company have opened a mine four miles west of the city of Des Moines, and are making extensive outside improvements. The mine is situated on the narrow railroad running north from Des Moines.

Altoona Coal and Mining Company have opened a shaft mine near Altoona, on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and are doing quite an extensive business.

Wabash Coal Company and the Runnells Coal Company have opened slope mines on the line of the Wabash Railroad, and both are handling considerable coal.

There are three seams of coal being mined in this county, but a majority of the mines of the county are operated by shaft. It appears to be a large dip in the coal measures, passing from east to southwest, and in this county the city of Des Moines is about the center, as the concretionary limestone is exposed in the bed of the Des Moines river every few miles, from the northern portion of the State to a point just below Red Rock, in Marion county, showing a gradual elevation up the river to that point, above Red Rock the concretionary limestone appears to take a horizontal position, or perhaps dips a little, as we advance up the river and is hid from view until we reach a point a short distance above Fort Dodge, and in this swail or dip the lower coal seam is of great thickness to work, and in fact it attains a thickness in places of ten feet; but below Red Rock I do not believe it will ever be of sufficient thickness to be worked with profit. In places near the city the second and third veins are sixty feet apart, while above and below the city they are close together, and in Boone county they are only about eight feet apart.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Webster county at the time of making out my last report was quite a coal-producing county, but the pockets of coal were so small and the coal so easily developed, that as soon as railroad transportation was furnished a great many mines were opened, and at the pres-

ent time most of the coal in the vicinity of Kalo has been recovered. The county has thirty-seven mines in operation, but a great many of them are small mines, working only eight or ten men in the winter season and doing nothing in the summer time.

The Ft. Dodge Coal Company are the largest coal producers of any company in the county. Their slope mine was lying idle at the time of my visit, as the demand that the company had for coal could be supplied from the other mine, which is a shaft, and was employing fifty-one miners, six mules and six drivers, with a full volume of air of 11,832 feet per minute. This volume was produced by natural ventilation. The pit boss had the fan started as soon as I arrived at the mine, but I had it stopped, as I wanted to know just how the ventilation had been. The air was divided at the bottom of the slope manway into two currents, one current for the north and the other for the south side of the mine. The north side of the mine was working eight miners, one mule and one driver, with a volume of air of 2,700 cubic feet per minute. On the south side of the mine they were working thirty-five miners, four mules and four drivers. The volume of air was 2,200 cubic feet per minute. I requested the pit boss to put an obstruction in the air-way on the north side of the mine, and shut off some of the air from that side of the mine, and that would force more air into the other side of the mine; and I requested the boss to start the fan. I also called the attention of the superintendent to the fact that it was necessary to keep the fan running, which he said he would do until cold weather come again next winter. The company ship their coal on the Illinois Central Railroad west, into western Iowa. This company owns an interest in what is known as the Parle Shaft, on the west side of the river, but they were not operating the mine at the time of my visit. The coal from this mine is shipped on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway. They have had considerable trouble with the roof of the Parle shaft, and when they commence operating the shaft again it will be under a different system.

Craig Coal Company.—This company is operating two mines, Drive No. 2, and No. 4. The No. 4 mine at the time of my visit was working fifty miners, two mules and two drivers, and three day men underground. The full volume of air was 2,956 cubic feet per minute. There was no air shaft, but they had placed the smoke-stack and a boiler at the mouth of an old drift, and a basket hanging under full of fire, was what they were relying on to ventilate the mine.

was a very poor door hung on the mouth of the drift, but the was not sufficient to exclude the air from the surface, and if it en a tight door the air from the mine would have put out the at was in the basket.

Carlson Coal Company—This company were working thirty min-four pushers, with a full volume of air of 1,800 cubic feet per

The mine was worked long-wall, and was in very poor con-

I applied for an injunction restraining both of the above mines from operating with more than ten men, until made to n to the provisions of the mining law. But from some cause ers praying for an injunction were delayed in some way, and ge did not get them for some time. (The above mines are the eferred to in my communication to the Governor, which will d in the report of the mines at Boonesboro, Boone county). the papers were placed in the hands of the judge he granted unjunctions, and about the same time I received the following nication.

CRAIG COAL COMPANY, }
FORT DODGE, IOWA, April 25, 1885. }

Wilson, Esq., Inspector of Mines:

SIR—We have now completed the air shaft and furnace in our new ening, and if you deem it necessary shall be pleased to have you d test the same.

ink we have now a sufficiency of ventilation.

Yours very truly,

CRAIG COAL CO.

Receipt of the above communication I went immediately to Fort and found that the injunction papers had not been served, but the hands of the sheriff. I requested him to hold them until have time to inspect the mine, as I did not think it necessary extra cost on the company if they had made their mine to with the law. The sheriff consented to hold the papers until d from me. I then went to Kalo and the next morning I ed the mine. I found they had sunk an air shaft, had built a , and the volume of air had been increased from 2,956 feet to feet per minute, and the ventilation of the mine was good. I ld the company that I would cancel the injunction if they pay all costs, which they did.

en requested the sheriff to serve the papers on the Carlson ompany. I got on the train and started to Angus, and

when we stopped at Kalo Mr. John Honaker, superintendent of the Carlson Coal Company, got on the train and wanted to know why I did not inspect his mine. I told him it was not necessary as he had not made any improvements in or around his mine since my last visit and I knew the condition of his mine without taking the time to inspect it. He said he was confident his mine was the best ventilated mine in the county. After we had got to the second station below Kalo he said he demanded his mine inspected before any injunction papers were served on his company. I told him I would go back and inspect his mine, which I did, and found that there was fifty four cubic feet of air per man per minute. I told him he would be compelled to submit to the injunction, but that at any time he would ventilate his mine I would gladly cancel the injunction by his company paying all costs.

Craig Coal Company.—Mine No. 2 of this company were working eighteen miners, one mule and one driver. This is a new mine and the works were only in a short distance. They do not use any powder and the sanitary condition of the mine at the time of my visit was good.

Standard Coal Company.—The mines of this company three years ago were the largest producers of any mines in Kalo, but at the present time they are leased to private parties and only produce a very small amount of coal, and what coal is produced is by robbing the entry pillars.

Walter Ervine operates a drift mine in what is called Craig Hollow, about one mile from the railroad, but he relies mostly on local trade, employing fifteen or twenty men in the winter season, but does not do much in the summer time.

Thomas Collins operates a drift mine and hauls his coal to the railroad in wagons. Frank Collins is a partner with his father in the slope at Coalville, and also owns a shaft on Lizzard Creek, about three miles west of Fort Dodge.

There are twenty-seven mines in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, Coalville and Kalo, but aside from those mines that I have mentioned they are all relying on local trade or haul their coal to the railroad in wagons.

Lehigh.—I have not been able to visit the inside works of the mines at this place. I went there for that purpose the same time I visited the other mines of the county, but at the time of my visit the mines were lying idle. The suspension was caused by the railroad

over the Des Moines river not being safe to cross with the
had engine. The mines had not been working for three or four
and would not for the same length of time. I could not wait
did not want to inspect mines that had been lying idle for that
h of time. I intended visiting the mines the last time I visited
raig and Carlson mines, but when I got to Judd the train men
the Crooked Creek Railroad told me that the miners of Lehigh
on a strike. So I got back onto the train and went some
place. Therefore the underground works of the mines of
gh have not been inspected since the new law went into effect.
e has been considerable prospecting done in this county in the
two years, but no new mines of any importance have been
ed.

passing down the river from Fort Dodge, the coal measures
nt a good view, and will lead to the impression that Webster is
of the best coal counties in the State, but upon careful examina-
that idea will be abandoned.

the outcropping of the coal in the bluffs of the river and its trib-
es on both sides of the river show a remarkable uniformity in
thickness of the coal at the outcropping, and these surface indi-
cations can be found at a considerable distance from each other, so
from a surface view it would seem almost certain that this is
the outcropping of an extensive coal field, but upon close exam-
on it will be found that the whole field in this county is confined
the immediate vicinity of the river and is made up of small pock-
ets of coal that do not extend any distance with uniformity.

at a great many places where the coal outcrop is four feet in thick-
ness on opening a mine the coal will dip as they advance into the
mine and increase in thickness until, perhaps, a thickness of six or
seven feet is reached in a distance of perhaps seventy-five yards,
then the floor of the coal will begin to elevate and the coal getting
gradually thinner until it becomes too thin to work with profit or
paying altogether; as the coal loses its thickness back in the
mine the roof gets poorer until the clay and sometimes sand comes
down onto the coal, and every indication about the mines goes to
show that the coal does not extend any distance back from the river
creeks in this county, and should a pocket of coal be found any
distance back from the river the indications are that the roof would
be poor or that such a thin strata of slate would be found between
the coal and sand and water that the coal could not be recovered.

BOONE COUNTY.

On December 15th by request I visited the mines of Boonsboro. The first mine visited was the one operated by W. D. Johnson & Son Coal Company; they were working fifty-two miners, five mules, five drivers, and five draymen underground, while the full volume of air was only 5,735 cubic feet per minute; the air ways were very small and the air was not conducted to the working-place of the miners. The traveling way to the escape shaft was obstructed by falls of roof, the ladder in the escape shaft was perpendicular, and did not reach the bottom of the shaft by about fifteen feet. I asked the boss why the mine was allowed to be in that condition. He said the superintendent would not allow any improvements to be made.

I next visited the mines of the W. C. Shepard & Company. I found No. 2 deficient in ventilation and the timbering on the entries was very poorly done, and in places the entries were dangerous for men to pass under.

Mine No. 1 was without covering on the cages. They were working thirty-eight miners, three mules, three drivers, and three day men underground. The full volume of air was 1,680 cubic feet per minute; the traveling way to the escape shaft was obstructed by falls of roof, and the mine all through was in poor condition. I applied for an injunction restraining the two companies above named from operating their mines with more than ten men until made to conform to the requirements of the mining law. The judge granted the injunctions and I went on with my work of inspection until in April I found that the companies were disregarding the injunctions by working a full force of men. I was at Kalo, in Webster county, where I heard that the companies had not complied with the law by reducing their force. But I went immediately to Webster City where the District Court was in session and notified the judge what the companies were doing, and in a day or two I received a notice to appear at Ames before a justice court to have my deposition taken, which notice I complied with. There I got an order from the court to go and inspect the mines again and report their condition to the court at that time, which order I tried to carry out. I inspected the mine of W. D. Johnson & Son Coal Company and found it in worse condition than when I inspected it before. The volume of air was not as large as on the former visit; the traveling way to the escape

all obstructed by falls of roof, and they still had the perpendicular ladders in the escape shaft.

The mine of W. C. Shepard's was not being operated; the other company refused to furnish me the means necessary for its inspection. I notified the superintendent in the evening that I was to inspect the mine early the next morning. He promised he would have steam already to let me down, but the next morning there was no steam; the mine was not going to run that day. I sought him for some way of getting into the mine; he answered that all he could do that day and did not have time to go down to the mine. I went to see if I could get down, but there was no way of getting down only to climb down a perpendicular ladder, and as this was not the kind of ingress or egress contemplated in the law, I did not go down into the mine. The next day the court finished taking my deposition.

The coal companies were represented by an attorney and the underground foremen at each of the mines. The attorney for the companies was not ready to take depositions on his side of the case, and the court adjourned; but there was an understanding between the court attorney and the attorney for the coal companies that they would give ten days' notice of the taking of the depositions on their side of the case. But, instead of getting the ten days' notice, I got no notice the next morning after they had finished taking them. The next day, after the court finished taking my deposition, at Ames, I received the following communication to the Governor:

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 20, 1885.

EXCELLENCY, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—I write you this A. M. in regard to the difficulty I am meeting in the enforcement of the mining law. In the latter part of December, I applied to Judge Henderson, of the Eleventh Judicial District, for an injunction on three mines at Boonesboro, Boone county; which was granted by the judge; but the companies disregarded the injunctions and continued to operate their mines with a full force of men, and all the time the sanitary condition of the mines was very poor. The mines are deficient in ventilation and without the proper means of escape. The traveling ways and escape shafts are obstructed by falls of roof, and the ladders in the escape shafts are perpendicular ladders and do not comply with the law. I notified the judge by verbal notice that the companies were disregarding the injunction. I received notice, April 4th, to appear at Ames, to have my injunction taken; and there I received orders from the court to go and in-

spect the mines and report their condition; which orders I tried to carry out.

One of the mines I inspected, and found it in worse condition than when I applied for the injunction, and the other company refused to furnish the means necessary for inspection, and I so stated under oath, on Wednesday, April 8th, the day the court finished taking my deposition. I urged on the district attorney the necessity of immediate action on the part of the court in the matter, as the men working underground at these mines are compelled to work in an atmosphere wholly unfit for respiration, endangering their health and lives.

It is now over four months since I caused an injunction to be placed on these mines. I have done all I can in this matter, and I consider it an outrage on the working miners of Iowa that the courts fail to enforce the mining law when cases are put into their hands.

On April 6, 1885, I applied for an injunction on two mines at Kalo, Webster county, and on Saturday, April 18th, I received the following communication from one of the working miners at one of the mines above referred to:

" KALO, IOWA, April 16, 1885

" *Mr. Park C. Wilson:*

DEAR SIR—I write you according to promise with regard to the ventilation of this mine. This company has done nothing to improve the ventilation, and it will be a great deal worse as the weather gets warmer. The men are dissatisfied because you did not give us the benefit of the law, and all the old miners desire you to come here as soon as possible. One man has quit work on account of the ventilation. He had suffered so long from lack of air, with no prospect of it being any better, that he had to give it up.

" Please come as soon as possible.

" Yours respectfully,

Your Excellency can see that I have done all I can in this case. It is now two weeks since I applied for an injunction on the mines above referred to. I can do no more, and if the courts fail to grant an injunction or enforce their injunctions when granted, I certainly am not responsible. I do wonder sometimes that Your Excellency is called upon to send troops to keep down riots around some of the mines, for I begin to think that the wants of the miners are ignored alike by operators and courts.

Awaiting your orders, I am, respectfully yours,

PARK C. WILSON,
State Mine Inspector

December 16th I visited the mines of George Rogers & Co. They have two mines, one slope and one shaft. The shaft is situated on the second bottom, about one half mile from the Des Moines river, and is 43 feet deep; but since my visit they had a fall of roof,

considerable coal, but not so much as in former years. The companies are developing a mine at Angus in the same county.

The Northwestern Coal Company are operating their mine west of Moingona, on the main line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

The Clyde Coal Company have opened a mine up the river from the Northwestern Coal Company; but the mine got flooded with water, and the trouble they had overcoming the water delayed them considerably in developing the mine.

Climax Coal Company.—This company have taken the machinery away from their No. 1 mine, and are now using the old hoisting shaft as an escape and furnace shaft.

No. 2 shaft of this company were working seventy-five miners, thirteen mules, eleven drivers, three draymen and two cagers. The full volume of air was 8,160 cubic feet per minute; but was very poorly distributed, and the sanitary condition of the mine was very poor. The traveling way to the escape shaft was obstructed by fall of roof, and there was so much carbonic acid gas traveling with the air that we could not keep our lamps burning. The assistant superintendent, pit boss and myself, in trying to go from the hoisting shaft to the escape shaft, got in the dark, and the pit boss went back to the hoisting shaft and got lamps filled with coal oil before we could proceed, and before we could get through we got in the dark a second time, and had to send for larger lamps filled with coal oil, so as to get light sufficient to light us through the traveling-way from one shaft to the other. We were in this traveling way over two hours. The mine is now ventilated by a furnace, and they were compelled to make an opening through the door between the furnace and the escape shaft to let some fresh air into the furnace, or the black dust would put out the fire in the furnace. I consider that it was a great mistake taking the fan away from this mine, as they could have ventilated the mine if they had kept the fan, but with the furnace they never can ventilate that mine as it should be done. I consider the mine in a very dangerous condition for this reason: If a fire should occur at the hoisting shaft the air in the mine would be reversed, and then the carbonic acid gas from the old works in the mine, and the gas and smoke from the furnace, would all be drawn on to the traveling-way, and men could not pass through to the escape shaft, and would perish. I applied for an injunction restraining the company

operating this mine with more than ten men at once until made conform to the provisions of the mining law.

Max mine No. 3 was not in operation at the time of my visit, as could supply their demand for coal from No. 2 mine.

Coal Company.—I found this company's mine in good condition regard to ventilation and general security. They were employing under ground seventy miners, six day men, six drivers and six horses, with a full volume of air of 14,650 cubic feet per minute, which was well distributed to the working place of the miners. The mine was ventilated by a fan, run at about one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, and the volume of air could be increased if necessary by increasing the speed of the fan.

There has not been any extensive developments of coal in this county in the last two years. Angus, Moingona and Boonsboro are the principal points of production. The two last named are old mines, and some of the mines are about exhausted. There are several seams of coal being mined in this county. The seams are separated by about eight feet of soap-stone, with a thin strata of shale immediately overlaying the lower seam. Most of the coal of the county is confined to the immediate locality of the streams, and all prospecting on the highlands shows that the coal found any distance back from the streams is in small pockets, and in most cases covered with water and sand, and with poor roof.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Three-fourths of the superficial area of this county is underlain by the coal measures, but at the present time there is not much coal being mined in this county. The town of Perlee, seven miles from Fairfield, has been quite a mining town for several years, but at the present time there is only two small mines in operation.

Jefferson County Coal Company abandoned their mine about a year ago. There was plenty of coal left where they were operating, but the company claimed they could not operate their coal mine in competition with other mines on the same line of railroad, and for this reason they abandoned their works. There are twelve mines in operation in the county, but they are all depending on the local trade. There are no mines in operation in the county that sell any coal to the railroads, therefore the output of coal this last year, and for the future to come, will be very small, as the large coal beds farther

west will have a tendency to keep the Jefferson county mines out of the market.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

This county lies in the southeast corner of the Iowa coal field, although the coal measures extend east into Lee county some distance, the measures are almost entirely barren of coal, while Van Buren county has at least three-fourths of the superficial area underlain by deposits belonging to the coal formation, but a workable seam will not be found to extend over more than one-half of the territory so underlain. There are two seams of coal, ranging from one to four feet in thickness. The Des Moines river runs diagonally through the county, from northwest to southwest, and has cut a channel through the coal measures, leaving them exposed in the bed on either side, with the exception of one or two places, where a slight depression in the lime rock in which a basin of coal is formed, is still remaining exposed in the river bed. There are several creeks emptying into the river on either side, that have also cut channels through the coal measures, and leave the concretionary limestone exposed in their beds, and in fact, the concretionary limestone is exposed in almost every water course in the county, and crops in the bluffs of the Des Moines river, on one or both sides almost throughout the entire county. The drift formation of the county presents about the same features as those of other counties with an average thickness of about sixty feet, while the coal measures will not exceed a thickness of one hundred and thirty feet, a drill hole two hundred feet in depth will test the coal in any portion of the county, as the lower seam of coal rests directly upon the concretionary limestone, with only from three to six feet of clay shale between. But owing to the fact that all the water-courses in the county are well supplied with timber, there has never been any development of coal, even for local consumption; and the position of the county in the coal field is such that coal can be mined further north and west cheaper, and have the advantage in transportation for this reason the coal of the county has never been extensively developed.

There are nineteen mines in operation in the county, but they are only operated to supply the local demand. Some of them do a considerable business in the winter season, but a majority of them are entirely idle in the summer.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

mines in this county have only been visited once since making last report, and at that time the underground works were not inspected. This county has considerable coal, but, like other counties, it lies in basins or pockets. A majority of the superficial area is overlaid with the coal formation, but not more than one fourth of the territory so overlaid bears a seam of coal thick enough to work profit. Skunk river runs through the county from west to east, the concretionary limestone is exposed in several places in the county, and for this reason some supposed that the county had very little coal; but, like the counties west and south, the lower seam is thin or entirely wanting, while the second seam attains a thickness in places of seven and eight feet. One of the best basins of coal yet developed in this State, is the deposit at What Cheer. There are twenty mines in operation in this county, and eleven are located at What Cheer; a very large majority of the coal output of the county is produced at this point.

There have been no new developments in the last two years, but the mines are being operated about as reported in my last report. Railroad transportation for the mines of What Cheer has been improved, since making my last report, by the Chicago & Northern Railroad building a branch road from their main line, starting at Belle Plaine, running south through What Cheer, and on to Wakarusa, in Mahaska county, where the railroad company own a large coal property.

Most of the other mines in the county rely altogether on the local market and do but very little in the summer season.

WAPELLO COUNTY.

This county has twenty-two mines in operation, a large majority of which are in the vicinity of Ottumwa. The largest mines in the county are those of the Carver Coal Company. Their mines are located at Kirkville, where they employ a large force of men. Since making my last report they have opened a shaft mine, which takes the place of one of the slopes that they formerly operated. The mines around Ottumwa do not ship any coal on the railroad, but are operated exclusively for the local and city trade.

The Des Moines river runs diagonally through the county and has its channel through the coal measures, leaving them exposed in

the bluffs at either side of the stream. And the same can be said of the creeks emptying into the Des Moines river. In following the creeks from where they empty into the river, the coal measures exposed for a distance of from six to ten miles from the river before the coal is hidden from view by the overlying stratas and the deposits. The county is considered, by some, to be well supplied with coal, but while there are three seams of coal ranging from a few inches to six feet in thickness, like Jefferson county, there is much uniformity in the thickness, although some very fine deposits of coal, belonging to the second seam, have been developed. The upper seam is sometimes found at a thickness of two and a half feet and the second seam, the only one of any importance in the county, reaches a thickness, in some localities, of seven feet; while the lower seam, in my opinion, is of no importance, as it is too thin to work with profit in any locality in the county, and, from a careful estimate, I am forced to the conclusion that fully three fourths of Vello county is barren of coal thick enough to work with profit.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

This county is the largest coal-producing county in the State. The reason is because the railroads have given it a direct market into a country entirely destitute of coal. There are thirty-nine miles in operation in this county, and quite a number of them ship the entire out-put by railroad into the northern market. Muchakinneton has four mines producing about one hundred flats of coal per day. Excelsior, with three mines producing about the same amount, ships their entire out-put, while the American Coal Company, Acme Coal Company, Standard Coal Company, and the Western Union Coal Company ship almost their entire out-put into the northern market. The pay roll of the companies above referred to, when working a full force of miners in the winter, amount to over five thousand dollars per day.

There have been no extensive developments of coal territory in this county in the last two years. The Consolidation Coal Company have opened a shaft mine a short distance north of Muchakinneton which they named No. 5. The Knoxville Junction Coal Company sold their mines, located at Knoxville Junction, to the American Coal Company. The sale was made in the spring of 1884, J. K. Graves, Dubuque, and W. A. and H. W. McNeill of Oskaloosa, being the purchasers. They also leased the old Iowa Coal Works at Beaumont.

ever operated the mine, and the Iowa Coal Company requested to give up the lease, which they did, and then Mr. Phillips, the superintendent for the Iowa Coal Company, leased the mine; the mine had been idle all summer, there was considerable expense in getting the mine in good shape. He had hardly got it in working order when the dump building burned down. He then renewed the shaft, and is now opening a slope so as to connect the old works on the north side of the shaft, which will furnish work for the Beacon miners. About ten years ago Beacon was the largest mining town in Iowa, but for some cause it has been gradually going down, until at the present time there is only work for a few men, while there is plenty of coal in close proximity to the town. All of the other mines in the county are operated for local trade. A majority of the mines are on the east side of the Des Moines river, although there is considerable coal on the west side; but as yet there have been no extensive developments on the west side.

The coal of this county is about as easily developed as any in the State, as both of the Skunk rivers and also the Des Moines river traverse the county from northwest to southeast, and all three rivers, as well as their tributaries, have cut their channels through the coal measures, leaving the measures exposed or thinly covered along their banks.

MARION COUNTY.

Marion county has not made any great improvement in the last two years in the development of her coal. In my last report I referred to the Red Rock Coal and Mining Company as preparing to make one of the largest mining plants in the State, as they had bought a large tract of land supposed to be coal lands, but the land was not sold and bought by men that still cling to the old theory "that if the coal was exposed in the banks of a creek that of course it extended through the hill, and the further they got into the hill the more the coal would get," but their theory did not hold good in practice. The company invested a large capital without ever prospecting, only what little surface prospecting could be done along the creek, and the investment was made altogether on theory without actual knowledge of what the land contained. It may seem out of place to refer to this matter in a report, as some may consider it a private matter, but I deem it advisable, as it may keep others from

making a like mistake, and as most all of our extensive mining developments are made with eastern capital such mistakes will have tendency to keep eastern capitalists from investing their money in enterprise of this kind in Iowa, while there is plenty of undeveloped coal in this State, and I consider Iowa coal lands the best investment there is in the State. This county has more mines than any other county in the State—there are forty-four mines in operation, but a majority of them are what is called country banks. Flagler is the largest coal producing point in the county; the No. 5 slope of the Union Coal Company and the Oak Hill mines are located here; the mines of South Cedar creek in the southeast corner of the county are still hauling their coal to the railroad in wagons; the Swan Coal Company have opened a shaft mine at Swan and are doing considerable business; there are mines in operation in almost every township in the county, but as before stated they are country banks and are not operated very extensively in the summer time.

MONROE COUNTY.

This county has twenty-three mines in operation, and a majority of them ship a considerable portion of their out-put on the railroad. All the mines of Smoky Hollow haul their coal either to Fredrick Avery in wagons and load it onto the cars, and considerable coal is brought from north of Fredrick and loaded onto the C., B. & Q. railroad. None of the mines in these two localities are operated very extensively, as the coal is easy of access, and any one owning land on either of the creeks can open a mine with very little expense.

The Union Coal Company have bought the mine formerly owned by the Eureka Coal Company, and have made some good improvements.

The Iowa and Wisconsin Coal Company are operating a shaft mine about two miles west of Albia, and the Enterprise Coal Company are also operating a shaft mine in the same locality. Both mines are located on the main line of the C., B. & Q. railroad, and are doing considerable business. The Great Western Coal Company are not operating their mine at present—perhaps never will again, as they have not the coal in shape to work with profit; the shaft is located on the west edge of their leased land, the Albia Coal Company join them on the west, and the old works of an abandoned mine join them on the north and comes within about one hundred yards of the shaft; a large fault lays a short distance east of the

and they have no way left only to abandon the mine or drive through this fault which will never pay expenses. The Albia Coal Company calculated at one time on connecting underground works with the Great Western mine so as to provide an escape, but abandoned that idea and sunk an escape shaft at the south side of their

coal measures of this county are not so much exposed as they are in Marion and Mahaska counties, for the reason that this county is farther away from the Des Moines river, and a great many head in this county that before they empty into the river, and they have passed out of the county, they have cut their channels through the coal measures, while in this county on some of the hills there are no exposures except the drift material.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Coal in this county will average about two feet and ten inches in thickness, and extends with more uniformity of thickness than the coal of any other county in the state. It belongs to the middle coal series and is of good quality for domestic purposes. Centerville, county seat, is the center of the mining industry of the county, there are eleven mines within a radius of two miles. A majority of the mines are operated by room and pillar, but a few have adopted the long-wall system. There are forty one mines in operation in the county, but a majority of them are operated exclusively for the local trade. There are five mines at Centerville that ship coal on the cars, having railroad facilities, and several other mines whose operators haul their coal in wagons and load it onto the cars. The mines of the Centerville Coal Company and the Scandia Coal Company are located on the Wabash railroad, and the Numa mine, the Diamond mine No. 2 and the Standard Coal Companies are located on the southwestern branch of the C., R. I. & P. Rail-

The Co operative Coal Company, of Centerville, sunk a shaft over a year ago, but for some cause they could not get the railroad company to build a track to their mine, and as the shaft is too deep to be worked successfully with horse power, they have done nothing with it since.

One of the mines at Numa is being operated at present. The engine house and dump building burned down last winter, and have since been rebuilt.

The Cincinnati Coal Company are operating a shaft at Cincinnati on the line of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad; and at C well, on the same line of railroad, there is a slope mine, owned by White Breast Coal Company.

The mines at Brazil are located on the Wabash Railroad, and ship their coal by rail. The Co-operative Coal Company are not erating their mines at this place.

The mines of Walnut City are all country banks, but coal is hau from some of them to Centerville, a distance of ten miles, and sole competition with coal from mines that are being operated just side the city limits. The mines of Walnut City are scattered over radius of about five miles, but none of them are nearer than t miles of the town.

The mines of Griffinsville and Confidence are operated by sha shafts. These mines are in the western edge of the county, and between the Chariton rivers.

In this locality the coal measures are considerably exposed, and ery indication shows a large deposit of the second coal-measure c and should railroad transportation ever be furnished this loca there undoubtedly will be splendid coal easily developed.

There has never been any general prospecting done in this cou for the coal of the lower coal-measures; there has been one or holes put down in different localities, but without success; depth, or any reliable record of the holes, I am unable to give.

WAYNE COUNTY.

There are seven mines in this county, all country banks ex three—two at Seymour and one at Plano.

On May 27, 1885, I visited the mines at Seymour. I found Thatcher mine in very poor condition. The cages were out o pair, and without covers. The entries at the bottom of the s were in a dangerous condition. The airways all over the n were in poor shape, and in places they were entirely closed. The cape shaft did not comply with the law, as the partition separa the escape shaft from the furnace shaft did not exclude the heated and smoke from that side of the shaft used as an escape shaft, they were deficient in ventilation. There were thirty-four employed underground, and the volume of air was 534 cubic feet minute. I would have applied for an injunction on this mine, as I

Mr. Thatcher, but he had sold the mine, and the parties that owned it had never received any notice. It was owned and operated by H. W. McNeill, of Oskaloosa. The mine had been opened on a long wall system, but had been very poorly managed; the present owner took charge of the mine he got a man from there that was accustomed to the system of long wall work. He had only been at the mine a short time, but had made considerable improvement—so I was told by the miners. I served a notice on the owner, as contemplated by law, but have not had time to visit the mine since.

The mine of the Occidental Coal Company of Seymour was in good condition in regard to ventilation and general security underground, there were no covers on the cages; they were without signals in the shaft; there was no escape shaft, but the mine had not been in operation for more than one year. The escape shaft was located while I was there. The company were employing more men underground than the law allowed, but they voluntarily reduced the force to twenty men. The full volume of air was 4,560 cubic feet per minute, with twenty-one men employed in the mine. On the north side of the mine, where there were twenty men working, the volume of air was 2,800 cubic feet per minute. On the south side of the mine, working seven men, the volume of air was 1,760 feet per minute. The company made arrangements while I was there to have the cages covered and signals provided, and when that was done the mine would comply with the law. The company claimed they would have the escape shaft provided before expiration of the time given by law, which in this case would be more than six months from the time they commenced operating the mine, as the shaft was over two hundred feet in depth. The two mines at Seymour are on the southwestern branch of the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

The Plano Coal Company, at the time of this visit, was in the hands of a receiver, and they had failed to provide an escape shaft, but the mine had been in operation more than one year, it was unlawful for them to operate the mine until they complied with that provision of the law. I notified B. F. Silknetter, the man appointed receiver for the company, calling his attention to the law, and he immediately closed the mine; under the circumstances it is hard to say when they will be able to start the mine again; but one thing is certain: they will not start to operate the mine again until they have provided an escape shaft, so that the underground force can escape should an accident occur at the hoisting shaft. This mine is

located on the Humeston and Shenandoah branch of the Wabash Railroad.

Of the four other mines in the county, the one at Kniffin is the largest, employing from twenty to thirty men in the winter season; all are operated for the country trade.

There was some prospecting done at Corydon, the county seat, only two years ago. In this hole they passed through three seams of coal. The upper seam was sixteen inches in thickness, the second seam was thirty-two inches, and the third seam six inches. The last seam was at a depth of 371 feet from the surface, the second seam was 327 feet from the surface, and the first seam was 326 feet from the surface, but there has been nothing done in the way of developing the coal at this point.

LUCAS COUNTY.

This county has twelve mines; but the principle mines of the county are at Cleveland and Lucas, seven miles west of Chariton. The White Breast Coal Company have two mines located at Cleveland that are operated very extensively, as they are able to hoist over one thousand tons per day at each one of the shafts. The mines are worked on the room and pillar plan, with double entry, using steam power for hauling the coal to the bottom of the shaft.

The Chariton Coal Company's shaft is located about one mile north west of the White Breast mines, and is the deepest shaft in the State, being 842 feet deep.

The Zero Coal Company are operating a shaft at Zero, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and ship their coal on the cars. The three mines at Lucas and Cleveland ship their entire output on the cars west into Western Iowa and Nebraska, and are operated about as steady as any mines in the State. The four mines above referred to are operating the coal of the lower coal measure and the second vein of that coal measure; the other mines in the county are only operated for the country trade, and some of them are not operated in the summer.

WARREN COUNTY.

This county does not produce much coal for the number of mines it has, for the reason that the railroads do not run through the county in the right direction to furnish the coal companies transportation for their coal, as the railroads running north brings the mines

county in competition with Polk county coal, at Des Moines; south they come in competition with Lucas county coal at Andamion and Marion, and Monroe county coal that is shipped west on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; the only road in the county running west only runs to Winterset, the first county west, and as that road starts from Des Moines, it forces the county of Warren county to come in competition with Polk county for the Winterset market. So that this county is compelled to come into competition with other mines north or south, where the coal is thicker and can be put on the market cheaper than Warren county coal. There are twenty-nine mines in the county, but they are all country banks except Lumsdon Bros. and Russell & Company, Winterset; none of the mines of this county are operated very actively at any time in the year.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

This county is not much of a coal producer; there are eighteen mines in operation, all located along the Boone river, but most of them are idle in the summer time. There is considerable coal recovered along the bluffs of the Boone river by stripping off the surface; the position of the county in regard to the coal field gives the mines and country trade in the winter as there are no mines north of the county all the coal consumed in the county, besides what they produce, has to be shipped in by the railroads. This county has perhaps more coal than both Hardin and Marshall counties, but coal so near the northern edge of the coal field is always found in small quantities, and this county is not an exception to the rule in this respect; the township of Homer and the one immediately north of it has considerable coal.

HARDIN COUNTY.

This county has but two mines that come under the present law. There are some small mines, but they only employ three or four men. The county is on the extreme northeastern edge of the Iowa coal field and the mines are located on the Iowa river, a few miles north of Dora. The three seams of coal belonging to the lower coal measures are found here, but they are very much thinned out and lie in banks so that their thickness is very irregular. A few years ago they produced coal in what was then known as the Chaffin mine, about six feet

in thickness; but that was an exceptional case, as most of the coal was only average about two feet in thickness. Coal commands a high price at the mines here than at any other locality in the State, but the irregularity of the seam and the trouble from water causes mining operations in this locality to be very expensive.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

This county has only one mine and at the present time is not being operated. The land on which the mine is located belongs to D. Moninger, and I think it doubtful if it is ever operated again. There will never be much of a coal county. Although a considerable portion of the superficial area of the county is underlaid with the coal measures, a large portion of the area is barren of coal thick enough to work with profit; as the coal is all overlaid with sand and water, the cost of handling so much water added to the extra cost that will necessarily have to be paid for mining coal of thirty inches thickness, will handicap the man who undertakes to operate a mine in this county.

JASPER COUNTY.

This county has twenty mines in operation, but those that have the largest capacity are located about three miles up the river from Coffeyville. There have been small mines in operation, supplying the country trade for several years in this locality. About four years ago D. S. Couch, of the Jasper County Coal & Railway Company, bought some land and opened out a slope mine, built a railroad from Coffeyville out to his mine and was soon shipping considerable coal, but as soon as this company commenced operations it attracted considerable attention to that particular basin of coal, and now there are four other mines in operation, and the furthest of the five shafts are not over one mile apart. The Diagonal Railroad have built a switch down to the mine from their main line, starting at Valeria, which gives to the Standard Fuel Company, the Vulcan Coal Company, the Black Horse Mining Company and the Pittsburgh Mining Company an outlet to the northeast with their coal. The coal in this locality will average about five feet in thickness, and is of good quality.

The Jasper County Mining and Railway Company are operating mines at Draper on the branch railroad from Newton to Monroe. Their mines are operated by drifts and they handle considerable coal in the winter season. All the other mines in the county are operated

the local trade, and the majority of them do a good business in winter time.

DALLAS COUNTY.

This county has fourteen mines in operation, but there is only one in the county operated for the railroad trade, and that is the one of the Chicago & Van Meter Coal Company located at Van Meter on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. This company is working coal belonging to the lower coal measures. All of the other mines in the county are working the coal belonging to the middle coal measures and are operated exclusively for the local trade. The second coal measure coal of this county is not as thick as it is further south; there is more irregularity in the thickness, but the quality is about the same.

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

This county has twenty-three mines operating in a seam belonging to the middle coal measures. The coal varies from sixteen inches to two feet in thickness, and is a good quality for domestic purposes. The mines are located along the Middle and South fork of the Coon River and their tributaries, and are located in the eastern part of the county. The most western mines in the county are at the rapids of the Middle Coon river. Some of the mines have been in operation several years, and all are operated for local trade.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The mines of this county are located about nine miles west from Davenport, and about two miles north of Buffalo. There are nine mines being operated in an area of about two miles. Some of these mines are worked quite extensively in the winter as the farmers come a distance after coal, while considerable coal is hauled in trains to Davenport and sold in the city market, and coal is also hauled to Buffalo and sold to the river trade. This basin of coal is connected with any other portion of the Iowa coal field, as the carboniferous rocks come to the surface between this body of coal and the Iowa coal field proper, showing that there can be no connection.

tion between the two. The coal in this basin will average thirty inches in thickness; is of good quality.

GREENE COUNTY.

The mines of this county are located in the south east corner of the county, the Standard mine not being more than two hundred feet from the county line. There has been considerable improvement in the way of development of coal in this county in the last two years caused by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad building a switch down to the mines, which enables the coal companies to load their coal on the cars direct from their dumps. There are several mines in operation in the county, and the most of them have a good road trade. A majority of the coal of this locality is shipped on the C., M. & St. P. Railroad, but some is shipped on the Minneapolis & St. Louis road. The mine at Grand Junction is only operated for town and country trade.

ADAMS COUNTY.

The miners of this county are working the cone of the upper coal measure, which varies in thickness from twelve to twenty inches in thickness. There are ten mines in operation in the county, all in the neighborhood of Carbon. The mines of this county are in good business in the winter season as there is no coal west, north or east of them, and the farmers of the north part of the county depend on the Carbon mines for fuel, as railroad coal sells at the road stations at from thirteen to seventeen cents per bushel, while the mines at Carbon pay seven cents per bushel for mining and sell the coal for ten cents. The mines are worked on the long wall plan.

PAGE COUNTY.

The mines of this county are all located along the Nodaway river. Those at Clarinda are worked on the room and pillar plan, while those at Shambaugh are worked on the long wall system. The coal belongs to the upper coal measures.

There has never been any prospecting done in this county for coal of coal below the one they are working only at one place. Mr.

ton of Shambaugh drilled a hole down from the bottom of which is 110 feet deep) until he reached a depth of about out without any success.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

nes of this county, like Page and Adams counties, are the coal of the upper coal measures. There are seven he county all operated by shafts, and are all operated to ocal trade. The coal of this coal measure is never found ty-two inches in thickness, and will not average more than ches.

NAMES OF MINES AND LOCATION.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Cincinnati Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Cincinnati.	Cincinnati.
William Scribfield.....	No. 1 Slope..	Cincinnati.	Cincinnati.
B. Van Blanagan.....	No. 1 Slope..	Cincinnati.	Cincinnati.
John Young.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Griffinville.	Griffinville.
Moses Lynch.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Griffinville.	Griffinville.
Milton Smith.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Melrose.	Melrose.
William Roberts.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Confidence.	Confidence.
Edward Mosby.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Confidence.	Confidence.
Jacob Knapp.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Iconium.	Iconium.
B. B. Parker.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Livingston.	Livingston.
Diamond Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
Diamond Coal Company.....	No. 2 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
Centerville Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
Watson Coal Company.....	No. 4 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
James Wilson.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
Thomas McClard.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
Scandinavian Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
G. H. Talbert.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
Samuel Norris.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
John Gordon.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
Co-Operative Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Centerville.	Centerville.
Walnut Coal Company.....	No. 1 Drift..	Brazill.	Brazill.
Philby Coal Company.....	No. 1 Drift..	Brazill.	Brazill.
Tipton Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Brazill.	Brazill.
Hawkeye Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Brazill.	Brazill.
B. F. Silknetter.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Brazill.	Brazill.
William Bradley.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Numa.	Numa.
James Johns.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Numa.	Numa.
John Dickenson.....	No. 1 Drift..	Dean.	Dean.
Ellis Moore.....	No. 1 Drift..	Dean.	Dean.
A. M. Elgin.....	No. 1 Drift..	Walnut City.	Walnut City.
A. M. Elgin.....	No. 2 Drift..	Walnut City.	Walnut City.
George McCloud.....	No. 1 Drift..	Walnut City.	Walnut City.
N. H. Nash.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Walnut City.	Walnut City.
Jenison Huston.....	No. 1 Drift..	Walnut City.	Walnut City.
E. Foster.....	No. 1 Drift..	Walnut City.	Walnut City.
J. A. Lynch.....	No. 1 Drift..	Walnut City.	Walnut City.
Mace Jackson.....	No. 1 Drift..	Walnut City.	Walnut City.
John Remy.....	No. 1 Drift..	Walnut City.	Walnut City.
A. F. Graham.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Dennis.	Dennis.
Thomas Frowzel.....	No. 1 Shaft..	Dennis.	Dennis.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

ADAMS COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Jones.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Carbon.
Wabbie.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Carbon.
son.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Carbon.
ake.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Carbon.
McKard.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Carbon.
.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Carbon.
.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Carbon.
den.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Carbon.
n.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Carbon.
icks.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Carbon.

BOONE COUNTY.

Johnson & Co. Coal Co.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
epard Coal, Tile and Brick Co..	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
epard Coal, Tile and Brick Co..	No. 2	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
epard Coal, Tile and Brick Co..	No. 3	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
A. Sherman.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
ogers.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
ogers.....	No. 2	Slope..	Boonesboro.
Coal Co.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
ilkley.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
McBirnie.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
& Waddell.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
& Nelson.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
ts.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
Knox.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
McBirnie.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Boonesboro.
ilson.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Pilot Mound.
Zunkle.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Pilot Mound.
nith.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Pilot Mound.
a Coal Co.....	No. 4	Shaft..	Moingona.
a Coal Co.....	No. 5	Shaft..	Angus.
on Bros.....	No. 1	Slope..	Zenorsville.
ork.....	No. 1	Slope..	Zenorsville.
mons.....	No. 1	Slope..	Zenorsville.
mons.....	No. 2	Shaft..	Zenorsville.
stern Coal Co.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Moingona.
al Co.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Moingona.
ott.....	No. 1	Drift..	Moingona.
n & Francis.....	No. 1	Drift..	Moingona.
Dyer.....	No. 1	Drift..	Luther.
Potter.....	No. 1	Drift..	Woodward.
t Knox.....	No. 1	Drift..	Woodward.
Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Angus.
Coal Company.....	No. 2	Shaft..	Angus.
Coal Company.....	No. 3	Shaft..	Angus.
al Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Angus.
al Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Ogden.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

DALLAS COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
J. W. Redfield.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Redfield.	
Alexander Leeper.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Redfield.	
Stephen Cloud.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Redfield.	
John Peppard.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Redfield.	
Thomas Botts.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Redfield.	
John Davis.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Redfield.	
Amos Thompson	No. 1 Shaft ..	Redfield.	
Martin Fox.....	No. 1 Drift ..	Bayard.	
Benjamin Petit.....	No. 1 Drift ..	Bayard.	
Allen McPherson.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Bayard.	
J. W. Love.....	No. 1 Drift ..	Bayard.	
Mrs. Mary Duck.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Linden.	
Miss Flovilla Bailey.....	No. 1 Drift ..	Linden.	
Chicago & Van Meter Coal Co.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Van Meter.	

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Alexander Lamb.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Stuart.	
Andrew Muldoon.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Stuart.	
Daniel McNally.....	No. 1 Drift ..	Stuart.	
George Cooper.....	No. 1 Drift ..	Stuart.	
Benjamin Mills.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Stuart.	
Andrew Cove.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Stuart.	
Joseph Gleason.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Dale City.	
James Burnham.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Dale City.	
Isaac Ford.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Dale City.	
J. A. Frasier.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Panora.	
J. A. Spring.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Panora.	
William Butler.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Panora.	
Nathan Mallow.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Panora.	
Peter Digart.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Panora.	
D. D. Reese.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Panora.	
Galager & Sentney.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Fansler's.	
Charles Christy.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Fansler's.	
Edward Lewis.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Fansler's.	
James Butler.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Fansler's.	
Daniel Fillmore.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Fansler's.	
Robert Chambers.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Fansler's.	
John Davids.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Fansler's.	
Merchant & Winters.....	No. 1 Shaft ..	Fansler's.	

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

GREENE COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
d Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Angus.
e Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Angus.
e Coal Company.....	No. 2	Shaft..	Angus.
Coal Company.....	No. 3	Shaft..	Angus.
er Bros.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Angus.
ng Bros.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Angus.
sey.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Angus.
unction Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Grand Junction.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

ade.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
ter.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Silvers.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
alker.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
House.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
arrow.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
n Burton.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Martin.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Cladin.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Cladin.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Clegg.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
ard.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Lane.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
bins.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
rg.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
ros.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kamrar.
nea.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kamrar.
ell.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Homer.

HARDIN COUNTY.

l.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Eldora.
dden.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Eldora.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

nfinger.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Galvin.
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NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

JASPER COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Standard Fuel Company.....	No. 1 Shaft	Colfax.	Colfax.
Vulcan Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft	Colfax.	Colfax.
Black Heath Mining Company.....	No. 1 Shaft	Colfax.	Colfax.
Pittsburg Mining Company.....	No. 1 Shaft	Colfax.	Colfax.
Jasper County Coal and Railway Comp'y	No. 1 Slope	Colfax.	Colfax.
Giddo Bailey	No. 1 Drift	Colfax.	Colfax.
Scott Slaughter.....	No. 1 Drift	Colfax.	Colfax.
Jasper County Mining and Railway Co..	No. 1 Drift	Draper.	Draper.
Jasper County Mining and Railway Co..	No. 2 Drift	Draper.	Draper.
Jasper County Mining and Railway Co..	No. 3 Drift	Draper.	Draper.
Robert Davidson	No. 1 Shaft	Newton.	Newton.
William Snooks	No. 1 Shaft	Newton.	Newton.
Brown & Stewart.....	No. 1 Shaft	Newton.	Newton.
William Lister.....	No. 1 Shaft	Newton.	Newton.
William Kay.....	No. 1 Slope	Newton.	Newton.
McAllister & Tenent.....	No. 1 Shaft	Newton.	Newton.
Newton Coal Company	No. 1 Shaft	Newton.	Newton.
J. J. Pritchard.....	No. 1 Shaft	Prairie City.	Prairie City.
C. M. Norris.....	No. 1 Shaft	Prairie City.	Prairie City.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Russell & Crew	No. 1 Shaft	Fairfield.	Fairfield.
Callows Stewart.....	No. 1 Drift	Fairfield.	Fairfield.
W. S. Sperry.....	No. 1 Slope	Perlee.	Perlee.
Jacob Westenhouse.....	No. 1 Slope	Perlee.	Perlee.
Amos Taylor	No. 1 Slope	County Line.	County Line.
Daniel Barr.....	No. 1 Slope	County Line.	County Line.
S. C. Fry.....	No. 1 Slope	County Line.	County Line.
John Beall.....	No. 1 Shaft	Birmingham.	Birmingham.
Jackson Zimmerman	No. 1 Slope	Libertyville.	Libertyville.
William Sullivan	No. 1 Drift	Libertyville.	Libertyville.
John McGregor.....	No. 1 Shaft	Lockridge.	Lockridge.
Andrew Schutz.....	No. 1 Shaft	Salina.	Salina.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Starr Coal Company	A	Shaft	What Cheer.
Starr Coal Company	B	Shaft	What Cheer.
Starr Coal Company	C	Shaft	What Cheer.
Starr Coal Company	D	Shaft	What Cheer.
Granger Coal Company	F	Shaft	What Cheer.
Granger Coal Company	G	Shaft	What Cheer.
Granger Coal Company	H	Shaft	What Cheer.
Cory Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft	What Cheer.	What Cheer.
Vulcan Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft	What Cheer.	What Cheer.
John Blatt.....	No. 1 Shaft	What Cheer.	What Cheer.
Robert Moffet	No. 1 Shaft	What Cheer.	What Cheer.
Martin Fisher	No. 1 Shaft	Delta.	Delta.
Silas Brainard	No. 1 Shaft	Delta.	Delta.
Sigourney Coal Company	No. 1 Shaft	Delta.	Delta.
Crescent Coal Company	No. 1 Shaft	Delta.	Delta.
William Turnbull.....	No. 1 Shaft	Richland.	Richland.
William Bennett.....	No. 1 Shaft	Richland.	Richland.
William Lewman.....	No. 1 Shaft	Richland.	Richland.
Charles Cordes.....	No. 1 Shaft	Richland.	Richland.
F. M. Stephenson.....	No. 1 Shaft	Packwood.	Packwood.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

LUCAS COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Greast Coal Company	No. A	Shaft ..	Cleveland.
Greast Coal Company	No. B	Shaft ..	Cleveland.
n Coal Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Lucas.
inshall	No. 1	Drift ..	Chariton.
le	No. 1	Drift ..	Chariton.
on Woodbury	No. 1	Drift ..	Chariton.
Griffin	No. 1	Drift ..	Chariton.
Willoughby	No. 1	Drift ..	Chariton.
all	No. 1	Drift ..	Chariton.
ker	No. 1	Drift ..	Chariton.
arney	No. 1	Drift ..	Chariton.
l Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Zero.

MARION COUNTY.

Coal and Mining Company	No. 5	Drift ..	Flagler.
Coal Company	No. 1	Drift ..	Flagler.
Scott	No. 1	Drift ..	Otley.
Scott	No. 2	Drift ..	Otley.
Penfield	No. 1	Shaft ..	Otley.
erts	No. 1	Shaft ..	Otley.
osquet	No. 1	Shaft ..	Pella.
Franklin	No. 1	Slope ..	Pella.
Thompson	No. 1	Slope ..	Pella.
msee	No. 1	Shaft ..	Pella.
Van Steinbergen	No. 1	Drift ..	Pella.
ison	No. 1	Drift ..	Pella.
am	No. 1	Drift ..	Gosport.
nds	No. 1	Drift ..	Columbia.
& Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Pleasantville.
ry	No. 1	Slope ..	Pleasantville.
rk	No. 1	Slope ..	Pleasantville.
bley	No. 1	Slope ..	Pleasantville.
ookham	No. 1	Shaft ..	Pleasantville.
Oxenreider	No. 1	Drift ..	Lacona.
Miller	No. 1	Drift ..	Lacona.
Myers, Jr.	No. 1	Drift ..	Lacona.
Ogle	No. 1	Drift ..	Lacona.
aner	No. 1	Shaft ..	Lacona.
l Company	No. 1	Drift ..	Ford.
lor	No. 1	Drift ..	Ford.
lor	No. 2	Drift ..	Ford.
Ash	No. 1	Drift ..	Ford.
ese	No. 1	Drift ..	Ford.
Jones	No. 1	Drift ..	Ford.
liams	No. 1	Drift ..	Ford.
erson	No. 1	Shaft ..	Des Moines.
owa Coal Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Des Moines.
Coal and Mining Company	No. 1	Drift ..	Des Moines.
Coal and Mining Company	No. 2	Drift ..	Des Moines.
Coal and Mining Company	No. 3	Drift ..	Des Moines.
Coal Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Des Moines.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

MARION COUNTY—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Samuel Buckman.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Knoxville.
J. T. James.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Knoxville.
Swan Coal and Mining Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Knoxville.
James Boutin	No. 1	Drift ..	Marysville.
John Yenser.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Marysville.
Clark & Lever	No. 1	Drift ..	Marysville.
James Blackburn.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Bussey.
David Rice	No. 1	Drift ..	Attica.

MONROE COUNTY.

Avery Coal Company.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Avery.
Samuel Wignal.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Avery.
Charles Carlo.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Avery.
James Sidden.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Avery.
James Riddlebaugh.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Avery.
Eureka Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Avery.
R. H. Ingram.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Albia.
Albia Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Albia.
Great Western Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Albia.
Iowa and Wisconsin Coal Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Albia.
Enterprise Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Albia.
G. W. Hartzel.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Albia.
John Memley.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Albia.
Moses Hatch	No. 1	Shaft ..	Albia.
E. Newman	No. 1	Shaft ..	Albia.
Thomas Taylor.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Albia.
H. R. Teller	No. 1	Drift ..	Albia.
Hickory Grove Coal Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Hickory Grove.
Allen Bauer	No. 1	Drift ..	Dallas.
W. R. Dinwiddie	No. 1	Shaft ..	Selection.
W. A. Gray.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Selection.
George W. Cowles.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Selection.
Jemima Wilson.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Selection.
Union Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Fredrick.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
ation Coal Company	No. 1	Slope ..	Muchakinoek.
ation Coal Company	No. 2	Slope ..	Muchakinoek.
ation Coal Company	No. 3	Slope ..	Muchakinoek.
ation Coal Company	No. 5	Shaft ..	Muchakinoek.
ompson	No. 1	Drift ..	Muchakinoek.
r Coal Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Excelsior.
r Coal Company	No. 2	Shaft ..	Excelsior.
r Coal Company	No. 8	Shaft ..	Excelsior.
Moore	No. 1	Slope ..	Eddyville.
ance	No. 1	Shaft ..	Eddyville.
Underwood	No. 1	Shaft ..	Eddyville.
on England	No. 1	Slope ..	Eddyville.
Evans	No. 1	Slope ..	New Sharon.
Evans	No. 1	Slope ..	New Sharon.
Ream	No. 1	Drift ..	Tracy, Marion Co.
Hallowell	No. 1	Drift ..	Tracy, Marion Co.
al Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Beacon.
al Company	No. 2	Slope ..	Beacon.
orrow	No. 1	Shaft ..	White Oak.
ilcoat	No. 1	Drift ..	Eddyville.
L. Shumaker	No. 1	Slope ..	Leighton.
n Coal & Mining Co.	No. 1	Drift ..	Leighton.
apman	No. 1	Slope ..	Olivet.
eightman	No. 1	Shaft ..	New Sharon.
nith	No. 1	Slope ..	New Sharon.
n Coal Company	No. 1	Slope ..	Oskaloosa.
n Coal Company	No. 1	Slope ..	Oskaloosa.
al Company	No. 2	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Union Fuel Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Hussey	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Cable	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Smith	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
& Sons	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
d Coal Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
urgess	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Davenport	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
lover	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Barrowman	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.

PAGE COUNTY.

l & Cooper	No. 1	Shaft ..	Clarinda.
& Clowzier	No. 1	Shaft ..	Clarinda.
Alkins	No. 1	Slope ..	Shambaugh.
lain	No. 1	Shaft ..	Shambaugh.
ilson	No. 1	Shaft ..	Shambaugh.
Pearson	No. 1	Shaft ..	Shambaugh.
ones	No. 1	Shaft ..	Shambaugh.
Pinkerton	No. 1	Shaft ..	Shambaugh.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

POLK COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine	Kind of mine	POST-OFFICE.
Coon Valley Coal and Mining Company..	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Walnut Coal and Mining Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Garver Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Giant Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Giant Coal Company.....	No. 2	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Giant Coal Company.....	No. 3	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Eureka Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Wabash Coal Company.....	No. 1	Slope..	Des Moines.
Pioneer Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Polk County Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Diamond Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Des Moines Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Aetna Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Runnells Coal Company.....	No. 1	Slope..	Des Moines.
Union Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Pleasant Hill Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Eclipse Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Two Rivers Coal and Mining Company.	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
G. Van Ginkle.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Des Moines.
Joshua Chambers.....	No. 1	Drift..	Avon.
L. D. Lang.....	No. 1	Drift..	Avon.
William Leid.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Avon.
William Dawson.....	No. 1	Drift..	Rising Sun.
Altoona Coal and Mining Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Altoona.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Phelix Mactin.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Buffalo.
Phelix Mactin.....	No. 2	Drift..	Buffalo.
Samuel James.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Buffalo.
Samuel James.....	No. 2	Shaft..	Buffalo.
Bennett & Flair.....	No. 2	Shaft..	Buffalo.
Charles G. Rowan.....	No. 2	Shaft..	Buffalo.
Charles G. Rowan.....	No. 2	Shaft..	Buffalo.
Robert Williams.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Buffalo.
Marion Murrey.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Buffalo.
Edward Winfield.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Buffalo.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Lindsay.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Newmarket.
Drewnell.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Newmarket.
n Easter.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Newmarket.
min Anderson.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Newmarket.
t Beyrion.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Villisca.
n Wilcox.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Villisca.
Monroe.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Villisca.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

eton Harris.....	No. 1	Drift..	Bonaparte.
Bros.....	No. 1	Drift..	Bonaparte.
more & Miller.....	No. 1	Drift..	Bonaparte.
min Wagner.....	No. 1	Drift..	Bonaparte.
y & Israel.....	No. 1	Drift..	Bonaparte.
n & Walker.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Doud's Station.
m Doud.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Doud's Station.
ry.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Selma.
Overturff.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Selma.
er & Murphy....	No. 1	Shaft..	Farmington.
Scott.....	No. 1	Slope..	Farmington.
im Downard.....	No. 1	Drift..	Utica.
ose Warner.....	No. 1	Drift..	Utica.
as Teal.....	No. 1	Drift..	Utica.
Cox.....	No. 1	Drift..	Hillsboro.
as Rice.....	No. 1	Drift..	Hillsboro.
Brownfield.....	No. 1	Drift..	Hillsboro.
Taylor.....	No. 1	Drift..	Wilson.
Koonts.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Leando.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM	Name of mine	Kind of mine	POST-OFFICE.
Mills & Everett.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
O. B. Tortlett.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
S. Hilderbrand.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
Craig Coal Company.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
Craig Coal Company.....	No. 2	Drift ..	Kalo.
Craig Coal Company.....	No. 3	Drift ..	Kalo.
Parle Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Kalo.
Carlson Coal Company.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
Standard Coal Company.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
Standard Coal Company.....	No. 2	Drift ..	Kalo.
John Barnes.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
William Stanbra.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
Walter Ervin.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
William Hydeman.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
John Lloyd.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kalo.
James Lynch.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Fort Dodge.
Frank Collrs.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Fort Dodge.
David Strain.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Fort Dodge.
Thomas Collins.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Coalville.
Mumm & Keefe.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Coalville.
Mumm & Keefe.....	No. 2	Slope ..	Coalville.
L. Dupleas.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Coalville.
Alf. Davis.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Coalville.
Webster Rhodes & Company.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Coalville.
James Martin.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Coalville.
Fort Dodge Coal Company.....	No. 4	Slope ..	Coalville.
Fort Dodge Coal Company.....	No. 5	Shaft ..	Coalville.
Crooked Creek Coal Company.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Lehigh.
Crooked Creek Coal Company.....	No. 2	Slope ..	Lehigh.
Crooked Creek Coal Company.....	No. 3	Slope ..	Lehigh.
Cory Coal Company.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Lehigh.
John C. King.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Lehigh.
Thomas Parks.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Lehigh.
Viuton Peterson.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Lehigh.
W. Barrowman.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Lehigh.
George Williams.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Lehigh.
Burlin Smith.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Lehigh.
James Lewis.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Lehigh.
James Harper.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Lehigh.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

WAPELLO COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
r Coal Company.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Ottumwa.
r Coal Company.....	No. 2	Slope ..	Ottumwa.
r Coal Company.....	No. 3	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Kitterman.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Ottumwa.
Chambers.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Phillips.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Mielr.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
el Mielr.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Ream.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Metzgar.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Baker.....	No. 1	shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Schick & Co.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Schlagel.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
um Shepherd.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
um Carter.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
um Munley.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Ottumwa.
atric & Son.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Godley.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Eldon.
p Datts.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Eldon.
as McGlothlin.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Eldon.
Clark.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Eldon.
Coal and Mining Company.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Ottumwa.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Thatcher.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Seymour.
ental Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Seymour.
Ripper.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Kniffin.
n Davis.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Plano.
Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Plano.
as Burland.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	arvard.
Munn.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ormanville.
Balin.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ormanville.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

WARREN COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Joseph Edgerton.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Madora.
W. B. Jacobs.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Liberty Center.
Samuel T. Burgess.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Milo.
Nathan D. Bales.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Milo.
John B. Williams.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Milo.
W. A. Wright.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Milo.
Aaron Beam.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Sandyville.
Ephriam Conklin.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Sandyville.
Allen Banner....	No. 1	Drift ..	Baner.
Robert Nicholson.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carlisle.
Charles Voice....	No. 1	Drift ..	Carlisle.
Henry Schuler.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carlisle.
H. Fogle.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Locona.
S. H. Needley.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
Samuel Myers, Jr.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
A. D. Sheepe.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
J. Gressbaum.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
Freeman & Penwell.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
J. B. Gardiner.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Locona.
A. B. Higbee.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
A. H. Swan & Co.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Indianola.
Lumsden Bros.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Summerset.
Russell & Co.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Summerset.
D. K. Jones.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Summerset.
Levi Simmons.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Summerset.
Brown & Lord.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Summerset.
William Crow.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Norwalk.
J. P. Cotman.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Norwalk.
George Dillard.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Springhill.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have very few amendments to urge to the mining law. Some may think strange that there should be a demand made for amendments to a law only passed the last session of the Legislature, but the present mining law has about doubled the work of the Inspector, and under the old law there was too much work for one man to do; so that since the passage of the present law it becomes an absolute necessity, as justice cannot be done to operator or miner unless something is done so that the inspection force can be increased. The most essential amendment would be to allow at least two more Inspectors. It will be seen by reference to the foregoing tables that there are 489 mines in operation in this State, and it is not necessary to enter into a lengthy argument to convince any one that there is too much work for one man to do. I would therefore recommend that the law be so amended that there could be three Inspectors—one chief Inspector and two assistants. I am convinced that that would be better than to divide the State into districts, as all reports could be embodied in one, and the work be done better, time could be economized, and better results would follow. I am confident that a law similar to the one now in operation in Ohio, in regard to the inspection force, would be what is needed in this State. I have had to work under disadvantages on the account of having to run all over a judicial district to find a district attorney, but as the law authorizing counties to elect county attorneys will go into effect in 1886, I deem it not necessary to make any changes in the mining law in that respect.

I am confident that with three inspectors to enforce the mining law, that much good can be accomplished, as all the operators could then be forced to comply with the law, and in that way both operators and miners would be satisfied.

TABLE OF THE PRESSURE OF AIR AT DIFFERENT HEIGHTS OF THE BAROMETER.

Height of Barometer.	Pressure per square inch.	Pressure per square foot.
27.0 inches.	13.25 pounds.	1908.23 pounds.
27.25 "	13.37 "	1925.89 "
27.5 "	13.49 "	1943.56 "
27.75 "	13.61 "	1961.23 "
28.0 "	13.74 "	1978.90 "
28.25 "	13.86 "	1996.56 "
28.5 "	13.98 "	2014.24 "
28.75 "	14.11 "	2031.91 "
29.0 "	14.23 "	2049.58 "
29.25 "	14.35 "	2067.24 "
29.5 "	14.47 "	2084.91 "
29.75 "	14.60 "	2102.58 "
30.0 "	14.72 "	2120.25 "
30.25 "	14.84 "	2137.92 "
30.5 "	14.96 "	2155.59 "
30.75 "	15.09 "	2173.26 "
31.0 "	15.21 "	2190.93 "

To find the pressure per square inch in pounds, multiply the reading of the barometer in inches by .4908. To find the pressure per square foot in pounds, multiply the reading of the barometer in inches by 70.6752.

GASES MET WITH IN MINES.

The gases generated in coal mines are fire-damp, after-damp, sometimes called choke-damp, black-damp, and white-damp.

Fire-damp is light carburetted hydrogen, and consists of one volume of the vapor of carbon, and two volumes of hydrogen condensed into one volume. This gas is never met with in the mines of this State.

Black-damp is the carbonic acid gas of chemistry, and is the principal gas met with in the mines of this State. It is composed of two atoms of oxygen and one atom of carbon, and by weight, oxygen 72.73, carbon 27.27, and by volume one each; and it is rather more than one and one half times as heavy as an equal volume of common air, the specific gravity of common air being 1,000, while that of carbonic acid gas is 1,524.01. This gas is accumulated from several

es: The respiration of men and animals, the combustion of the
men's lights, the decomposition of timber and small coal in the
, the explosion of powder, the excrementitious deposits of men
animals, and it also exudes from the roof and floor of the mine.
black-damp in its pure state is a deadly poison, and will neither
port life nor light. When ten per cent of black-damp is diffused
gh the air of a mine, a light cannot be maintained, but when
d with a certain portion of pure air, a miner can remain for con-
table time after his light has refused to burn. Its effect on the
er is such as to produce headache, languor, loss of appetite and
ral debility. This gas is mistaken for something else from the
ion it is sometimes found to occupy in the mines, as a great
y miners think that if they are working in a place elevating from
entry that black-damp will not molest them, as the gas is heavier
common air it would force itself out into the air-way and would
remain in a room driven at an elevation off the stairway; but this
ot the case.

black-damp is sometimes held in suspension in a room elevating
an air-way; for instance, if a room is turned off the air-way,
the current of air is passing the mouth of the room and has no
ce to exert any of its force at any other place in the room, then
black-damp should accumulate, and no car or anything else to cause
rrrent in the room—under such circumstances, black-damp will
accumulate and remain until a current of air is brought to bear upon

ut some claim that as black-damp is one and one half times as
y as common air, that it is not reasonable to suppose that it can
eld in suspension at an elevation from the air-way by the passing
ent of air in the air-way. Let us see: Take, for instance, an air-
five feet wide and five feet high—the sum of its four sides would
twenty feet of resisting surface for each foot in length of the air-
. Now, suppose the room-mouth is five feet wide and five feet
a, then the room-mouth would present the same resisting surface
he air-way; and as the room-mouth is five feet high and five feet
e, it would give an area of twenty-five feet exposed to the pres-
e of the moving column of air. The atmospheric pressure varies
ording to the density of the air. For instance, if the barometer
is thirty inches (see table of the pressure of air at different hights
he barometer), the pressure on all surfaces exposed to the air is
0.25 pounds per square foot; therefore, on the mouth of the room

above referred to, there would be a total pressure of 53,006.25 pounds. But there is another fact to be taken into consideration in connection with air pressure: that if we increase the speed of the air in an air-way, we also increase the pressure in the following proportion. If we double the quantity of air in an air-way, we have four times the pressure, and nine times the pressure will produce three times the quantity, and sixteen times the pressure will give four times the quantity, and so on in like proportion. And if the pressure of 3,120.25 pounds per square foot would give a volume of air of one thousand cubic feet per minute; and if the volume of air is increased to two thousand cubic feet, the pressure would then be 12,480.25 pounds per square foot, or a pressure on the room-mouth of 122,000 pounds; and if we increase the volume of air to three thousand cubic feet per minute, then the pressure would be 19,082.25 pounds per square foot, and at the room-mouth it would be 477,056.25 pounds. And if the volume of air is increased to four thousand cubic feet, we would have a pressure per square foot of 33,924 pounds, and on the room-mouth there would be a pressure of 848,100 pounds. In increasing the volume of air from one thousand cubic feet to four thousand, we have increased the pressure at the room-mouth from 53,006.25 pounds to 848,100 pounds; but as we have made no arrangement for this increased pressure to exert its influence on any other portion of the room at the mouth, and as this increased pressure is required to overcome the extra friction of the air current, let us look a little further. For instance, if the current of air, when the volume was one thousand cubic feet per minute, traveled one hundred feet per minute, and if the volume was increased to four thousand cubic feet it would be compelled to travel four hundred feet per minute, and would be met with four times the friction, or rubbing surface, in the same length of time. But the air traveling at the speed of four hundred feet per minute, instead of coming in contact with the rubbing surface with a momentum gained from a velocity of one hundred feet, as in the first instance, strikes against the rubbing surface with a momentum gained from a velocity of four hundred feet, and the increased resistance from the greater momentum acquired four times greater than before, and would require the pressure to be increased to sixteen times the original pressure, as shown by the figures above. Therefore, the quantity of air obtained will vary as the square root of the pressure applied, and the pressure will vary as the square of the velocity of the air column, or quantity obtained. And, as before

ed, we have not made any arrangement whereby the air can circulate through this room, therefore, in increasing the volume of air from one thousand feet to four thousand feet, we have only increased the pressure in the room four times, while in the entry we have increased it sixteen times. If black-damp would force itself out of the room under the above circumstances, it would have to be four times as heavy as common air. This fact should be thoroughly understood by mine foremen, to enable them to more intelligently combat with this deadly enemy of the miner, and if this subject was more thoroughly understood, mine bosses would be more willing to provide ways for the air to circulate through the rooms, and would be more particular to see that cross-cuts were provided at the proper place and in the proper place.

I do not wish to convey the idea that I would have a pit boss decrease the current of air under the above circumstances, not by any means; but I have carried out the above figures so as to bring to the attention of those having charge of the distribution of the ventilating current the necessity of providing large and roomy airways, and of splitting or dividing the current of air so as to reach the miner with a fresh supply of air at his working place in the mine. I find in some localities that the pit boss has the rooms driven forty or fifty yards apart without holing from one room to another, and will then complain of the ventilation in the rooms, when there is a large volume of air passing along the entry from which the room is turned, when, if he would have the miners make a break through from one room to another, he could relieve the ventilating pressure, and by providing break-throughs between the rooms he would increase the size of the space through which the air would have to pass, thereby reducing the velocity of the air current, and in that way reduce the friction of the air and the pressure necessary to produce a given amount of air. Some may take exception to this, and claim that the friction is not reduced on account of the rubbing surface being increased, but, as before stated, the quantity of air obtained will vary as the square root of the pressure applied, and the pressure will vary as the square of the velocity of the air column or quantity obtained. Now, it must be remembered that about nineteen-twentieths of the air pressure is required to overcome the friction (I am now speaking of Iowa mines), and if we double the velocity of the air in the same airway we in the end place cause twice the quantity of air to meet the resistance in a given time; and in addition to this, of this double quantity, meets

every resistance with a double velocity or momentum. The double quantity of air and the double velocity, taken together, is the reason why we have a four fold resistance. Again, if we treble the velocity of the air we thereby cause three times the number of particles to meet the resistance in each moment of time, and this alone would treble the resistance. But, in addition to this, the treble quantity meets the resistance with three times the momentum, which trebles the three-fold resistance that arises from the three-fold number of particles of air that meet the resistance each moment of time; for this reason we have a nine-fold resistance for a three-fold quantity of air in a given time, and so on in like proportion. Therefore from these laws we learn that the quantity of air that will pass through any mine is greater or less as the ventilating pressure is greater or less, but not in the same proportion; when the airway is the same the quantity of air only alters in the proportion of the square root of the pressure; so that a four fold pressure only gives a double quantity of air, and a nine-fold pressure only gives a treble quantity of air. But on the other hand, one-fourth of the pressure still gives one-half of the air, and one-ninth of the pressure gives one-third of the air. The changes in the quantity of air are sluggish as compared with the changes in the ventilating pressure, only varying as its square root. The quantity of air, however, is more sluggish still in relation to the power employed to cause it to circulate. The quantity of air only varies as the cube root of the power and of the quantity of coal burnt to produce it; so that eight times the coal only doubles and twenty-seven times the coal only trebles the quantity of air circulating in a mine, no matter what kind of mechanical ventilation is employed so long as the airways remain in the same condition. Therefore, we must not expect any great general improvement in the ventilation of mines from a mere increase of power, as any increase of the quantity of air in the same airways is slow, small, and compared with the necessary increase of power required to produce it. Therefore, the quantity of air increases as we decrease or lessen the extent of the rubbing surface, but not in the same proportion, only as the square root of the extent of the rubbing surface. If we could do away with three-fourths of the rubbing surface, other things being the same, we could only double the quantity of air in the mine; if the rubbing surface were reduced to one-ninth the quantity of air circulating per minute would only be increased to three times its previous amount. On the other hand, if the extent of workings and

g surface were increased four times, or nine times their previous amount, while the area of the airways and the ventilating pressure would remain unaltered; the air would only be lessened to one-half or one-third of its previous amounts respectively by such extensions, we suppose the size of the airways and the number of splits of air to remain the same, as well as the ventilating pressure in each case. From these laws then we learn that either to increase the ventilating pressure, or to lessen the extent of rubbing surface exposed to air circulating in mines, is a very slow and very costly mode of proceeding to increase the amount of ventilation, as the quantity of air circulating in a given time alters so slowly with any alteration that may be made in the ventilating power or pressure in the mere extent of rubbing surface that may be presented to it.

For general improvements we must, therefore, look chiefly in some other direction, owing to these being slow and costly modes of increasing the ventilation of a mine. The same general laws of resistance shows us that if we could reduce the velocity of the air constantly with increasing the quantity circulating in a minute, we could greatly lessen the friction in comparison with the quantity of air circulating, and so obtain an increased quantity for the same amount of friction or by the same ventilating pressure. This object accomplished by splitting the air, so that instead of allowing the whole of the air to traverse the whole of the workings in one continuous current, it should be divided into different districts of workings, and also brought out in separate channels to a point near the last shaft after it has done its work. In this way the extent of the rubbing surface is not lessened on the whole, but the area offered to air is greatly multiplied; and although the velocity of each current will be reduced, still on the whole the quantity of air in all the splits or divides is very much greater than if they were only one single current in the mine, even when the ventilating pressure is the same. Therefore, the conclusion that must be arrived at is this: that whenever by any process we can reduce the velocity of the ventilating current and maintain the same amount of air in circulation we have reduced the friction, and if the friction has been reduced the power necessary to overcome the friction has been dispensed with to the same extent; and if the volume of air remains the same after the velocity and friction have been reduced, then undoubtedly the pressure necessary to produce the given amount of air has been reduced also; when a mining boss thoroughly understands the above facts, and

will divide separate splits or divides for his ventilating current, that all his underground force can have a fresh supply of air from the intake, and after this current of air has done its work convey it soon as possible so the upcast shaft, he has reduced the velocity, reduced the friction, reduced the pressure, and dispensed with the need of a certain amount of power to maintain the same amount of air.

White-damp, or carbonic oxide, is composed of one atom of oxygen and one atom of carbon. By weight, it contains 56.69 per cent of oxygen and 43.31 per cent of carbon. Its specific gravity is 975,1 being little less than common air. This gas is more deleterious to animal life than carbonic acid gas, as air containing a very small per cent of white-damp is unfit for respiration. Black-damp will not support combustion, while white-damp will admit the miner's lamp to burn amidst a deadly atmosphere. White damp is produced by imperfect combustion, and can be recognized when burning by its flickering blue flame, which may often be seen in the gob fires of the State. White-damp is frequently met with in the mines of this State, as the refuse of our coal seams are subject to spontaneous combustion; and in some of the mines the coal is blasted off the solid, and a very great amount of powder is consumed, and both, as before stated, produce white-damp.

STRIKES AND LABOR TROUBLES.

There have been several strikes in the last two years in different portions of the State. The strike referred to in my last report as being settled, at the White Breast mines, in Lucas county, was finally settled by supplanting colored labor, and at the present time a majority of the miners at the White Breast mines are colored men. The strike was settled without any acts of violence being committed.

The only strike of importance, and the one that caused the most bitter feeling between operators and miners, was the strike at What Cheer and Angus. It may seem strange that I would class the strikes at these two places as one strike, but the circumstances are the same. The miners at both places made a demand for an increase in wages at the same time, and the operators at Angus told their miners to stop work, and if What Cheer operators paid the price demanded, to

at Angus should have the same advance, as the coal from both was going into the same market. The miners at Angus accepted this proposition, and went to work, while the miners at What Cheer stood out for the price demanded. This was the state of things which the What Cheer miners were placed at the commencement of their strike. They were contending against the operators of What Cheer, who owned large mining interests in Illinois, and as the mines of What Cheer were laid idle, the operators made greater demand for coal from their Illinois mines, and what they could get from the Illinois mines they could get from Angus, as the mines at Angus were running full time, so that it made very little difference to the What Cheer operators whether they operated the mines at What Cheer or not, as long as they could get all the coal they wanted to supply their demands. The operators at What Cheer at one time attempted to introduce colored miners, but there was a general uprising of the miners, and by upsetting a wagon loaded with household goods belonging to some of the colored folks, and throwing the wagon, household goods and all, into the creek, the idea of introducing colored labor was abandoned, and the colored people were withdrawn from the mines and sent back to Mahaska county. All things have an end, and so did the strike at What Cheer. The miners became convinced that they were waging a useless warfare, and went to work. In a few days the miners at Angus made the same demand of their operators, which was refused, and then they struck. When they had been on strike about ten days the operators made a proposition to pay an advance of the difference between the freight on coal from What Cheer and Angus to Minneapolis. This proposition the miners refused, and both operators and miners settled down to wait and see who could hold their breath the longest. The operators refused to confer with the miners' committee, and the miners would not deal with the operators only through their committee, and thus the strike stood. The miners of Angus were in the same condition during their struggle as the miners of What Cheer had been during theirs, for the reason that the Illinois mines were still working, and the coal that was stopped from going into market from Angus was being supplied from Illinois and What Cheer; so that in both cases the demand for coal was being supplied, and could be as long as only one mining camp struck at a time. The operators at Angus, after the mines had been idle for some time, brought in men from Minneapolis and other places north, to take the places of the men on strike. The

miners sent out circulars and committees, asking for help. This upon the part of the miners was liberally responded to by the miners in other portions of the State, and considerable aid was rendered for them at a meeting held at the court house in Des Moines. During this time the operators were increasing the working force at the mines, until the striking miners became boisterous in their demonstrations toward the men that were working, and a call was made on the Governor of the State to send troops to prevent a riot. The Governor responded by sending two companies of State troops, one company was withdrawn the same day, and the other company or a portion of it, remained for fourteen days, and was then withdrawn, as everything seemed perfectly peaceable, and in fact was peaceable. But about the time that the last of the troops were withdrawn was about the time that there was a large meeting held in the court house in Des Moines, at which some very inflammatory speeches were made by men that had more political aspirations than brains, and a care for the miners' interests, and the speeches made at this and other meetings by such men led a certain portion of the miners to believe that they would be sustained in any action they might take, and in a short time they made an assault on the men that were working. The result was that two or three of the men that had been working were unmercifully beaten, and one of them was killed. Immediately after the killing of this man the sheriff of Boone county took one company of State troops and went to Ankeny, and remained until the men resumed work.

This action on the part of the striking miners of course resulted in the withdrawal of public sentiment and the more rational of the miners saw the situation and accepted the terms offered by the operators in regard to the price paid for mining. By the operators offering something to the miners in regard to the fuel of the mines, so that work was resumed after a strike of about four months duration, both parties claiming the victory. Thus ended the most bitter strike that has ever been in the State. I am convinced that there never would have been any acts of violence committed at Ankeny if the men who were entirely outside of the coal interest had minded their own business; but if they felt a sympathy for the miner, had put their hands in their pockets and given some money to help support the women and children of the men on strike, instead of making speeches, thinking to tickle the ear of the striking miner and thereby secure his support at some future time.

In my humble opinion there never was a time when there was any need of troops at Angus until after the meeting that was held in the court house in the city of Des Moines. The trouble is that miners, like all other classes of men, have those among them who are very excitable, and during times of strikes, when excited, are what might be termed cranks, and sometimes commit depredations that are looked down on by a great majority of their fellow-miners, and the more conservative miners have enough to do to hold that element in check when there is nobody interfering but operators and miners. But as before stated, when men, with more aspirations than brains, interfere, men who have no sympathy with the striking miner, and cares nothing about him, unless it is to get a fee or to secure his influence politically. When such men interfere in times of strikes they excite the more excitable ones to a point beyond where the conservative ones can control them, and as consequence violence is committed; and when acts of violence are committed, the general public, not being acquainted with the facts, class all miners as law-breakers, when such is not the case by any means.

For this reason miners should be very careful in their meetings, and this advice might be applied to those outside of the coal business holding meetings during times of strikes), as all parties should advocate moderation and respect for law, remembering that it takes years for miners to live down the prejudice caused by such acts of violence.

Workmen have a right, either individually or in mass, to demand an advance in wages and to refuse to work if the demand is not complied with; and they also have a right to refuse to accept a reduction in wages, and to call meetings and discuss questions affecting their interests, and to stop work if they think proper; but the operators also have rights. They have a right to discharge any man or company of men who do not suit them, and to employ men in their places, and when men are on a strike the operators have a right to employ new men if they can, on any conditions they choose, to take the place of workmen on strike, and the rights of one are as sacred as the other. But the system of strikes in settling disputes is all wrong. Not a year passes but we are compelled to witness some conflict in which labor is arrayed against capital over the adjustment of wages, and it will continue to be so as long as the system of strikes prevails. Any a long strike, disastrous to both parties, could be avoided if

men would acquaint themselves with all the circumstances and at their better judgment to have control.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The proper solution of the labor problem is very difficult, and the difficulties arising between capital and labor is one of great importance and one that has engrossed the leading minds of the last century all over the world. Great writers on political economy have given us their ideas upon the great social problem with a diversity of opinion almost equal to their number. And to those might be added carefully prepared and well studied opinions of some of the eminent newspaper editors of the present time. But still the problem is unsolved, as the conflict between labor and capital still continues. Yet every one realizes the fact that the world was never so rich, so accumulated wealth, comforts of civilization, culture, intelligence and charity. The average condition of the people is better than in any former period.

Civilization through the agitation of the industrial question has reached a higher point and light is breaking all over the civilized world. The material progress made during the last fifty years surpasses that of all other periods of history. In Europe and the United States wealth has increased since 1850 three times faster than the population. Machinery multiplied until its productive power in the United States and England alone is equal to the power of a thousand million men. Prof. Huxley has well said "that the 7,500,000 workers in England can produce as much in six months as would have required one hundred years ago the entire working force of the world in one year to equal." In the United States wealth has increased since 1850 to 1884 forty-two thousand, two hundred and forty million dollars. And according to Mulhall's estimate since 1830 Great Britain has almost trebled her wealth; France has quadrupled hers, and the United States has multiplied in wealth six fold. And at present we are growing nearly four millions richer at sunset than sunrise every day. The accumulations of Europe and the United States make daily \$11,000,000 and the increase in population 11,000 daily.

estimated that it requires less than one-half of the manual labor that is required in 1865 to produce an equal amount of subsistence. The domain of nature has been invaded by science until her secret forces have been made subservient to the will of man. During this period great progress has been made in political and intellectual development. The schools, colleges, asylums, hospitals, churches and benevolent institutions found everywhere are the monuments of increasing charity, and in this great march of progress the United States takes the lead. In this rich world this Nation of ours stands the richest. The valuation of property in 1884 was fifty-one thousand, six hundred and seventy millions in round numbers, while that of Great Britain—mother and rival—was more than six thousand millions less. This is a pleasant theme on which to dwell, but while we recount with pride and pleasure the progress made by the nations of Europe and more particularly by the United States, we cannot forget that an undertone of discontent comes up from the people which should make us pause. In the very nation where this advance has been so great there is wide spread depression in trade and commerce, and dissatisfaction among the working people. While all these splendid triumphs in material progress and works of charity and benevolence, the conditions necessary to the first social progress have been too much neglected. In Europe this discontent is due to two causes. One the unfinished struggle for political freedom on the part of the people which has been in progress since the eighteenth century, the protest against privileged classes, monarchy and imperialism. The people learning that they are the source of all political power want their will registered as the law that alone should govern them. This discontent has taken different forms in different nations. It has taken the form of Nihilism in Russia, Socialism in Germany, Communism in France, Radicalism in England and Manonegrism in Spain. These nations have also to deal with another cause, and the one on which the United States is called upon to deal is the industrial question, involving the relation between "capital and labor," employes and employed, the rate of wages and the proper distribution of wealth, which is the recurring question of all civilization and the problem of all ages. The nations of Europe are obliged to meet both problems at the same time, while the settlement of this first problem has made the United States the greatest nation of the world and its people the happiest. The youth of America should never cease to remember and reverence the devo-

tion and heroism of our forefathers who achieved independence and planted a free government in young America.

Honor to the wisdom and patriotism of the immortal Washington who successfully led the armies of America until they established a government by the people and for the people which has withstood the test of foreign wars; and equal honor should be given to the immortal Lincoln and Grant, who by their wisdom and patriotism enabled the armies of the Northern States from 1861 to 1865 to establish the fact beyond a doubt that a free government could stand the test of civil war, which leaves the United States as she enters the second century of her existence, still free from all the questions which are agitating the Old World, except the industrial problem.

This question is gaining in importance from several causes: a great increase in population, large immigration from Europe amounting in four years—from 1880 to 1884—to over twenty-four hundred thousand people, over crowding cities, rapid absorption of poor lands, consolidation of wealth and the importation of contract labor are reproducing in the eastern and some of the western states some of the economic and social conditions of Europe. In this land which we love to boast, in the midst of great wealth, with power of production unsurpassed, with material success unparalleled, and a land of plenty there is in places the beginning of want. It is estimated that 350,000 workers are without employment upon whom labor more than a million women and children are depending for food, shelter and clothing. And the number could not be estimated who are working on half time and in this way supporting their own existence and the existence of those dependent upon them. This great army of workers stands and waits in vain for the opportunity to earn by honest toil the necessities of life. Many of those who have employment are forced by competition to accept a rate of wages that yields a bare subsistence.

The gap that divides the rich and poor grows wider and deepens daily; with unmistakable signs in the cities of a tendency to class. In cities the workers are forced into crowded tenement houses where foul air breeds disease and death. The tendency of the population of the United States is to large cities. One hundred years ago one thirtieth of the population was in town—now more than one fifth in cities and towns.

These evils have grown with our growth, and are largely the result of the coming here, as in Europe, of the existing industrial system.

cause sudden outbursts of condemnation or indignation-wealth, capitalists or corporations.

uld be folly to condemn, as a whole, a system which, with all its merits, and which has brought us thus far on our march and placed us in advance of any other nation on the

But in a century the United States will have a population of 100,000,000. It is necessary, therefore, to seriously consider whether we should take the risk of going on under a system that permits such wars to now exist, and encourage industrial war between employer and employed, which, in other nations, has gathered more victims than any other wars that have cursed the world.

Whenever the people have not sufficient food, shelter, and clothing, the land always reaps a rich harvest.

This question is both industrial and social, and concerns not the capitalists nor the wage-receiver exclusively, nor one more than the other, but the whole body of society, and the State itself. It involves a principle, in the presence of which individual interests become insignificant. No question more serious or of a graver moment ever came before the American people. And upon its right settlement not only depend the future of society but ultimately the fate of our great republic. This nation is not without experience. A social question of industrial character in the early history of our country took the form of slavery, and cast its shadow over our land, finally resting in a dense darkness over one half of it. It grew noiselessly at first but soon reached such dimensions that it not only threatened our national existence, but brought on the greatest war of modern times. To preserve the Union and to wipe out the blot of slavery the lives of nearly a million men were laid down, and five thousand millions expended, while woe, misery and desolation were brought to numbered households throughout the land. It was probably too late to expect that slavery could have been expelled from our social system without war. But we should profit by experience, as we can see clearly how much better it would have been if the people, the real sufferers, who did not want it could have been spared war. The great law which governs the evolutions of society and man, and always makes for right and justice, had not been forced by ignorance and passions of men to employ war and destruction to accomplish its purpose. If the leaders and statesmen of those times had been guided by the welfare of the people and the safety of the Republic had reasoned calmly and wisely together, and sought the ways

that make for peace, not only would the Union have been preserved but slavery would have been abolished. Therefore, if only one branch of this industrial problem has recorded such bitter experience in settlement, what may we not expect of, instead of peaceable methods, war should be invoked to settle other and larger industrial and social problems, in which the people everywhere would take part. The picture is too dark, everything that is good in man, all our patriotism, patriotism, prudence, goodness, charity, the teachings of religion, the love for our children, and the hope for our posterity should be invoked to keep us from this awful result. This great Republic, in its morning life, before wrong and injustice have had time to crystalize, with no inherited disposition to *caste*, with power, in a people advancing in intelligence, and with the future clearly in view, and the question pressing for solution, this would seem the time to begin, and our country the place to solve the problem. To prevent industrial war, to bring about a better distribution of wealth, to regulate the force of competition, to secure to labor a larger share of the products it helps to create, shorter hours of work thereby insuring longer hours for leisure and improvement, and to lessen the cares and distresses of poverty is an ambition worthy of American manhood. Struggling humanity awaits the action of this great Republic, to see if, after giving man a government on a Christian basis, it will give him industry on a Christian basis, and to take the next great step in civilization. The question whether labor in America will, in the future, sustain, improve upon, or degenerate from its once high condition, is one beside which every other national problem, social, religious, and political, is a matter of trifling moment; for, upon this depends the destiny of the greatest State, the life of the most beneficent government which the world has ever seen. This Republic is in better condition at the present time to grapple with the industrial question than it ever will be again, the longer it is put off the harder it will be to settle, for, with its present sparse population in most of the States, the general diffusion of property, both real and personal.

The accumulation of savings are guarantees of peace and order at the present, and permit us to hope that danger is far remote, and that no revolution threatens the form and substance of society and government. We should, therefore, calmly approach the consideration of the question now, and gather information, study causes, avoid the errors of other ages, and seriously consider in a spirit of fairness

s individuals and as a nation we ought to do; not wait until territory is densely populated—until New York, San Francisco and other seaboard cities shall give way to cities like London; nor Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other cities of like dimensions shall be supplanted with a population equal to New York; nor hundreds of our inland towns have grown to the size of Chi-

The settlement of this industrial question is put off until such a time when other evils will have crept in, and this republic will find itself confronted by many of the obstacles now met with in the Old World. Statistics tell us that to-day the tenement population of New York City, amounting to 500,000, live in 20,000 houses. Here the population is nearly as large as that of Chicago, and larger than that of Boston, St. Louis or Cincinnati. In the tenth ward of New York City there are about 1,000 tenement houses. In 200 of them, fifteen to twenty families live in each. In the eleventh ward, the population is 68,799—29,043 native and 29,754 foreign-born—the most thickly populated district in the world.

As before stated the tendency of our population is to large cities, and as our territory becomes more densely populated, this tendency toward city centers will increase. And should we procrastinate the settlement of the industrial question until such a time, we will find that we have been listening to the song of a siren. It is not the part of wisdom to sit still and hope that social and industrial questions will settle themselves without giving man any concern. Remedies only come by effort and preparation. We have advanced sufficiently under the inspiration of liberty and knowledge to know that our industrial system should be on a better basis; that strikes, violence and friction between employer and employed should cease, and instead there should be unity of interests, peace and harmony, and with the object of bringing about a fair distribution of the wealth produced.

Man has organized itself into societies all over the world, but its divisions are one-sided and conflicting. Some demand the ordinary means of remedying the evil, such as forcible division of property, nationalization of land, socialism and communism; but such remedies afford no relief for existing evils, and have a tendency to widen the gap already existing between capital and labor. There is no natural antagonism between capital and labor. These two forces must act together or not at all. The antagonism is between employes and employers, and comes of error on both sides. The employer seeks to get

as much labor as he can for the smallest wages, while the employer aims to do the smallest amount of labor for the most wages he can get. This, through the law of competition, leads to a constant conflict of interests where there should be harmony.

This question has another phase besides the proper distribution of wealth, or the proper adjustment of wages. The social features present another difficulty to its solution. It is true that in the United States the wages have advanced in the last twenty-five years, but the wages to be satisfied in order to support life on the same relative plane as before have also increased. And this is right. As the world grows in power of production, man ought to grow in tastes and needs. As the desire for a larger and higher state of existence does grow, and as man grows to grow as fast as the means of satisfying that desire increase. Therefore, the true question is not whether workers receive more than before, but whether they produce more and get a larger proportion of what is produced than before. In this country, where more intelligence and therefore more efficient labor is found than elsewhere, labor secures comparatively higher wages. Workers of lower grades of intelligence or skill are denied their share of the benefits of a higher civilization if they have to compete, not with the pauper labor of Europe, but with imported contract labor. Paupers, gathered largely from the almshouses of Europe, arrive most daily in New York, and seek employment at lower wages than American labor and get it. The result is, they begin the process of becoming Americans by displacing American workers, who have families depending upon them for their daily bread; and with the knowledge that wealth brings social power, position, luxuries and influence to which they, though born with passions, ambitions and hopes, remain strangers, and that to all intents and purposes, both they and their children in whom they rejoice, must be forever shut out from associations with the rich, arousing a feeling often harder to subdue than the knowledge that they do not get a fair share of what the labor helps to produce.

The time for labor to get its fair share is not after wealth has been created and distributed, but at the time of its creation. If all property was equally divided among the people and there was no change in the industrial system those that have the most now would get a larger share soon after the division. The right to property legally acquired under the existing system ought never to be disturbed. The question is to secure better distribution in the future.

There is not and never can be too much wealth in the world. All wealth is needed that the ability and power of individuals and nations can legally produce. Wealth honestly acquired stands for equality, thrift, self-denial, personal-effort and personal sacrifice. Wealth stands for quite as much and is equally deserving. They are the greatest forces in civilization, without which it would perish. They like require and should have in an equal degree all the aid, management and protection that the law of individuals can afford. If capital is in distress, labor is in trouble; if it leaves a labor leaves. Injury to capital through individual or state is damaging to labor. Labor can never gain any advantage from the oppression of capital. Society has to a certain extent grown from a true appreciation of the dignity and importance of labor. There was a time when there was no capital, but there never was a time since man's existence when there was no labor. In the beginning of societies labor, as it is the real creator, received all its fruits and the worker was treated with respect. In our complex civilization man could not exist without the fruits of his labor. Everything that ministers to his wants, tastes, comfort and ease is the result of labor. Therefore, labor in all its departments should be justly valued, elevated, and the true dignity of labor recognized. Labor should not be degraded to the level of merchandise and treated as a commodity to be bought and sold and governed entirely by the laws of supply and demand, as that would have a tendency to do away with the redeeming feature of our industrial system, for degraded labor has lost its ambition to raise above its degraded condition; and the present state of affairs was brought about the poor man's son who has been raised in poverty would not have the ambition to raise above his condition under which he was raised. While under our present system the poor man's son of to day may be the man of easy circumstances, and his boy who may profit by his father's habits of economy and self-sacrifice, may be the millionaire of the next generation. Man is born into this world and is taught; property and wealth surround him and are essential to your existence. You need all you can get, within wide of certain limits, often not well defined you must get all you can and it will be yours. In accumulating property you may perhaps leave your neighbor to starve though you have more than you need or want. Yet there is no binding law to oblige you to help him. A little progress has been made in civilization in this regard since the beasts. What a short distance man has traveled from them;

without conscience they do nearly as well. Their law, the only they know, is that the strongest takes. Man knows a different but too often follows the law of the brute. The restraints laid on man by civilization in the acquisition of property are but few more than were imposed upon him in a state of nature. What he gains then by his own exertions and by force was his. What he gets by taking advantage of the weak by superior power or by cunning is his also. Man must be lifted up from this lower level of his nature by education. The subject of education has never received proper consideration in connection with our industrial system.

In the employment of labor there is no attention paid to education. The habit of employing boys in our mines and manufactories where they can read and write should be prohibited by law, as it has a tendency to bring to manhood a class of wage workers who are ignorant and consequently as vicious in their habits as the pauper class that are brought over from Europe of which we have such reason to fear. To the present industrial organization inherited from Europe there have been added by permission of law features largely of American origin, over-capitalization of corporations, watering of stocks, cornering of food products, reckless creation of bonded debt by States, cities and corporations, all of which are against good morals, tend to promote demoralization and depression in business and reduce the rate of wages, and should be prohibited by law. The large part of the work done in the world is by corporations. They constitute a great force in production and will increase, because man derives advantages and benefits from them which would not be had otherwise.

Corporations properly conducted are all right, if stock-watering and other evils are kept out, as incorporation is but a form of business operation under the law. The evils that have grown out of corporations come from the abuse of their powers and privileges. States have the power and should exert it in imposing conditions upon their creation. Heretofore corporations have been organized mainly as the instruments of capital, but may we not hope that national laws forbidding the importation of European paupers to contract labor, and with State laws prohibiting the employment of any one under sixteen years of age in any of our mines or manufacturing establishments, unless they have acquired a certain standard of education; that the wage worker would be educated in a few years so that he could combine in his own interests and become

ated under the laws for peaceful and legal action to do their
n a way that will bring them the largest return. Wage work-
e made progress through combination, and to some extent have
d their condition, but never when they have resorted to
e or attempted coercion of their fellow workers, as that is but
r form of slavery. Experience has proved that strikes and
ts which lead to violence and destruction of property, and
mes lives, afford no satisfactory relief.

re-workers cannot afford to resist the law. By obeying the
y defending their own interests with knowledge and foresight,
y wisdom and prudence in their conduct, they create a public
ent which in the end brings justice. The wage worker must
hat the way to aid himself is not through violence or coercion,
rough obedience to the law, and that he can, by proper effort,
re to elevate himself and better his condition than can be done
n; that thrift, frugality and economy are needed; that waste
temperance are his worst enemies.

there is also much for the capitalist to learn and do. He must
hat as a matter of policy it is safer and better to be just; that
reeing to divide profits on an equitable basis with the wage-
r he will make more in the long run; and that competition,
and demand are not the only laws that should govern the in-
al world. He must learn that wealth is only a trust, and out
abundance that has come to him he can afford to spare a por-
it on deeds of charity, in helping the deserving poor and un-
ate.

methods which promise the best results in solving the indus-
problem, after knowledge becomes more universal and society
prepared for their adoption, are boards of arbitration and
ration; but both of these remedies require an education ex-
different from what we now have, as both employer and em-
l should be educated so they could rise above their prejudices
ecognize the great fact that all men are born equal. Arbi-
n, as a method of settling differences between nations and
duals, has already achieved great triumphs and secured the best
s. Then why would it not work equally well between employer
employed? In France and England, arbitration and conciliation
made gratifying progress in adjusting differences between capi-
and worker. The State of Pennsylvania has passed a law pro-
regulations to govern arbitration of disputes between employer

and employed. Arbitration has been recommended by other who are closely connected with both employer and employee whenever it has been adopted it has always prevented strike violence, and promises to do well in the future.

Whenever employer and employed become educated so that can lay down their irritations and grievances sufficiently to meet equals and discuss frankly and candidly the disputed issues before a board of arbitration selected by both parties, it will be a great gain. Incorporated co-operation has made the greatest progress in the Old World. It has been tried to some extent in this country in this country, as wherever tried in the old country, co-operation has been retarded by lack of intelligence on the part of the wage-worker.

The wage worker, because of his surroundings, has been deprived of education sufficient to enable him to be intellectually equal to the employer, and for this reason they have been unable to combine as the wage workers have lacked the ability, training and discipline to manage large or even moderate business enterprises. But education of the worker, furnish him the opportunities for training and discipline and co-operation will be a success. It must not be presumed that the object sought will bring about an ideal state where all will be equal in power, wisdom, goodness, position, wealth and influence. This can never be. Absolute equality is an impossibility. The relief sought is not equality, but equity and justice. Some will always be better and stronger than others. Society, however, should be organized and formed on such lines that the good, wise and kind shall govern. This can be done in no other way than by education. Through the difficulties that environ the industrial question, it is plain that a just adjustment must be reached by which the war now raging between employer and employed must come to an end, and be superseded by some system that will unite the interests of the employer and the employed. They must become and continue partners instead of enemies in the enterprises they operate. During the process of the accumulation of wealth there should be such a division between employer and employed that the latter shall secure at least the three essentials of existence: food, clothing and shelter; and in addition, means to subdue sickness, and by frugality and thrift something over for old age and infirmity, and the brightness that grows as the years come on. The wage worker is entitled to this, and should have it. It is a modest, and who will say unreasonable, demand? Nature has made provision for all her creatures. This is an unanswerable reason why all who are worthy should

a. The industrial system which does not permit the worthy to
ough must be at fault, and public opinion all over this country
nning to realize the fact. It is the power of public opinion
is reaching the conclusion that the laws of competition, supply
mand, as applied to the wage receiver, operate unjustly; that
orker does not now, in many cases, get a fair share of what
os to produce; that he is, in effect, a partner with the capital-
ugh not treated as such.

ust be further considered that the wage worker who heretofore
d little to say, is helping now through education to make this
opinion which in the end must stand as the sole judge and final
tor of what is just between him and the capitalist. If the cap-
should admit the principle of copartnership, would not he make,
way of increased profits, nearly, if not all, that he would be
upon to concede? The worker, having a direct interest, would
e and better work. The saving, by better care of property,
and machinery, and in diminution in the cost of superintend-
would in the aggregate afford a large return to increase the

With copartnership between employer and employed, the
r would feel he was more nearly the equal of the capitalist; his
and ambition would be stimulated to better action, and the
of inferiority he is made to feel by having no interest in the
es would largely disappear. Unity of interests would prevent
, and the loss of time and wages and the destruction of prop-
cident to them.

civilization that has proved the best for man, and that has lifted
o to higher planes than any other, is that built upon and shaped
teachings of Christ: "Love thy neighbor as thyself;" "Do
others as you would have them do unto you."

correct philosophy, all sound teaching and reasoning, conduct
rringly to these simple truths, which combine in themselves
essential principle necessary to the solution of the industrial
m. A solution based upon these principles would abide, be-
t would be founded on simple justice between man and man.

THE HYGIENE OF MINES.

The following article on the hygiene of mines is by R. W. Mond, P. H. D., of New York City, inserted in this report by request.

It is convenient to divide mines with reference to this subject into two classes, collieries and metal mines. Subterranean quarries, salt mines, etc., present no conditions requiring them to be separated from the latter class.

With regard to the hygiene of American collieries (a branch of the subject which I shall not discuss at length), I take the liberty of quoting some excellent observations contained in a recent article by Mr. Henry C. Sheaffer, of Pottsville. Mr. Sheaffer says: "The working miner usually devotes his whole life to that occupation. He frequently, perhaps generally, begins at the age of from eight to twelve years, as a slate-picker in the breaker—the building in which the coal is prepared for market—where his business is to sit all day with twenty or thirty companions of about his own age and pick fragments of slate from a thin stream of coal constantly flowing past him. The place in which he works is apt to be more or less dark and exposed to draughts; his clothing consists of shirt and pants, boots, usually old and ragged; a battered cap and a pair of old shoes—the last often omitted in summer. His whole costume, whatever its original color, is soon stained a uniform black by the cloud of coal-dust which fills the breaker, filters through his clothing and begrimes his skin and which forms a large and important part of the atmosphere he breathes. A boy and man follow an invariable practice at the close of every working day, to wash himself thoroughly from head to foot, a custom to which his hardiness and generally rugged health in early life are to be largely attributed. His diet as boy and man is simple; pork, salt fish, potatoes and home-made bread are its staple constituents, but if his work is good and money sufficient all the luxuries of the local market are to be found on the miner's table.

He learns to smoke and chew tobacco at an early age; has few scruples against the use of either malt or alcoholic liquors, and withal grows to be lusty, sinewy youth who seldom troubles

unless overtaken by one of the numerous accidents to which his recklessness, not less than his somewhat dangerous occupation exposes him. At the age of eighteen or twenty, if he has not previously entered the mine as a driver, or for some other description of work, he goes in as a laborer, becoming in effect though not formally an apprentice to a practical miner, with duties so nearly the same as those of his boss that for the purpose of this article they are considered identical.

The miner gets to his work shortly before seven o'clock in the morning, if on the day shift, or between five and six in the evening, on the night shift. He is dressed in flannel shirt, woolen or heavy pantaloons, heavy shoes or boots, and usually with a coat thrown over his shoulders. On his head he wears a cap or slouch or a helmet shaped like a fireman's, but of smaller dimensions. Over the head gear, the lamp, a small tin one, shaped like a mince-coffee-pot, swings by a hook over the visor, unless the place in which he works is fiery, when he carries a safety lamp in his hand. A canteen can and canteen of water or cold tea are swung from a belt passing over his shoulders. Thus equipped he rides down the slope, or the slope, and if he is lucky enough to catch a train of mine-wagons going to his working place, he rides in a distance, which may be two or three miles from the foot of the shaft. If no wagons are at hand, he walks most of the way through water and mud, taking small account of wet feet, or, indeed, of wet clothing at any time, though the roof over him may drip all day long. It is an exceptional case if he wears a rubber or oil-cloth suit, even in the coldest places.

Two miners, or two miners and a laborer, form a gang, and their work is an alteration of exhausting physical labor and intervals of rest. They work with drilling-bar, powder and pick, getting down the coal and breaking it to a size small enough to handle; with drills drilling and charging a hole for blasting, with shovels clearing the coal and getting it into the mine cars to be sent to the surface, and then when a particular job is done, or a blast is to be fired, they repair to the nearest place of safety, and in their overheated condition sit down in the cool, damp draught of the ventilating current to cool off as rapidly as possible. Is it any wonder that rheumatism, consumption, miner's asthma are the common ailments among them? In walking to and from his work, along the mine gangway, the miner tries to step on the sills on which the track is laid, thus

avoiding the hollows worn by the mules' feet between the sills as these are laid from two and a half to three and a half feet. The effort gives him a long, slow, swinging gait, the head thrown forward to counterbalance the body. The same posture is found best for traversing the manways and other smaller passages, the long stride being advantageous in picking the way over rough and uncertain ground, while the bent head escapes projections of the roof and permits the light of the lamp in the miner's cap to fall on the ground at his feet. The habit becomes fixed, and the old miner may always be known by his bent shoulders and swinging arms. That this natural compression of the chest cannot but be injurious is evident. Among the most laborious of the miner's duties is setting the timbers which support the roof. The gangway or general roadway of the mine is usually from seven to ten feet in height, about the same in width, seldom falling below these dimensions in American mines.

Where thick beds of coal are worked and the cars are drawn by mule or locomotive power (though in the thin beds of England and Wales they are often so small that a man cannot stand upright between them), the gangway timbers, unless the rock and coal are unusually solid, consist of a prop on each side, with a cross-piece uniting them. They are from ten to fifteen inches thick, of length adapted to the dimensions of the gangway, and being of green wood are considerably heavy, weighing from 300 to 500 pounds, according to size; yet three men are not only expected to set the side-pieces but to lift the heavy cross-beam into position far above their heads and fix it there. The work is so hard, performed as it is beyond the brattice which supplies fresh air, in an atmosphere charged more or less with powder smoke and carbonic acid gas, that by the time the work is done all three are thoroughly exhausted and over-heated, and in the most favorable condition for the reception of colds, lung diseases, and rheumatism. If working in a steeply-pitching breast, the timbers are not so large they are quite large enough to tax the strength of the two men who have to get them up a steep and uncult manway by sheer lifting and pulling. In this way, which is almost like working up through a chimney, timbers averaging perhaps eight feet long by six inches thick, are carried to the top of the breast, which may be from sixty to eighty yards above the gangway level.

Mention has been made of the brattice. This is a highly-impor-

the ventilation of the mine. It is an air tight partition, generally carried along one side of the gangway, though sometimes over and so arranged with reference to the ventilating current that fresh air is carried along one side of it while the impure air, to be withdrawn, passes along the other side. Its object is to keep up a circulation of air in the recess formed by advancing chambers at the face of the workings. As every passage or chamber is carried forward into the solid coal or rock, it necessarily forms a pocket in which the air is always stagnant unless moved by some such device as the brattice. Communicating passages, called headings, connect the working chambers, about thirty yards apart, for the same purpose; but as the chamber is opened beyond the head-brattice becomes necessary here, also.

A great cause of impurity in the atmosphere in which the miner works is that the brattice is frequently neglected, and the work is carried so far beyond it that it ceases almost entirely to affect the air at the face, which then becomes loaded with powder smoke and carbonic acid, or, in fiery mines, carburetted hydrogen. In either case, the effect on the miner's health is most injurious.

The principal occupation of the coal-miner is cutting and drawing out coal; and here again his work is performed under disadvantageous circumstances as regards the preservation of health. It consists in lying on the side, holing under the mass in a chamber, where every stroke of the pick dislodges a fresh shower of dust to be inhaled by the miner. Other portions consist of straining the body to dislodge a mass hanging from the roof; of lifting and moving at heavy weights; of shoveling continuously, hour after hour, where coal has to be shoveled into the mine-cars the filling of eight to ten cars, holding three tons each, is considered a day's work (for a laborer); and of swinging a heavy sledge in drilling by hand power. His footing is frequently unsteady, having to be maintained on a steep-pitching floor of smooth slate, so that, as a miner has expressed it to a friend of the writer, it is very much like asking a man to stand on the roof of a house while working. There are gas seams under foot and loose rocks over head, equally to be feared, and the whole shrouded in darkness which the miner's lamp affords only to a semi-obscurity, and which hides without removing danger.

The miner's life when not at work also has its effect on his general health, and, as with every other class of men, this varies according

to the tastes and temperament of the individual. His house is plainly but conveniently built, and furnished with the necessities of life. Being situated in the country, and in a spot where land is of little or no value for either building or agricultural purposes, there is plenty of space about the house, and fresh air in abundance. Even the close neighborhood of frequent hog-pens, occasional stables, and the universal practice of emptying slops from the house on the ground at the back door, have little or no deleterious effect, being neutralized by the abundance of pure air with which their odors and gases mingle.

The miner's first care on coming from work is to take a tub-bath, cleansing his skin thoroughly. He then dresses in a clean suit, eats his supper, and is ready for the duties and amusements of the evening, both of which are few and simple. Usually the male immigrants of the patch gather in groups in the open air, in the village store, or in the omnipresent saloon, and smoke and talk until the coming of an early bed-time sends them home. Comparatively little drinking is indulged in except on pay-day, which comes once a month and is celebrated by the drinking classes with a spree. In this particular the miner's nationality makes itself seen. While men of various nations may be found drinking to intoxication, the practice as a rule is confined to the Irish.

There are few of American descent among the miners, and they are generally found among the best and steadiest of their class.

The Irish are the most numerous, and they are fond of liquor, and to excess, and are very quarrelsome when drunk. Terrible fights often accompany a pay-day spree among them. Next to the Irish numbers are the Welch, a temperate, thrifty and intelligent race, who form a valuable element in the population. They are industrious and economical; generally succeed in securing homes of their own, in which they delight in beautifying and keeping in order, and are to be found in positions of trust and authority in later life.

Germans and Poles, too, are industrious and economical, but less temperate than the Welch; more careless in their personal habits, and utterly regardless of the laws of health. They eat unwholesome food, sleep in ill ventilated rooms, and early acquire a sallow, unhealthy appearance. Nevertheless, their active occupation, and the enforced cleanliness of the shifting suit counteract many of the ill effects of their mode of living, and they will probably be found to average as long lives as the other races. Less numerous, though making up

of the population in certain localities are Scotch, English and miners. The last are much like the Irish in habits, while the hold an intermediate place between them and the Welch. It course to be understood that these remarks apply in general to tionalities. There are very good workmen and excellent citi- all classes; and, similarly, there are worthless characters in t the general tendency will be found, as has been stated.

n every other occupation, personal habits have their effect on onstitution, and predispose it to invite or to repel disease. drunkenness causes gray tuberculosis, which the inhalation of nd noxious gases predisposes to consumption, a very common e in mining towns.

of the most prominent conditions of a miner's working-life, ly the first to be noticed by the casual visitor, is the absence of ht, a very deleterious condition, as many physicians and engin- f large practical experience consider it, while others, as posi- deny that it has any injurious effect.

J. T. Carpenter of Pottsville, in a paper read before the Schuyl- ounty Medical Society, says: (*Transactions Medical Society of ylvania, 1868-9, p. 488.*) The deprivation of sunlight must be strongly predisposing cause of disease.

s to be expected that the results of this deprivation will become ent in general anæmia in chronic, nervous irritations, in ten- es (easily to be developed by exciting causes) toward scrofula, ular, phthisic and allied maladies. Other practitioners how- assert that the deprivation of sunlight is among the least of the s' affections; that no injurious effects from it are perceptible, at no accute disease can be traced either wholly or in part to ause, while physicians will probably continue to differ for ever whether or not absence from sunlight during all the working predisposes to prolong any chronic complaint. In this connec- must be borne in mind that the miners work is carried on y by artificial light, and that usually of a very poor quality. he faintest ray of sunlight can penetrate to him, and about the hing the unaccustomed visitor usually remarks is that it is so dark. It needs but a slight exercise of imagination to persuade at he has at last found a sample of that thick darkness that t be felt which once visited the land of Egypt.

the winter season, especially when the mines are working full their inmates as a rule see but little of the sun during their

working days. They enter the mine before sunrise and quit it at sunset. It is however a very common practice among them to work a week about, one week by day and the next week by night. In any case they have at least from four to six hours of every day's daylight during their night week, and in any case they usually spend some time above ground. They do not complain of want of sunshine, and it is difficult to trace any ill effects of its absence upon them. Their complexions are pale but not more so than those of persons who work at night or in shaded rooms above ground, and their eyesight as a general thing considering the miserable light they have to work by is remarkably good. Few miners are compelled to wear eye-glasses either working or reading before reaching old age.

Too much care cannot be exercised to guard against carbonic gas in mines. It not only exists in large quantities in a natural state but is constantly being formed by the exhalations from the lungs of men and animals, the products of combustion in the miner's lamps, the ventilating furnaces, and especially the small locomotive engines now so commonly employed. When mixed with common air it is only safe up to the proportion of five per cent, though it is said that some miners become so accustomed to it that they can breathe an atmosphere charged with twenty per cent of carbonic acid.

Mr. Andrew Roy, State Mine Inspector of Ohio (Third Annual Report, 1876), calls special attention to the insidious workings of this unseen but deadly foe of the miners. The air, he says in speaking of the comparatively shallow mines of Ohio where natural ventilation is depended on to a very great degree, is best in the morning because the circulation is partially if not wholly renewed in the night during the absence of the miners, but in the afternoon and toward quitting-time it becomes very foul and miners frequently leave the mine because their lights will no longer burn or because they are so oppressed with languor and headache that they can no longer stand in the mine. The black-damp however is more insidious than direct poisoning in its operations, gradually undermining the constitution and killing men by inches. By reason of constant habit young and robust miners are able to stay several hours in a mine after a light goes out for want of fresh air, where a stranger unused to such scenes would fall in a sensible, and if not speedily removed would die.

Similarly Mr. J. K. Blackwell, appointed British Commissioner of Mines in 1849 with instructions to make an inspection of their sanitary condition reports. There is another class of injuries result-

from defective ventilation to which miners are exposed. The circumstances producing these injuries are slow in operation and as air effects bring disease and not immediate and sudden death their existence has been little considered. These effects are the result of inadequate supply of air which has become vitiated and unfit for breathing on account of its having lost its due proportion of oxygen, which is replaced by the formation of carbonic acid. This gas has its sources in respiration, the lights of the mine, the decomposition of small coal in the goaves (cavities of the roof), and of timber in the workings. Air in this state is also usually found to be loaded with sulphuretted hydrogen, yielded from the whole coal or in the goaves. Sulphuretted hydrogen arising from the decomposition of pyrites is sometimes present, especially in coal seams, and liable to spontaneous ignition.

The gases formed by blasting are also allowed to load the air of mines to a very injurious degree. Thomas E. Foster, Government Inspector in 1864, says: "In collieries that I alluded to as being badly ventilated they had no inflammable gas *and that was the reason why they were not well ventilated.* Although you sometimes save a few men by an explosion, these collieries where they have no inflammable gas kill the men by inches. There are quite as many, in my opinion, killed where there is nothing but carbonic acid gas as where there is inflammable gas. The men's health is naturally decayed and they kill them by inches. They do not go immediately to the bottom; they go in for a few years and die."

Attention is especially called to Mr. Foster's remarks. Colliery managers are altogether too prone to think that fire-damp is the only danger that is to be feared and force their men to work year after year in an atmosphere loaded with carbonic acid because in this gas they die slowly and one by one dropping off without any of the dramatic circumstances attending death by explosion. It is a cause for congratulation that the improved state of science and the requirements of mining laws in all civilized countries have greatly improved the condition of the mines with regard to ventilation.

Another evil too commonly met with in coal mines is the cloud of dust with which the air is loaded. Where the coal is kept damp by the percolation of water little dust is made and the miner is comparatively free from injurious effect, but it is exceptional for the coal to be in this condition, and it has been found that the deeper the workings penetrate the less water is found and the drier and more dusty

the coal becomes. Anyone who has seen a load of coal shot from a cart or has watched the thick clouds of dust which sometimes envelop the huge coal-breakers of the anthracite region so completely as almost to hide them from sight, can form an idea of the injurious effect upon the health of constant working in such an atmosphere. The wonder is not that men die of clogged-up lungs, but that they manage so long to exist in an atmosphere which seems to contain at least fifty per cent of solid matter. Ventilation mitigates this but does not obviate it, as a stream of pure water flowing in a muddy pool of which the bottom is being continually stirred up, thins the contents of the pool but will not make them clear. Every fresh stroke of the pick or hammer, every shovelful of coal moved, every fall of a dislodged mass, causes a fresh cloud of dust, until a ventilating current would need to flow with a force little short of a hurricane to keep the miners' lungs supplied with unvitiated air. Inspector Roy, who has given much attention to the subject of ventilation, says (Report for 1876, p. 92): Constant labor in a badly aired mine breaks down the constitution and clouds the intellect.

The lungs become clogged up from inhaling coal-dust and from breathing noxious air, the body and limbs become stiff and sore and the miner loses the power of vigorous thought. After six years labor in a badly ventilated mine—that is a mine where a man with a good constitution may from habit be able to work every day for several years—the lungs begin to change to a bluish color. After twelve years they are black and after twenty years they are densely black, not a vestige of natural color remaining, and are little better than carbon itself.

The miner dies at thirty-five of coal-miner's consumption. Inspector Roy attributes the frequent strikes and other expressions of discontent among the miners primarily to defective ventilation, saying: "The sources of discontent among miners arise not in my judgment so much in the evil nature of men as in the evil genius of the mine, and no conspiracy laws are needed to compel miners to be law-abiding citizens, but better ventilation to expel the demons of the mine—those noxious gases which in remoter ages the priests of Germany were wont to combat with religious exorcisms."

The following cases reported by Dr. William Thomson show the condition of lungs above referred to: D. C., aged fifty-eight, miner for twelve years, lungs uniformly black and of a carbonaceous color. D. D., aged sixty-two, miner from boyhood, lungs uniformly black. G. H., aged forty-five years, lungs uniformly deep black throughout.

the substance with a density equal to caoutchouc. L. A., aged fifty-years, miner all his life, whole lungs dyed with black carbonaceous matter.

R. C. Rathburn, of Middleport, Ohio, testified before the Ohio Mining Commission on this subject as follows: "I have made two mortem examinations in which there was carbonaceous solidification in the air-cells. The Scotch people call it spurious melanosis, or a coal miner's consumption. I have no doubt the carbonaceous cells caused their death. I examined them after death because after their decease they spit up a black substance whose real character I wished to ascertain. Four cases came to my knowledge."

The black substance referred to is solid carbonaceous matter inhaled at work. As noted above it is very slow to operate as a direct cause of death, but aggravates diseases of the lungs, acting principally as an irritant. Once in the lungs it remains there ever after, festering itself in a peculiar black sputum in all cases of expectoration from lung troubles.

J. T. Carpenter, of Pottsville, in his treatise before quoted, says: "I saw, a short time since, a patient suffering from chronic bronchitis with coal-dust sputa, who had not entered a coal mine for fifteen years. A gentleman, of Pottsville, under my care is now recovering from pneumonia with softening and abscess of the lung, who in former years was engaged in mines, but has not habitually entered them for eight years past. During his recent illness the characteristic black sputum was constant. After what has been said it is evident that the greatest necessity for healthful mining is good ventilation. With air current sufficient to carry off noxious gases, free from smoke and at least the most of the dust, mining becomes not only a healthful but an agreeable occupation, notwithstanding all that has been said about its perils and drawbacks. The latter may be a bold statement to those whose experience in mines is limited to a single visit, but it is the testimony of the great majority of miners and is confirmed by the well-known fact that men who go to the farms and shops to work for a season in the mines rarely go back to the old work.

There is something about the comparatively free and easy life of the miner, who is to a great extent his own boss, the uniform temperature which in most mines varies little if any with the seasons and which ranges from 45° to 65° Fahrenheit, according to local circumstances, the year round—and perhaps the spice of danger which is

always present that makes the miner once initiated cling to work for the rest of his life.

Nor is that life necessarily a short one, though the appalling frequency of easily avoidable accidents reduces its average length below what it should be. So far as the writer is aware no comparative statistics of the average length of miners' lives or of their immunity to disease have ever been published; but old men are common among them and men who have worked thirty, forty or fifty years in the mines and are still hale and hearty for their age are by no means rare. Their principal diseases, as before stated, are miners' asthma, consumption and rheumatism, and among those who have worked long in badly ventilated places dyspepsia, tremors, vertigo and other troubles arising from blood-poisoning. The two principal causes of dampness and bad air. Pumps and precaution obviate the one, proper ventilation the other.

In conclusion it is the opinion of the writer, formed from long personal acquaintance with the subject and sustained by the unanimous testimony of practicing physicians, mining engineers, colliery owners and miners themselves, that were it not for accidental injuries and deaths the mining class would show as good average health, as fair a percentage of longevity and as low a death rate as any other class of manual laborers; that the hygienic conditions of American mines are receiving more attention and consequent improvement year by year; and that if the average miner could be taught to exercise common sense about his work the list of accidents would lose most or all of the terrors which now fill it in the mind of the general public.

Coming now to the second class of mines I wish to inquire whether the general conclusions expressed by Mr. Shafer with regard to coal mines are equally applicable to metal mines?

The chief differences in this country between the sanitary conditions of coal mines and those of metal mines are the following:

1. The coal mines are, as a rule, neither very deep nor very high above the sea level, whereas a large proportion of the metal mines are situated at great altitudes (5,000 to 13,000 feet above tide). The comparative rarity of the atmosphere, though not perhaps injurious to health, *per se*, nevertheless intensifies the changes of temperature to which both the mountain climate and the underground work render the miner liable, and thus promotes certain febrile and rheumatic complaints.

Although it cannot be said of American metal mines in general they are deeper than the coal mines, yet it must be admitted they grow deep faster and that the deepest of them far exceed coal mines in this respect. In some cases, notably that of the Stock Lode, the increase of heat in depth is a very serious inconvenience and injury to the mining work.

With rare exceptions metal mines do generate poisonous or noxious gases in large quantities or brief periods. Slow decomposition in the rocks of minerals, such as pyrites, may give rise to noxious or sulphydric gases. Carbonic acid may be generated by the burning of wood or by the burning of candles, or the exhalations of the miners, but there is no such imminent danger from these sources as threatens the coal miner who may be overwhelmed by a flood of damp. On the other hand this immunity from sudden catastrophes, due to imperfect ventilation, leads in metal mines to a degree of carelessness in this department of mine engineering of which no one would dare to be guilty at a colliery.

As a rule, therefore, the air is much worse in metal mines than in coal mines. The former are usually left to ventilate themselves according to ærostatic laws, and when changes of wind or season cause a reversal or stagnation of the ordinary current the phenomenon is submitted to with a kind of fatalism.

Miners say that the air is bad in this or that level very much as a sailor would speak in helpless resignation about the weather out of port. When the heat or foulness of the air at any point actually interferes with work remedies are applied, but so long as it is merely an inconvenience or a slight enhancement of the price per yard of coal-work it is too often neglected, since neglect is not exposed to any death penalty.

The greater expense and completely unremunerative character of excavations in rock, such as usually inclose metalliferous deposits, tends to the making of much smaller and less regular passages than the long runways of collieries, while separately excavated airways may be found not to exist in metal mines at all, a brattice or an air-box, or a wooden door now and then, being the most that is done for the proper direction of the ventilating current. The smallness of the excavations in metal mines is therefore another cause of imperfect ventilation. On the other hand the old workings particularly, if well filled with deads or waste rock, do not need to be ventilated so

much, as often the case in coal mines, to prevent the accumulation of dangerous gases in them.

5. There is as a rule much more climbing in metal mines. Miners often descend and ascend through great vertical distances by means of ladders and stairs.

6. It is in a few localities only apart from the coal regions that a permanent class of miners exist. Moreover the hygienic conditions of most American metal mines are not extreme, and finally the evils often attributed to underground conditions in other countries may be largely due to other causes, and it may be that better diet, prolonged and exhaustive labor, more comfortable homes and more rational habits have to some extent rescued the American miner from the evils which have been supposed to inhere in his avocation.

The points thus suggested will now be briefly reviewed under the heads of physical exertion, air, and temperature:

Physical exertion.—The yielding of sledge and pick, the pushing of cars, the wheeling of barrows, and the lifting of heavy rocks and materials are forms of exertions which the miner undergoes, in common with laborers of many other classes, and which cannot be distinguished apart from the peculiar conditions surrounding them specially injurious to health, though they are doubtless more or less competent causes or to aggravate certain organic diseases. The ascent and descent upon ladders may be considered characteristic of this avocation, though it is involved also in the ordinary method of raising bricks and mortar to buildings in course of construction. Here the man himself is a human carrier not only climbs, but climbs frequently, and carries a heavy load—a practice once common in the mines of Mexico and South America, but unknown in this country, from which its cost, as well as its inhumanity, has excluded it. It is the custom now to use hoisting or hoisting engines, even for buildings when they exceed one or two stories in height, and it must be remembered that the heights of buildings come far short of the vertical extension of ordinary mines. The question, how much the health and efficiency of miners are affected by climbing up and down ladders? has been carefully examined. The loss of working-time involved in this method of transport is serious. But the exercise of climbing itself, if taken slowly and with due caution, and if the heated climber is not afterward exposed to a chill, is not generally held to be injurious to healthy and strong men. Added to other enfeebling conditions, it is said to hasten the process of declining strength, and it is an important objection to the use

ers in deep mines that they necessitate the employment of the younger men in the lower levels, and thus deprive the mine at the place where skilled labor is most desirable of the services of the most and most experienced workmen. Ladders placed at a proper height are better than stairs, since they permit the arms to take part in supporting the body.

The loss of time and the waste of strength involved in ladder-climbing are shown by the relative amount of work done per man in the upper and lower levels, this amount being, for instance, in lead mines of the north of England one-fifth greater in the upper levels. On the question of health it may here be added that sailors are not known to suffer from climbing any more than brick-layers do, and the sum of the whole discussion appears to be that the economical aspect of the subject of climbing in mines is more important than the hygienic one.

This view has led to the introduction of the man-engine, and the practice of lowering and raising workmen in skips and cages. This is the place for a criticism of comparative merits of these devices. It is sufficient to say that in most of those American mines which are deep enough to render the use of ladders a matter of hygienic importance, the workmen are lowered and raised by the machinery that lifts the ore, and the ladders being kept merely as a means of transit between neighboring levels, or as a resort in case of accident, do not enter into the hygienic problem.

—The most thorough and satisfactory reports on the air of mines are those of Dr. R. Angus Smith, and Dr. A. J. Bernays, published in Appendix B to the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the metal mines of Great Britain, with reference to the health and safety of the persons employed in mines. (London, 1864.)

Dr. Smith begins with an elaborate discussion of the normal amount of oxygen and carbonic acid in pure air; after citing many analyses by distinguished chemists, adopts 20.9* parts by volume of oxygen, and 0.04 of carbonic acid, as a fair out-door average, and shows that in confined spaces, and under various influences, the amount of carbonic acid may be increased indefinitely. At 11 P. M. in the pit of the London theatre it was 0.32. But many samples of bad air taken from mines have shown over two per cent of carbonic acid. By a

*The proportion given throughout this paper are parts in 100 by volume.

series of most interesting experiments, conducted in a hermetically closed lead chamber, containing 170 cubic feet of air, Dr. Smith established, among other important results, the following:

A person shut up in the chamber for five hours raised the amount of carbonic acid to 2.25 per cent. In this atmosphere the breathing was changed from 16 inspirations per minute to 22, and the pulse from seventy-six to fifty-five, becoming at the same time so weak as was difficult to find. On another occasion, when the carbonic acid had risen to 3.9 per cent the number of inspirations advanced to twenty-six, and the pulse became so weak as to cause alarm. This is a symptom of poisoning by carbonic acid. An experiment of blowing carbonic acid into fresh air containing 20.1 oxygen and removing the oxygen, showed that the pulse of the subject was weakened, though the breathing was not difficult, and the candles burned moderately well. Four miners' candles inclosed in the chamber continued to burn at the end of five hours, having raised the temperature from 50° Fahrenheit to 65°, and vitiated the air until it contained 20.1 oxygen and 2.28 carbonic acid. It follows that men can live in an atmosphere where candles will not burn, but that the poisonous effect of carbonic acid begins before its subject is conscious of serious inconvenience. However, it appears that the presence of carbonic acid is a more dangerous agency than the mere diminution of oxygen in an otherwise pure air.

According to Dr. Smith's experiments respiration is not affected sensibly by a small or even a considerable diminution of oxygen. The place of that gas is not taken up by others of a harmful character.

But we do not usually have to deal in mines with simply pure or deoxygenated air. The abstraction of oxygen is due to processes which load the air with such gaseous products as carbonic acid and carbon dioxide, the facility with which water absorbs certain percentages of its volume of carbonic acid and other gases explains the fact that the air is more tolerable in wet than in dry workings.

Trickling streams or spray perceptibly improve the ventilation. This means is occasionally resorted to for enabling men to work where it would otherwise be difficult.

Dr. Bernays points out another most important fact, namely, that there is a great difference in the personal sensations of comfort and distress occasioned by breathing different atmospheres containing the same proportions of carbonic acid.

is undoubtedly the effect of organic impurities which greatly exceeds that of the carbonic acid. A much larger proportion of air may be breathed with impunity when it is the result of indoor processes and particularly of the slow oxidation of coal than when it proceeds from animal exhalations, and the quick, smoky combustion of candles.

Bernays says that he has often found the air of a crowded mine intolerable, though it contained not more than 0.1 per cent of carbonic acid.

He mentions also, as a curious fact, that a man may continue to live without distress in a confined space so long as it is contaminated by his own breath, only though he could not, without great difficulty, enter an atmosphere rendered equally foul by the respiration of others. But I suspect that the inference he suggests is not well founded. It is perhaps not the source of the contamination, but the difference of the observer from purer air that makes it more repulsive in the latter case.

Carbonic acid and accumulations of organic impurities are most common at the ends of galleries or in confined slopes, wings, etc., where they are not swept by the general current of ventilation.

The operation of blasting in such places has the good effect of clearing up the stagnation of the air, but on the other hand, it concentrates certain impurities of its own, partly volatile and partly in suspended floating particles. Carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrochloric acid, and nitric acid of potassium, etc., are among the products of explosion from ordinary gunpowder. Gum-cotton is less harmful in this respect, and was recommended by the British Commission, but has never found general application in mines, perhaps because it is not so powerful in mines, as a quick and violent explosive has been superseded by it, or forestalled by the various nitro-glycerine compounds.

It is well known that the gases from these produce most distressing effects on the miners, but this appears to be the effect on those persons only who are not accustomed to them. I have seen miners return to a stupor immediately after a blast of dynamite apparently without inconvenience. This was, however, in a well-ventilated mine. With explosives it is necessary and customary to allow the gases to clear away before resuming work. Sulphuretted and arsenuretted hydrocarbons may be given off by rocks which contain such minerals as pyrites or copper mispickel, etc., which undergo decomposition in the presence of air and moisture. To this cause in part may be due the

alleged unhealthiness of the copper mines of Cornwall as compared with the tin mines, in which the ore being already an oxide upon exposure no chemical change. Besides the gaseous impurities of the air the dust produced by drilling has been considered a cause of disease. This is probably not a serious evil. The almost universal practice is to put water in the box holes to facilitate the work, and there is from this source little or no dust to be inhaled. What has sometimes been mistaken for mineral dust in post-mortem examinations of the lungs of miners is finely divided carbon, and is almost certainly attributable not so much to the occasional inhalation of gunpowder vapors as to the constant breathing of the products of the imperfect combustion of candles. Some reported cases of lead-colic among lead miners may have been due to the inhalation of plumbiferous dust or to the drinking of poisoned water.

The effect of all these impurities of the air has been found on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain to be a peculiar form of asthma, consumption or anæmia, known as the miners disease.

It is difficult to say how much the general low tone of vitality is due to insufficiency of animal food, lack of healthy dwelling habits, reckless habits, contributes to the prevalence of this disease, but it is probably fair to conclude that these causes weaken the ability of the workmen to resist the effects of the impure air in which he works.

Temperature.—There is a gradual increase of temperature with depth in the rocks of the earth's crust below the zone of uniform temperature which is found near the surface. The law of this increase in temperature is not clearly established. It is certainly much affected by local chemical reactions which may go on in the rock. Mr. Robert Ball, in his testimony before the British Commission says, that while on the surface of the earth, there is in the Cornish mines a constant temperature throughout the year at the depth of about 150 feet. Below that point the temperature increases, the increase is one degree Fahrenheit for every 50 feet down to about 750 feet, then one degree in every 75 feet down to about 1000 feet, and below that about one degree to 85 feet. Mr. Hervey (quoted by Prof. J. A. Church, in his paper published in the previous volume of *Transactions* on the heat of the Comstock mines) gives for different kinds of rock the following distances in feet corresponding with each rise of one degree: granite, 51; slate, 37.2; cross-bedded, 40.8; lodes, 40.2; tin lodes, 40.8; tin and copper lodes, 39.6; copper lodes, 38.4. These figures show how great is the variation of

causes. Assuming the increase in granite to be at least affected in the same way, and applying also Mr. Hunt's formula for the rate of increase, we may adopt as a probable standard of comparison a scale of air and rock temperature as follows:

DEPTH— FEET.	TEMPERATURE OF ROCK.
.....	.60°
.....	.62°
.....	.66°
.....	.76°
.....	.84°

It will be generally admitted that most mines are hotter than this, the heat being that the heat given off by lights, explosives, animals, and men is not immediately removed by the ventilation, and hence the rock is perceptibly cooler than the air. But chemical reactions at hot springs in the rock may very greatly raise its temperature, and when this is the case the miners finding that the rocks feel hot in comparison with the air, say that the lode or the wall makes heat. When the air is still somewhat, the warmer the rock may seem when touched with the hand. One of the United mines in Cornwall is mentioned by Prof. Church, in the paper already cited, as having hot springs which discharge water at 116° Fahrenheit, the mine being 1320 feet. The heat of the air in the workings is given as 102° to 113° Fahrenheit.

The hottest mine in Cornwall is, or was in 1862, the Wheal Clifton, concerning which, the Superintendent, John Richards, testified that the temperature was 102° fifty-one feet below the 1,200 feet level, and pretty deal hotter (120° he guessed) at the 1,380 feet level. At that time, in a confined working, the temperature was known to be as high as 128°.

Robert Hunt, speaking apparently of the same mine, says that in his personal measurement the air showed 110° in the deep level, and that tests of the rock made by leaving a thermometer for two days in a bore-hole, gave from 112° to 114°. He reports the maximum temperature with which he was acquainted as 117°. Mr. Richards says the men can endure 120° perhaps half an hour, but cannot continue at work for an hour at 102°, while they can make a four-hour shift without interruption at 95°. Mr. Hunt gives the average time of exposure at twenty minutes, and says that on retreating the men were so tired so that each set had one hour and forty minutes to recover

from the effects of twenty minutes exertion. Four turns of two minutes thus distributed through an eight-hour shift, constitute a day's work. It is not surprising that under these circumstances labor account was heavy. It is said that three guineas per inch was paid for driving a cross-cut in this mine.

These remarkable statements are even surpassed by the recent experience of the deep mines of the Comstock lode, in Nevada. In many data on this subject, corroborating and completing my hasty observations and recollections, I am indebted to the papers of Prof. John A. Church, already mentioned, and to the unpublished memoranda of that gentleman, generously placed at my disposal. On the lower levels of these mines (say about 2,000 feet below the surface of the rock), the temperature is generally about 130°. In fresh opened ground the air usually varies from 108° to 116°, but high temperatures are not unfrequently reported, as for instance 128° on the 1,900 feet level of the Gould and Curry. The water which exudes from the drift from the lode and the country rock, is, however, often much hotter. The vast body which filled the Savage and the Hale and Norcross mines for many months, had the temperature of 154°. The water, like the rock and the air, varies in this respect, in different portions of the mines.

The ordinary range of hot drift is 105° to 110°, air temperature 90° to 100°. The ventilating current is delivered at a temperature of 90° to 100° which seems to be most conducive to comfort. It is blown upon the miners through zinc pipes, by means of powerful mechanical blowers. The question of present interest being the effect upon the health of the miners working under such conditions, further description of the peculiar phenomena of the case will be necessary.

Before considering the health of the Comstock miners, it should be noted that by no means all, or even a majority of them, are employed in the hot drifts; and moreover that these mines are provided with arrangements which enable every miner to bathe and change his clothing immediately upon emerging from underground.

The diseases of the Comstock miners are mainly typhoid fever, mountain fever, rheumatism and erysipelas. There is little or no consumption, bladder, kidney or liver disease.

The superior ventilation (apart from the question of temperature in the mines, the hearty and abundant diet of the miners, the constant, enormous activity of their daily baths, seem to have abolished among them the disease supposed elsewhere to be characteristic

avocation. It is admitted by all observers that they are healthy and their wives and children. As to the immediate effect of the temperature upon those who work in them, it must be confessed that while actually working, the men display apparently undiminished strength, delivering with seven, eight, or even nine pound hammers, very hard and effective blows. Perhaps a third of the time is lost in resting and cooling. In very hot drifts a relief gang is employed, and in some cases four and even six men to the pick have been found necessary. In the main, however, the rapid progress in the hot drifts is remarkable, and shows that the heat does not greatly lessen the power of work, except by necessitating longer or more frequent rest. At a normal temperature of 108° , three shifts of three men each, working in turns of eight hours, advance three to five feet daily, in hard rock. This is so much better than the efficiency reported from the mines in Cornwall, that we are led to infer that the method of drawing air to Comstock drifts affects the temperature and perspiration of the miners in such a manner as to protect them to a large extent from the otherwise distressing action of the heat. My own sensations, as I recall them in a deep and very hot level of the Crown Point (about 116° I believe), were not specially uncomfortable on the surface of the body, except when a drop of still hotter water fell upon the face. The principal feeling of distress was internal, and was caused by the inhalation of the scorching air.

The question whether those who labor in such places are permanently injured is more difficult to decide. One of the physicians at San Francisco has declared that there is not a sound heart in any man who has worked in a hot drift for two years. This statement is, perhaps, too strong, though it is possibly true that many of the miners are organically affected, yet this appears not to interfere with ordinary and equable work, though it may perhaps develop some distinct disease under special strain or excitement. After working in the hot drifts the men have a waxen color, and are sometimes as tallow-faces. Prof. Church noticed some men, who, without being lazy, displayed unusual care in handling their work, and three of them told him that they were broken down in hot drifts.

In the only instance in which the time required for breaking down was given, the workman had been employed underground six

The actual effect of the heat on the men is, first, excessive perspi-

ration, and if this is not removed by evaporation with su rapidity, and great faintness. The pulse increases, as is sho the following interesting data, obtained by Prof. J. O. Whitn Prof. Church, in the 1,800 feet level of the Julia mine, the dr ing about 1,200 feet long, and having an air temperature of 1 110°, while the air temperature at the station or junction of th with the (downcast) shaft was only 84°. The following observ were made:

Carman, after bringing out car, say 1,200 feet.....	Pul
Carman, after resting at station.....	per
Carman (another case) after partial rest.....	
Prof. Whitney, normal rate	
Prof. Church, after moving about without exertion	

A case of death is reported as follows: A powerful man, tomed to hot drifts, returned to work after a rest of three m and entering the Imperial mine as carman, pushed his first car end of the drift in the 2,000 feet level—say, 1,000 to 1,200 loaded it and brought it back to the station, where another ma waiting to relieve him; but, instead of taking his turn, he d the car and started back without cooling off. He loaded t again at the end of the drift and proceeded to return, but was a few minutes later hanging senseless to his car, and died. I h he could be got to the surface. Another died in the Imperial i while that was sinking. Three such deaths in all [have been re from this mine, which is an excessively hot one.

Sometimes accidental deaths may be the indirect result of the ness caused by the effect of the heart on the circulation. Thus fell down the Imperial (upcast) shaft last year, who was pr overcome by the heat while putting in timbers. In these worst strong and healthy men are employed. Fat men seem to star heat best, and among visitors, women endure it better than Some men wilt under the work, and are said to have no Drinking habits unfit the miner for this severe test. Unaccus men are often unable at first even to reach the end of the drift they are to work. An intelligent miner told Prof. Church th first month of such work after a long rest is hard, then comes months of brisk feeling, and then follows a dragged-out sensat

The underground use of machine drills operated by compress is an important aid to ventilation and cooling, since the expul

escaping air absorbs much heat from the immediate neighbor-

But when, as in the Comstock, the heat radiated from the surface of the exposed rock is far in excess of that which men might supply, nothing can sensibly reduce it or mitigate it except abundant mechanical ventilation. This is carried to a great extent in the Comstock mines, and to the fact that in counteracting the high temperature the impurities of the air are thus reduced, the remarkably good health of the Comstock miners may be ascribed. Other causes have been already mentioned, such as the healthy mountain climate, the good food, and the comfortable surroundings.

Finally, the fact must not be omitted from consideration that the miners of our western regions are immigrants, and presumably men of robust bodily vigor and health as their adventurous spirits would require.

Coincidental to the question of temperature is the effect of sudden changes of temperature, such as are experienced on coming suddenly from the depths of a mine to the surface. The hygienic conditions in the mine do not differ from those which any similar change of temperature produces, and since they may be easily counteracted by the prudent miner they need not be set down as sources of disease inherent in the occupation.

Another kindred question relates to the effect of barometric pressure, which varies in mines with the depth of the openings, and also with the changes of the outside weather. The general experience is, that high barometric pressure, though it permits a greater inhalation of oxygen with each breath, causes a feeling of distress, and affects the heart unfavorably.

Dr. Bernays says that undoubtedly the most injurious as well as the most unpleasant condition of mine air, is that in which a high temperature is accompanied with excessive barometric pressure and great humidity. The effect of the pressure alone can best be studied from the records of work in highly compressed air, as in the sinking of caissons for the East River and other bridges. It may be affirmed as a general rule, that sound men are not permanently injured by it.

In ordinary mines, the chief sensible effect of the barometric pressure is the variation it may cause in the natural ventilating current. Where the ventilation is wholly or partly artificial, these changes may be controlled. The introduction of compressed and

cool air by machinery tends powerfully to reduce to a minimum humidity of hot mines, and thus (as in the Comstock) to give a atmosphere in which free perspiration, rapidly evaporating, cools and refreshes the body. A comparison of the statements above made to the Comstock miners and the miners in the hottest mine of Cornwall, shows how much more can be endured and accomplished by workmen when thus protected from vitiated or over-humid air.

The injurious effect of working under artificial light, instead of sunlight, has been often asserted, but there is no definite proof of it.

Where other conditions are wholesome, and the habits of the workmen are regular, this is not likely to have a traceable effect. At all events, it is subordinate to many other causes.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The British Commission to which reference has been made summarizes up its voluminous report in a few conclusions and recommendations of the substance of which I quote below in order to point out how far they are applicable to miners in the United States. The commission finds that a large proportion of the diseases affecting miners in metal mines is to be ascribed to defective ventilation only. In spite of the ever various the opinions of physicians concerning the causes of the disease so well known under the name of miner's consumption or miner's asthma there is in one respect a remarkable unanimity among all the experts, namely, that the health of the miner is chiefly affected by the quality of the air in which he works. This conclusion is emphasized by the results of very wide inquiry on the part of the commission.

In the coal mines where special attention is paid to ventilation on account of explosive gases, the mortality of miners apart from accidents is lower than in the metal mines. Starting from this significant fact the Commission recommends that some of the methods of artificial ventilation employed in the former should be more generally introduced into the latter, and favors particularly the use of furnaces in upcast shafts to accelerate the natural current by heating the upward-moving column of vitiated air and to prevent the stagnation and reversal of the current by change of season or weather. With r

to other causes of disease the Commission recommends that every mine be provided with a conveniently situated separate house in which the workmen may change and dry their clothes; that boys under fourteen be not permitted to work under ground, and that mechanical means be adopted for transporting the miners into and out of the mines.

The man-engine is praised, but the system of hoisting the men in shafts and cages is also pronounced satisfactory, provided the machinery be properly constructed and carefully tended.

These recommendations are as timely now as they were ten years ago, except that the increasing use of compressed air in mining has furnished an aid to ventilation not then considered. There is no doubt that the metal miners of America are less healthy than other miners, and there is no need that they should ever become so. In the judgment a wise regard for financial economy alone will cause capitalists to do all that philanthropic considerations would require in dealing with the problem of hygiene in mines—a problem which, as the foregoing discussion shows, has no fatally insurmountable difficulties and no insoluble mysteries.

RECORD OF STRATAS.

LOVILIA, IOWA, July 25, 1881

To the HONORABLE PARK C. WILSON, *State Mine Inspector*:

Sir:—We have the honor of handing you a report embracing a statement of the results of our last two years prospecting for coal in Iowa.

Statement of Stratas passed through for Chas. Blake, four miles south-west of Ottumwa.

Drift deposit.....	2
Gray argillaceous shales.....	2
Blue bituminous shales.....	
Coal.....	
Blue argillaceous shales.....	3
Black sandstone.....	
Hard ferruginous rock.....	
Black carbonaceous shales.....	
Sandstone.....	
Argillaceous shales.....	
Hard ferruginous rock.....	
Black shales with sulphur.....	1
Gray clay shales.....	2
Brown ferruginous shales.....	
Green variegated shales.....	2
Blue limestone.....	
	19

MAY 8, 1885.

Strata passed through in drill hole No. 1, in Monroe county, for O. M. Ladd, of Ottumwa.

	Feet.	Inches.
Drift deposit.....	15	...
Blue sandstone.....	5	...
Gray arenaceous shales.....	6	...
Impure limestone.....	1	6
Light blue shales.....	32	...
Light blue sand shales.....	6	6
Dark blue sand shales.....	7	...
Rock, coal and sulphur.....	8	6
Dark clay shales.....	2	...
Fire clay.....	1	...
Total.....	79	6

Hole No. 7.

Drift deposit.....	30	...
Buff colored sand rock.....	3	...
Gray sand shales.....	7	...
Light blue shale.....	30	6
Dark blue argillaceous shales.....	6	...
Coal.....	5	6
Fire clay.....	...	6
Total.....	82	6

Hole No. 8.

Drift deposit.....	7	...
Buff colored sand rock.....	49	...
Light blue shales.....	21	...
Dark bituminous shales.....	5	6
Coal.....	2	6
Fire clay.....	...	6
Total.....	85	6

Hole No. 10, one mile northwest of Lovilia, Monroe county.

	Feet.
Drift deposit.....	11
Dark blue marley shales.....	17
Light blue sand shales.....	33
Impure limestone.....	7
Sand shales.....	2
Dark blue carbonaceous shales.....	2
Impure coal.....	4
Clay.....	1
Total.....	117

Hole No. 11, three miles northwest of Lovilia.

Drift deposit.....	9
Blue colored shales.....	8
Sandstone, light blue.....	47
Blue sand shales.....	32
Bituminous shales.....	4
Coal.....	4
Total....	101

Hole No. 12, on same lands as No. 11.

Drift deposit.....	14
Impure lime rock.....	3
Sandstone, light blue.....	26
Light blue sand shales.....	17
Impure light rock.....	6
Light blue sand shales with sandstone partings.....	21
Dark marley shales.....	2
Impure limestone.....	3
Light blue clay shales.....	10
Light calcareous rock.....	3
Light blue shales.....	10
Dark blue shales.....	5
Coal.....	5
Clay.....	1
Total.....	127

Hole No. 24, one mile southwest of Hamilton, Marion County.

	Feet.	Inches.
deposit	8	6
sandstone	6	6
t blue shale	19	...
estone	1	...
shales	33	6
limestone	1	...
arenaceous shales	14	...
estone impure .....	...	6
marley shales	16	...
estone blue	2	...
t blue clay shales	15	...
blue clay shales	4	6
.....	3	9
clay	1	...
Total	126	3

MAY 23, 1884.

Hole No. 1, for Kellogg Coal and Mining Co., one half mile south of Kellogg.

deposit	87	...
shales	22	...
clay shales	13	...
sand shales	5	6
marley shales .....	...	9
.....	...	6
clay shales .....	...	6
limestone	3	...
clay shales	4	6
shales with hard lime .....	...	...
partings	19	...
Total	155	9

Hole No. 2, one mile southeast of Kellogg.

	Feet.
Drift deposit	3
Blue clay shales	2
Gray clay shales	
Lime and sulphur	
Dark blue shales	2
Gray sand shales	
Blue limestone	
Black carbonaceous shales	1
Sandstone with sand shales partings	1
Blue limestone	
Gray clay shales	
Conglomerate rock with marley partings	2
Total	14

OTTUMWA, October 16, 1891

Hole No. 2, six miles northwest of Ottumwa, for O. M. Ladd.

Drift deposit	
Sandstone	
Blue clay shales	
Coal	
Light blueish marlite	
Gray clay shales, laminated	2
Black clay shales	
Black sand shales	
Gray clayey shales	
Coal	
Clay seam	
Coal	
Clay	
Total	

Test three miles north of Mitchellville, Polk county.

	Feet.	Inches.
deposit.....	64	...
sandstone.....	4	...
shales.....	11	...
bituminous shales.....	2	...
stone.....	...	6
impure.....	1	2
clay shales.....	8	...
carbonaceous shales.....	66	...
clay shales.....	21	...
stone and sulphur.....	3	...
clay shales.....	5	...
shales.....	4	...
shales.....	12	...
sandstone and sulphur.....	16	3
clay shales.....	6	4
aceous laminated rock.....	23	6
stone with marley partings.....	16	...
Total.....	263	9

Material passed through at Valeria, Jasper county, for J. Mickle & Co.

deposit.....	26	...
shale.....	18	...
erruginous rock.....	2	6
and shale.....	3	...
coal and rock.....	1	6
argillaceous shale.....	6	...
stone with crevis.....	5	...
rock with lime partings.....	4	...
Total.....	66	...

*Material passed through in test No. 1 for the Petersen Coal and Mining Com
two miles west of Peterson, Clay County, on the C. & N. W. R. R. In t
there was a washout, as we did not get through the drift deposit, the drift o
ing of*

	Feet.
Soil	
Yellow clay and sand	3
Blue clay	4
Gray clay with sand pockets	1
Brown and blue clay with sand	
Blue clay and sand of a buff cast, and with compact bands of sand- stone and shale partings	4
Total	13

Test No. 2 for same Company.

Clay and sand	1
Gray clay	
Pink clay	1
Blue clay	2
Blue sand	4
Purple clay	1
Sulphur band	
Light clay shale	
Impure coal	
Fire clay	
Argillaceous shale	
Impure coal	
Carbonaceous shale	1
Sulphur band	
Total	14

McELHANY B

APPENDIX.



COAL SCREENS IN USE AT THE MINES IN OHIO.

The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has a table giving in detail and by counties the dimensions of the screens used in connection with the mines represented, and the proportion of the entire quantity of coal dug that passes over the screen and thus determines miners' wages.

ATHENS COUNTY.

SCREENS—DIMENSIONS AND CONSTRUCTION			MATERIAL CON- STRUCTED OF	PROPORTION OF COAL MINED FOR WHICH THE MINER RECEIVES PAY
LENGTH (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	OPEN SPACES BETWEEN BARS (INCHES)		
12	6	1½	Round bars.	Four-fifths.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.	Four-fifths.

BELMONT COUNTY.

14	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
8	4	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
11	4½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.

CARROLL COUNTY.

10	5	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
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COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

10	5	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths.
8	6	1½	Round bars.....	Two thirds.
8	6	1½	Diamond bars....	Two thirds.
8	4½	½	Diamond bars....	Two thirds.

COSHOCTON COUNTY.

9	4	1	Flat bars.....	Three fifths.
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GUERNSEY COUNTY.

10	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
10	6	1½	Round bars.....	Two thirds.
10½	6½	1½	Flat bars.....	One half.
10	5½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.

HOCKING COUNTY.

12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Four fifths.
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COAL SCREENS IN USE AT THE MINES IN OHIO—CONTD.

JACKSON COUNTY.

SCREENS- DIMENSIONS AND CONSTRUCTION.			MATERIAL CON- STRUCTED OF.	PROPORTION OF MINED FOR THE MINES CEIVES P
LENGTH (FEET).	WIDTH (FEET).	OPEN SPACES BETWEEN BARS (INCHES).		
12	8	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths.
10	5	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths.
10	5	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fifths.
15	6	1½	Round bars.....	Three fourths.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

8	8	1½	Two thirds.
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MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

5	8	½	Round bars.....	Two thirds.
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FERRY COUNTY.

12	6	½	Flat bars	Nine tenths.
12	4½	1	Flat bars	Three fourths.
12	6	1½	Flat bars	Two thirds.
15	6½	1½	Square bars .....	.....
8	4	1	Flat bars	Three fifths.
12	4	1½	Flat bars	One half.
6	6	1½	.....	Four fifths.

STARK COUNTY.

12	4	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
12	4	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
14	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fifths.
9	6	1½	Round bars.....	Two thirds.
.....	.....	2	Flat prongs.....	.....
8	4	1½	Round bars.....	Three fourths.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Seven twelfths.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Seven twelfths.
11	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
11	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Five eighths.
7	.....	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths.
10½	6	1½	.....	Three fourths.
13	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
9	4½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
10	4	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

12	8	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.

COAL SCREENS IN USE AT THE MINES IN OHIO—CONTINUED.

TRUMBULL COUNTY.

SCREENS—DIMENSIONS AND CONSTRUCTION.			MATERIAL CON- STRUCTED OF.	PROPORTION OF COAL MINED FOR WHICH THE MINE RE- CEIVES PAY.
LENGTH (FEET).	WIDTH (FEET).	OPEN SPACES BETWEEN BARS (INCHES).		
16	6	1½	Flat bars.....	.....
7	5½	½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
8	6	½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
9	4	½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

20	8	2½	Triangular.....	.....
12	5	1½	Flat bars.....	One half.
12	5	1½	Flat bars.....	One half.
12	4½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
10	5	1½	Flat bars.....	.....
12	4½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
12	5	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fifths.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.

WAYNE COUNTY.

12	4	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
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IOWA MINING LAW.

CHAPTER 21, LAWS TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AN ACT to Regulate Mines and Mining, and to Repeal Chapter 20
Acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That there shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, one state mine inspector, who shall hold his office for two years; subject, however, to be removed by the governor for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. His term of office shall commence on the 1st day of April of each numbered year. Said inspector shall have a theoretical and practical knowledge of the different systems of working and ventilating mines, and of the nature and properties of the noxious and poisonous gases of mines, and of mining engineering; and said inspector, upon entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the same faithfully and impartially, which affirmation shall be indorsed upon his commission and his commission so indorsed shall be forthwith recorded in the office of the secretary of state, and such inspector shall give bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), with sureties to the approval of the governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty.

SEC. 2. Said inspector shall give his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, and shall examine all the mines in the state as often as his duties will permit, to see that the provisions of the law are obeyed; and it shall be lawful for such inspector to enter, and examine any mine in this state, and the works and machinery belonging thereto at all reasonable times by night or by day, and as not to unnecessarily obstruct or impede the working of the mine, and to make inquiry and examination into the state and condition of the mine as to ventilation and general security as required by

ns of this act. And the owners and agents of such mines are by required to furnish the means necessary for such duty and action, of which inspection the inspector shall make a record ng the time and all the material circumstances; and it shall be duty of the person having charge of any mine whenever any loss life shall occur by accident connected with the workings of such e, or by explosion, to give notice forthwith by mail or otherwise he inspector of mines, and to the coroner of the county in which a mine is situated, and the coroner shall hold an inquest on the y of the person or persons whose death has been caused and inquire efully into the cause thereof, and shall return a copy of the verdict d all testimony to said inspector. No person having a personal erest in, or employed in the management of, or employed in any l mine shall be qualified to serve on the jury impaneled on the quest. And the owner or agent of all coal mines shall report to the pector all accidents to miners, in and around the mines, giving use of the same; such report to be made in writing, and within ten ys from the time any such accidents occur.

SEC. 3. Said inspector while in office shall not act as an agent or a manager or mining engineer, or be interested in operating any ne, and he shall biennially, on or before the fifteenth day of August eceding the regular session of the general assembly make a report the governor of his proceedings, and the condition and operations the mines in this state, enumerating all accidents in or about the me, and giving all such information as he may think useful and proper, and making such suggestions as he may deem important as to arther legislation on the subject of mining.

SEC. 4. Said inspector shall receive a salary of seventeen hundred 1,700 dollars per annum, payable monthly, necessary stationery, nd actual traveling expenses, not to exceed \$500 per annum; *pro- vided*, that he shall file at the end of each quarter of his official year, with the auditor of state, a sworn statement of his actual traveling xpenses incurred in the performance of his official duty for such uarter. He shall have and keep an office in the capitol at Des Moines in which shall be kept all records and correspondence, papers, pparatus and property pertaining to his duties, belonging to the state nd which shall be handed over to his successor in office.

SEC. 5. Any vacancy occurring when the senate is not in session, ither by death or resignation, removal by the governor or otherwise, hall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment

shall be good until the close of the next session of the senate, the vacancy is sooner filled as in the first section provided.

SEC. 6. There shall be provided for said inspector all instruments necessary for the discharge of his duties under this act, which shall be paid for by the state, on the certificate of the inspector, and shall be the property of the state.

SEC. 7. The agent or owner of every coal mine shall make a map to be made, an accurate map or plan of the working of such mine on a scale of not less than one hundred feet to the inch, showing the area mined or excavated. Said map or plan shall be kept at the office of such mine. The owner or agent shall on or before the first of September of each year, cause to be made a statement and plan showing the progress of the workings of such mine up to said date, which statement and plan shall be marked on the map or plan herein required to be made. In case of refusal on the part of said owner or agent, within two months after the time designated to make the map or plan, in addition thereto, the inspector is authorized to cause an accurate map or plan of the whole of said mine to be made at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of which shall be recovered against the owner in the name of the person or persons making said map or plan. The owner or agent of all coal mines hereafter wrought out and abandoned, shall deliver a correct map of said mine to the inspector, to be filed in his office.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for the owner or agent of a coal mine worked by a shaft, to employ or permit any person to work therein unless there are to every seam of coal worked in such mine at least two separate outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets means of ingress and egress are always available to the persons employed in the mine, but in no case shall a furnace shaft be used as an escape shaft; and if the mine is a slope or drift opening, the escape shall be separated from the other openings by not less than five feet of natural strata; and shall be provided with safe and available traveling ways, and the traveling ways to the escapes in all coal mines shall be kept free from water and falls of roof; and all escape shafts shall be fitted with safe and convenient stairs at an angle of not less than sixty degrees descent, and with landings at easy and convenient distances, so as to furnish easy escape from such mine; and all escape shafts used as escapes where fans are employed for ventilation shall be provided with suitable appliances for hoisting the under-

en, said appliances to be always kept at the mine ready for
ate use; and in no case shall any combustible material be al-
between any escape shaft and hoisting shaft, except such as is
ely necessary for operation of the mine; *provided*, that where
ce shaft is large enough to admit of being divided into an es-
shaft and a furnace shaft, there may be a partition placed in
shaft, properly constructed so as to exclude the heated air and
from the side of the shaft used as an escape shaft, such parti-
be built of incombustible material for a distance of not less
teen feet up from the bottom thereof; and *provided*, that where
more mines are connected underground, each owner may make
rovisions with the other owner for the use of the other's hoist-
aft or slope as an escape, and in that event the owners thereof
e deemed to have complied with the requirements of this sec-
And *provided further*, that in any case where the escape shaft
situated less than one hundred feet from the hoisting shaft
may be provided a properly constructed underground traveling
om the top of the escape shaft, so as to furnish the proper pro-
from fire, for a distance of one hundred feet from the hoisting
and in that event the owner or agent of any such mine shall be
d to have complied with the requirements of this section; and
provided further, that this act shall not apply to mines operated by
or drift openings where not more than five persons are em-
l therein.

9. In all mines there shall be allowed one year to make out-
provided in section eight, when such mine is under two hun-
feet in depth, and two years when such mine is over two hun-
feet in depth; but not more than twenty men shall be employed
h mine at any one time until the provisions of section eight are
ied with, and after the expiration of the period above mentioned
said mines not have the outlets aforesaid, they shall not be
ed until made to conform to the provisions of section eight.

10. The owner or agent of every coal mine, whether it be op-
by shaft, slope, or drift, shall provide and maintain for every
mine an amount of ventilation of not less than one hundred
feet of air per minute for each person employed in such mine,
ot less than five hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each
or horse employed in the same, which shall be distributed and
ated throughout the mine in such manner as to dilute, render
ess, and expel the poisonous and noxious gases from each and

every working place in the mine. And all mines governed by the provisions of this act shall be provided with artificial means of producing ventilation, such as exhaust or forcing fans, furnaces, or exhaust steam, or other contrivances of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air for all the requirements of the persons employed in the mine; but in case a furnace is used for ventilating purposes it shall be built in such manner as to prevent the communication of fire to any part of the works below, and the upcast with incombustible material for a sufficient distance from said furnace to ensure safety.

SEC. 11. The owner or agent of every coal mine operated by shaft or slope, in all cases where the human voice cannot be distinctly heard, shall forthwith provide and maintain a metal tube, or other suitable means for communication from the top to the bottom of the shaft or slope, suitably calculated for the free passage of sound, so that communication can be held between persons at the bottom and top of the shaft or slope. And there shall be provided a safety cap of approved pattern and a sufficient cover overhead on all cages used for lowering and hoisting persons, and on the top of every shaft an approved safety gate, and also approved safety spring on the bottom of every slope, and an adequate brake shall be attached to every cage or machine used for raising or lowering persons in all shafts or slopes, and a trail shall be attached to every train used on a slope, all of which appliances to be subject to the approval of the inspector.

SEC. 12. No owner or agent of any coal mine operated by shaft or slope shall knowingly place in charge of any engine used for lowering or hoisting into or hoisting out of such mine persons employed thereon but experienced, competent and sober engineers, and no engineer in charge of such engine shall allow any person except such as may be deputed for that purpose by the owner or agent, to interfere with or any part of the machinery; and no person shall interfere with or in any way intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties; and the maximum number of persons to ascend out of or descend in any coal mine on one cage shall be determined by the inspector, but in no case shall such number exceed ten, and no person shall ride against any loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope except the conductor in charge of the train.

SEC. 13. No boy under twelve years of age shall be permitted to work in any mine; and parents or guardians of boys shall be required to furnish an affidavit as to the ages of their boys when there

in regard to their age, and in all cases of minors applying for the agent or owner of the mines shall see that the provisions of action is [are] not violated.

14. In case any coal mine does not, in its appliances for the of the persons working therein, conform to the provisions of act, or the owner or agent disregards the requirements of this act, twenty days after being notified by the inspector, any court of competent jurisdiction, while in session, or the judges in vacation, on application of the inspector, by civil action in the name of the State, enjoin or restrain by writ of injunction, the said agent or owner from working or operating such mines with more than ten persons at once, except as provided in sections eight and nine, until it is ordered to conform with the provisions of this act, and such remedies shall be cumulative, and shall not take the place of, or affect any other proceedings against such owner or agent authorized by law, for the same or complained of in such action; and for any willful failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of this law by any owner, lessee, proprietor of any coal mine or opening whereby any one is injured, an action shall accrue to the party so injured for any damage they may have sustained thereby; and in case of loss of life by reason of such willful neglect or failure aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the widow, if living, and if not living, to the children of the deceased whose life shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the same as they shall have sustained.

15. Any miner, workman or other person who shall knowingly injure or interfere with any air-course or brattice, or obstruct, or close open doors, or disturb any part of the machinery, or disobey any order given in carrying out the provisions of this act, or ride upon any car or wagon in a shaft or slope except as provided in sections twelve, or do any act whereby the lives and health of the persons or the security of the mines and machinery is endangered; or if any miner or person employed in any mine governed by the provisions of this act, shall neglect or refuse to securely prop or support the roof and entries under his control, or neglect or refuse to obey any order given by the superintendent in relation to the security of the mine in the part of the mine under his charge or control, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

16. Whenever written charges of gross neglect of duty or

malfeasance in office against any inspector shall be made as follows: A bond, with the Governor, signed by not less than fifteen miners, or more operators of mines, together with a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, payable to the State, and signed by two or more responsible freeholders, and conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses arising from the investigation of such charges, it shall be the duty of the governor to convene a board of examiners, to consist of two practical miners, one mining engineer and two operators, at such time and place as he may deem best, giving ten days' notice to the inspector against whom charges may be made, and also the names of those whose name appears first in the charges, and said board when convened, and having first been duly sworn or affirmed truly to decide the charges made, shall summon any witness desired by either party and examine them on oath or affirmation, which may be administered by any member of the board, and depositions may be taken at such examination as in other cases, and report the result of their investigations to the governor, and if their report shows that the inspector has grossly neglected his duties, or is incompetent, or has been guilty of malfeasance in office, it shall be the duty of the governor forthwith to remove said inspector and appoint a successor. The said board shall award the costs and expenses of such investigation against the inspector or person signing said bond.

SEC. 17. In all coal mines in this state the miners employed therein shall at all proper times have right of access to the examination of all scales, machinery or apparatus used in or about said mine to determine the quantity of coal mined for the purpose of testing the accuracy and correctness of all such scales, machinery or apparatus, and such miners may designate or appoint a competent person to act for them, who shall, at all proper times, have full right of access and examination of such scales, machinery or apparatus, to see all weights and measures of coal mined, and the accounts and receipts of the same, provided not more than one person on behalf of the miners collectively shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, weights, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such person shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery or apparatus.

SEC. 18. The owner, agent or operator of any coal mine shall provide a sufficient supply of timber to be used as props, so that the workings may at all times be able to properly secure the workings from

and it shall be the duty of the owner, agent or operator to send all such props when required.

c. 19. Any person willfully neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this act when notified by the mine inspector, or who fails to comply with such provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, except when different penalties are herein provided.

c. 20. Chapter 202 of the acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly is hereby repealed.

c. 21. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall be in force on and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and State Leader, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.
Approved, March 18, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA MINING LAW.

ACT Relating to Bituminous Coal mines and Providing For the Lives, Health, Safety and Welfare of Persons Employed Therein.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the owner, operator or superintendent of every bituminous coal mine, shall make, or cause to be made, an accurate map or plan of such mine on a scale not exceeding one hundred feet to the inch, and such map or plan shall exhibit all the openings or excavations, the shafts, tunnels, slopes, planes, gang-ways, entries, cross-headings, and all other workings, and shall show the direction of the air currents therein, and shall accurately delineate the boundary lines between such coal mine and adjoining mines operated by other parties, and shall show the relation and proximity of the workings thereto. The maps shall also show the changes of level of the lowest entry in use for each opening connecting with each independent opening. The said map shall be a true copy thereof, together with a record of all the sur-

veys of said boundary lines, and openings and excavations aforesaid shall be kept at such mine by the said owner, operator or superintendent for the use of the mine inspector, and for the inspection of any miner working in said mine, whenever said miner shall have cause to fear that the working place where he is working is becoming dangerous by reason of its proximity to other workings, which may be supposed to contain water or dangerous gas. The said owner, operator or superintendent, shall as often as once in every six months, separately place or cause to be placed on the map or plan of said mine, a plan of the excavations made of all the working places and other parts of such coal mine during the preceding six months, whenever the workings or excavations of said coal mine or any part of the same have been driven to within ten feet of the boundary line or when said coal mine or any part of the same is abandoned. The owner, operator or superintendent thereof, shall furnish the same to the mine inspector within three months after the proximity to the boundary line as aforesaid, or after abandonment of the said mine or any part of the same, with a correct copy on tracing muslin of the map or plan of said mine, which shall accurately show all excavations and workings of such mine to date, exhibiting clearly the part or parts abandoned; and the part or parts in proximity to the boundary line as aforesaid. The maps or plans of the several coal mines in each district, which are furnished to mine inspector as last aforesaid shall be the property of the Commonwealth, and shall remain in the custody of the inspector of the district in which the said mines are situated, and may be transferred by him to his successor in office, and in no case shall any copy of the same be made without the consent of the owner, operator or his agent. If the mine inspector shall find or have reason to believe, that any map or plan of any coal mine made and furnished in pursuance of the provision of this act is materially inaccurate or imperfect, he is hereby authorized to cause a correct map or plan of said coal mines, to be made at the expense of the owner or operator thereof, the cost of which shall be recoverable from the owner or operator as other debts are recoverable by law; *Provided, however,* That if the map or plan which is claimed to be inaccurate shall prove to have been correct then the Commonwealth shall be held liable for the expenses incurred in making said test and survey, and the same shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrant of the Auditor General, who shall require proper vouchers and satisfactory proof of the same.

Sec. 2. It shall not be lawful for the owner, operator, contractor, or agent of any bituminous coal mine, or for any firm, company, corporation or association, their clerks, servants, agents or employees to employ any person at work within said coal mine or permit any person to be in said coal mines for the purpose of working therein, unless they are in communication with at least two openings, if the mine be worked by shaft or slope, which two shafts or openings shall be separated by natural strata at all points by a distance not less than one hundred and fifty feet except in mines already opened, such distance may be less if in the judgment of the mine inspector one hundred and fifty feet is impracticable, and if the mine be worked by drift two openings exclusive of the air shaft and not less than twenty-four feet apart shall be required except in drift openings heretofore opened where the mine inspector of the district may deem it impracticable: *Provided, however,* That an aggregate number not exceeding twenty persons may be employed in the mine at any one time until the second opening shall be reached and made available, which said second opening the mine inspector shall cause to be made without unnecessary delay, and in case of furnace ventilation being used before the second opening is reached, the furnaces shall not be placed within forty feet of the foot of the shaft, slope or drift, and shall be well secured from danger from fire, by brick or stone walls of sufficient thickness while being driven for making and completing the second opening.

Sec. 3. When the second opening or outlet is made which does not exceed sixty feet in vertical depth from the surface to the seam or stratum of coal that is being mined, it shall be set apart exclusively for the purpose of ingress or egress to or from the mine by any person or persons employed therein, and it shall not be clogged or obstructed with ice, machinery, pumps or currents of heated air or steam, and if the opening is a shaft it shall be fitted with safe and convenient stairs not less than two feet wide, and to not exceed an angle of sixty degrees descent, and landings of not less than eighteen feet wide and four feet long at easy and convenient distance, and if water coming from the surface or out of the strata in the shaft shall be conducted by rings, casing or otherwise, and be prevented from falling down the shaft as to wet persons who are ascending or descending the stairway of the shaft; if the second opening is a drift it shall not have a greater angle of descent than twenty degrees and may be of any depth, but when the seam or stratum of coal at

main outlet or second opening, or escapement shaft, in connection with any mine exceeds sixty feet in vertical depth from the surface, the miners or other employes in the mine shall be lowered into or raised from said mine by machinery, and when the employes are lowered into or raised from said mine at the main outlet, the escapement shaft or second opening shall be fitted with safe and available machinery or other appliances by which persons employed in the mine may readily escape in case of accident. The hoisting machinery and other appliances used for lowering or raising the employes into or out of the mine shall be kept in safe condition and inspected once each twenty-four hours by a competent person employed whole or in part for that purpose. And such machinery and method of its inspection shall be approved by the mining inspector of the district where the mine is situated; *provided* that when miners are not at work in the mine the said second shaft or slope may be used for the purpose of lowering material; *provided further*, that the requirements of this section shall not be applicable to stairways in use when in the judgment of the inspector they are sufficient. The owner, operator, lessee or agent shall provide and maintain a main tube from the top to the bottom of the shaft suitably adapted to insure free passage of sound through which conversation may be held between persons at the bottom and at the top of the shaft; also, the ordinary means of signaling to and from the top and bottom of the shaft and an approved safety catch and sufficient cover over head of every carriage, used for lowering and hoisting persons, and the owner, operator, lessee or superintendent shall see that sufficient flanges are attached to the sides of the drum of every machine used for lowering and hoisting persons in and out of the mine, also that adequate brakes are attached to the drum, the main cable attached to the swivel of the wire rope shall be made of the best quality of iron and shall be tested by weights or otherwise to the satisfaction of the inspector of the district, and bridle chains shall be attached to the main link from the cross pieces of the carriage, and no single link chain shall be used for lowering or raising persons in or out of the mine, and no greater number of persons shall be lowered or hoisted at any one time than may be permitted by the inspector of the district, and notice of the number so allowed to be lowered or hoisted at any one time shall be kept posted up by the owner, operator or superintendent in a conspicuous place at the opening of the shaft.

c. 4. The owner or agent of every bituminous coal mine, whether on slope or drift, shall provide and hereafter maintain for every mine ample means of ventilation, affording not less than one cubic foot per minute for each and every person employed in the mine, and as much more as the circumstances may require, which shall be circulated around the main headings and cross headings and working places to an extent that will dilute, carry off and render harmless the noxious or dangerous gases generated therein, all mines generating fire-damp shall be kept free of standing gas in the worked-out or abandoned parts of the same, and the entrance to the mine shall be properly closed and cautionary notice shall be posted warning persons of danger, and every working place and all other places where gas is known to exist or supposed to exist shall be carefully examined by the fire boss immediately before each shift with a safety lamp, and in making said examination it shall be the duty of the fire boss at each examination to leave at the face of every place examined evidence of his presence, and it shall not be lawful for any person to enter any mine or part of a mine generating fire-damp until it has been examined by the fire boss as aforesaid and reported by him to be safe.

c. 5. In order to better secure the proper ventilation of every mine and promote the health and safety of the persons employed therein, the owner or agent shall employ a competent and practical person to be called mining boss, who shall be a citizen of the Commonwealth and an experienced coal miner, and shall keep a constant watch over the ventilating apparatus and the air-ways, traveling-ways, pumps and pump timbers and drainage, and shall see that the miners advance their excavations all loose coal, slate and rock at the head are carefully secured against falling therein or on the traveling-ways, and that sufficient props, caps and timbers are furnished, of suitable size and cut square at both ends, and as near as practicable to a proper length for the places where they are to be used, and that the props, caps or timbers shall be delivered and placed in the working places of the miners; and shall see that all water be drained or run out of all working places before the miner enters, and as far as practicable kept dry while the miner is at work. And it shall be the duty of the mining boss to see that proper cut-throughs are made in the room-pillars of the miners' places at regular intervals of six feet or less, and one yard each for the purpose of ventilation. And in all traveling-ways and road-holes for shelter shall be made at least every thirty

yards and be kept whitewashed, when a space two feet six inches between the wagon and the rib, shall be deemed sufficient for the purpose. And the mining boss shall measure the air-current at least once a week at the inlet and outlet, and at or near the mouth of the headings; he shall keep a record of such measurements which shall be placed by him in a book kept for that purpose, and said book to be open for the examination of the inspector of the district. He shall also, on or about the 15th day of each month, mail to the inspector of his district a true copy of the air measurements given, stating also the number of persons employed in or about said mine, the number of mules and horses used and the number of days worked in each month. Blanks for such purpose shall be furnished him by the inspector of the district.

It shall be the further duty of the mine boss to immediately inform the agent or owner of the mine of his inability to comply with the provisions of this section. It shall then become the duty of the superintendent, operator, lessee or owner, at once to attend to the matter complained of by the mining boss to comply with the provisions hereof. The safety lamps used for examining mines or working in them shall be used in working therein shall be furnished by and be the property of the owner of said mines and shall be in charge of the agent of such mine; and in all mines the doors used in assisting or directing the ventilation of the mine shall be so hung and adjusted that they will close themselves, or be supplied with springs or pulleys so that they cannot be left standing open; and bore-holes shall be kept at least twelve feet in advance of the face of every working-place, and, when necessary, on the sides of the same if such working-places are being driven toward and in dangerous proximity to an abandoned mine or part of a mine suspected of containing inflammable gas which is inundated with water. The mining boss or his assistant shall visit and examine every working-place in the mine at least every alternate day while the miners of such place are or shall be at work, and shall direct that each and every working-place is properly secured by props or timber, and that safety in all respects is assured, and that no person shall be permitted to work in any place unless it be for the purpose of making it safe. All owners and operators of bituminous coal mines shall keep posted in a conspicuous place about their mines printed rules, submitted to and approved by the district mining inspector, defining the duties of all persons employed in or about said coal mines and collieries, which said

be printed in the language or languages used by the miners working therein.

c. 6. Any miners, workmen or other person who shall intentionally injure any shaft, lamp, instrument, air-course or brattice, or erect or throw open air-ways or carry lighted pipes or matches in places that are worked by safety lamps, or handle or disturb any part of the machinery, or open a door and not close it again, or enter any place of the mine against caution, or disobey any order given in enforcing the provisions of this act, or do any other act whereby the lives or the health of persons or security of the mines or the property is endangered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished in a manner provided in the twenty-first section of this act. All machinery about mines shall be properly fenced off, and there shall be cut in the side of every hoisting shaft at the bottom of a traveling-way sufficiently high and wide to enable persons to pass the shaft in going from one side of the mine to the other without passing over or under the cage or other hoisting apparatus.

c. 7. If any person, firm or corporation is or shall hereafter be engaged in his or their own right of coal lands, and it shall not be practicable to comply with the requirements of this act in regard to passage and ventilation by means of openings on his or their own land, and the same can be done by means of openings on adjacent lands, he or they may apply by petition to the court of common pleas of the proper county after ten days' notice to the owner or owners, their agent or attorney, setting forth the facts under oath or affirmation particularly describing the place or places where such opening or openings can be made, and that he or they cannot agree with the owner or owners of the land as to the amount to be paid for the privilege of making such opening or openings, whereupon the court shall appoint three disinterested and competent citizens of the county to view the grounds designated and lay out from the points mentioned in such petition a passage or passages for air and water not more than sixteen feet in diameter by the shortest and most convenient route to the coal of such person, firm or corporation, preferring in all cases an opening through the coal strata where the same is practicable.

The said viewers shall at the same time assess the damages to be paid by the petitioners to the owner or owners of such lands which damages shall be fully paid before such opening is made. It shall be the duty of the petitioner or the viewers to give notice by at least

three written or printed hand-bills posted on the premises at the place where such opening is proposed to be made at least ten days prior to the time of meeting to attend to the duties of the board of viewers, the said board of viewers, after their appointment setting forth distinctly the time, place and object of the meeting and also to give personal notice to the owners, their heirs or attorney, if residing in the same county, and the said viewers within thirty days after their appointment make report of the proceedings to the said court stating the amount of damages and the same accompanied by a map or plan of the proposed openings, and any exceptions be filed to the said report within ten days after notice to the opposite party, his agent or attorney, of the filing of said report, it shall be marked, confirmed by the clerk, and the petitioners may proceed to make said opening or openings and shall have the right to use the same for the purpose of ventilation and drainage as aforesaid and as a passage way. The proceedings shall be recorded in the road docket of the proper county and the viewers shall be the same as in road cases. If exceptions be filed they shall be disposed of by the said court as speedily as possible and both parties to have the right to take depositions as in other cases. If, however, the petitioner desires to make such opening before the final disposition of such exceptions he shall have the right to do so by giving bonds to be approved by the court, securing damages as provided by law in the case of lateral railroad.

SEC. 8. In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight and every four years thereafter the Governor shall as hereinafter provided during the month of February appoint two mining engineers of good repute and of known experience and practice at the time of their appointment. He also shall as hereinafter provided during the same month every four years thereafter notify three president judges of the courts of common pleas of the judicial districts of the State concerning bituminous coal mines, whose duty it shall be, each of them, to appoint one reputable miner of at least five years' practical experience in the mining region of Pennsylvania, in practice at least twelve months prior to his appointment, and a citizen of the Commonwealth not less than five years; *Provided*, That any person having been employed five months prior to the meeting of the examining board as superintendent, State or county officer, shall not serve on the examining board. The two engineers and the three miners so appointed shall constitute a board of examiners whose duty it shall be to inquire into the character and qualifications of candidates for the

pector of mines under the provisions of this act. The examining board so constituted shall meet in the city of Pittsburg on the Monday of April, and when called together by the Governor for occasions at such time and place as he may designate, and after duly organized and having taken and subscribed before any person authorized to administer the same, the following oath, namely: We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear or affirm that we will perform the duties of examiners of applicants for appointment as inspectors of bituminous coal mines to the best of our abilities, and in recommending or rejecting said applicants we will be governed by the evidence of the qualifications to fill the position under law creating the same, and not by any consideration of political or personal favor, that we will certify all whom we may find qualified according to the true intent and meaning of the act and the rules, shall proceed to the examination which shall be in the presence of those who may represent themselves as candidates for said office and they shall certify to the Governor the names of all applicants as they shall find competent to fill the office under the provisions of this act, which names with the certificates and their oaths and the oath of the examiner shall be mailed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and be filed in his office; *provided*, that no person shall be returned as competent whose percentage shall be less than ninety per cent, and such certificate shall be valid when recommended by four of the examining board, the qualifications of candidates for said office of inspectors of mines to be returned into and certified by said examiners shall be as follows, to-wit: That they shall be citizens of Pennsylvania, of temperate habits, of good repute, as men of personal integrity, shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have had at least five years practical experience in the workings of the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and upon the examination they shall give evidence of such practical as well as practical knowledge and general intelligence regarding mines and mining and the working thereof, and all noxious conditions, as will satisfy the examiners of their capacity and fitness for the duties imposed upon inspectors of mines by the provisions of this act. The board of examiners shall also at their meeting or when at any time called by the Governor together for an extra meeting divide the bituminous coal counties of the State into eight inspection districts as nearly equal to the labor to be performed as is possible, and at any subsequent calling of the board of examiners, this division

may be revised as experience may prove to be advisable, shall immediately after the examination furnish each person who came before said examination board to be examined, all questions which were given at the examination, on printed slips of paper to be marked solved right or wrong, as the case may be. The salaries of examiners shall each receive five dollars per day and all necessary expenses to be paid out of the State treasury.

Upon the filing of the certificates of the examining board with the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Governor shall commission the names so certified, commission one person to be inspector of mines for each district, as fixed by the examiners in pursuance of the act, whose commission shall be for a full term of four years, to be computed from the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Always provided, however, the highest candidate or candidates in percentage shall have priority to be commissioned for a full or unexpired term, before those candidates of a lower percentage, and in case of a tie in percentage, the oldest candidate shall be commissioned, as often as vacancies occur in said offices of inspectors of mines, the Governor shall commission for the unexpired term the names on file the highest in percentage above ninety per cent in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, until the same shall be exhausted, and whenever this may occur the Governor shall cause the aforesaid board of examiners to meet, who shall select the persons who may present themselves for the vacant office of inspector in the same manner as herein provided, and the board of examiners shall certify to the Governor one person highest in percentage to be commissioned by him for the office of inspector for the unexpired term, and any vacancies that may occur in the examining board shall be filled by those or their successors in whose jurisdiction the vacancy occurred.

Each inspector of mines shall receive for his services an annual salary of two thousand dollars and actual traveling expenses shall be paid quarterly by the State Treasurer upon warrant of the Governor, General, and all nine inspectors hereafter appointed shall maintain their residence and keep an office in the district for which they are commissioned. Each inspector is hereby authorized to procure the necessary instruments and chemical tests, stationery, and to incur such other expenses of communication from time to time as may be necessary to the discharge of his duties under this act at the cost of the State. The same shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon accounts duly certified.

and audited by the proper department of the State. All instruments, plans, books, memoranda, notes, et cetera, pertaining to the same shall be the property of the State and shall be delivered to the successor in office; that in addition to the expense now allowed to the mine inspector in enforcing the several provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, they shall be allowed all necessary expenses by them incurred in enforcing the several provisions of the laws in the respective courts of the Commonwealth, the same to be paid by the State Treasurer on warrants drawn by the Auditor General after auditing the same. All such accounts presented by the mine inspector to the Auditor General shall be itemized and first approved by the court before which the proceedings were instituted.

9. Each inspector of bituminous coal mines shall, before engaging upon the discharge of his duties, give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with sureties to be approved by the president of the district in which he resides, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and take an oath (or affirmation) to discharge his duties impartially and with fidelity to the best of his knowledge and ability.

No person who shall act as a manager or agent of any coal mine, or as a mining engineer, or to be interested in operating any mine, shall at the same time act as an inspector of coal mines under this act.

10. The inspector of bituminous coal mines shall devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office. It shall be his duty to examine the mines in his district as often as possible, which shall not be less than once in three months, and report how often he visited each mine in the year to see that all the provisions of this act are observed and strictly carried out, and he shall make record of examinations of mines, showing the condition in which he finds them, especially in reference to ventilation and drainage, the number of mines in his district, the number of persons employed in each, the extent to which the law is obeyed, the progress made in improvement sought to be secured by the passage of this act, the number of accidents and deaths resulting from injuries received in or about the mine, with cause of such accident or death, which record shall be made by the 31st day of December of each and every year, shall, before the first day of February following, be filed in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, to be by him recorded and included in the annual report of his department.

SEC. 11. That the inspectors may be enabled to perform the duties herein imposed upon them, they shall have the right at any time to enter any bituminous coal mine, to make examination or investigation. They shall notify the owners, operators, lessees, superintendent, or mining bosses immediately of the discovery of any violation of this act and of the penalty imposed thereby for such violation, and in case of such notice being disregarded for the space of ten days, they shall institute proceedings against the owner, owners, lessee or mining boss of the mine, under the provisions of section twenty-one of this act. In case, however, where in the judgment of the inspector of any district, delay may jeopardize life or limb, he shall at once notify one of the inspectors of the other districts, upon which they shall at once proceed to the mine where the danger exists, and examine into the matter, and if after a full investigation they shall be agreed in the opinion that there is immediate danger, they shall apply, in the name of the Commonwealth, to the court of common pleas of the county, or in case the court should be in recess, to a judge of said court in chambers, in which the mine is so located, for an injunction to suspend all work in and about said mine; whereupon said court or judge shall at once proceed to hear the case and determine speedily the same, and if the cause appear to be sufficient after hearing the parties and their evidence as in like cases, shall issue their writ to restrain the working of said mine until all danger be removed, and the cost of said proceedings, including the charges of the attorney prosecuting the same, shall be borne by the owner, lessee or agent of the mine; *provided*, that no fee shall be paid, and the sum of twenty-five dollars shall be taxed in any one case against the attorney prosecuting such case; *provided further*, that if said court shall find the cause not sufficient, then the case shall be dismissed, and the costs be borne by the county.

SEC. 12. Whenever by reason of any explosion or other accident in any bituminous coal mine, or the machinery connected therewith, the loss of life or serious personal injury shall occur, it shall be the duty of the person having charge of such mine or colliery to give notice thereof forthwith to the inspector of the district, and if any person is killed thereby, to the coroner of the county, who shall give notice of the inquest to be held. If the coroner shall determine to hold an inquest the mine inspector shall be allowed to testify at such inquest such testimony as he may deem necessary to thoroughly inform the jury of the causes of the death. And the said inspector

thority at any time to appear before such coroner and jury question or cross-question any witness, and in choosing a jury for the purpose of holding such inquest, it shall be the duty of the coroner to select a panel at least three experienced miners upon such jury. It shall be the duty of the inspector upon being notified as herein provided to immediately repair to the scene of the accident and make such suggestions as may appear necessary to secure the future safety of the miners, and if the results of the explosion or accident do not require further investigation by the coroner he shall proceed to investigate and determine the cause of the explosion or accident and make a record thereof, which he shall file as provided for, and to enable him to make such investigation he shall have power to compel the attendance of such persons to testify, and to administer oaths or affirmations. The cost of such investigation shall be paid by the county in which the accident occurred, in the same manner as costs of inquests held by the coroner or justices of the peace are paid.

13. The court of common pleas of any county in the proper jurisdiction, upon a petition signed by not less than fifteen reputable citizens who shall be miners, owners or lessees of mines, and with the affidavits of one or more of said petitioners attached, setting forth that the mine inspector neglects his duty, or is incompetent, or that he is guilty of malfeasance in office, shall issue a citation in the name of the Commonwealth to the said inspector to appear, on not less than fifteen days notice, upon a day fixed, before said court, at which time the court shall proceed to inquire into and investigate the allegations of the petitioners. If the court find that the inspector is neglectful of his duties, or is incompetent to perform the duties of his office, or that he is guilty of malfeasance in office, the court shall certify the same to the governor, who shall declare the office of said inspector vacant and proceed in compliance with the provisions of this act to supply the vacancy. The costs of said investigation shall, if the charges are sustained, be imposed upon the inspector, but if the charges are not sustained they shall be imposed upon the petitioners.

14. The inspector shall exercise a sound discretion in the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and if the operator, owner or miners shall not be satisfied with any decision, the inspector may certify the same in the discharge of his duties under this act which said certificate shall be in writing, signed by the mine inspector, the said operator, miner or miners shall forthwith appeal from such decision to the court of quarter sessions of the county wherein the

mine is located, and said court shall speedily determine the one involved in said decision, and appeal which said decision is binding and conclusive. The court in its discretion may appoint practical, reputable, competent and disinterested persons who it shall be, under instructions of the said court, to forthwith visit such mine, and make report under oath of the facts as they may have been together with their opinions thereon. The report of said board shall become absolute, unless exceptions thereto are filed within ten days after notice of the filing thereof to the operator, miner or miners or inspector, and if exceptions are taken the court shall at once hear and determine the same, and the decision shall be final and conclusive. If the court shall finally sustain the decision of the inspector then the appellants shall pay all costs of such proceedings. And if the court shall not sustain the decision of the inspector, then such costs shall be paid by the county, or by the appellant and county in such proportion as the court shall determine. That no appeal from any decision made by any mine inspector shall work as a supercedeas to such decision during the pendency of such appeal but all such decisions shall be in full force until reversed or modified by the proper court.

SEC. 15. On the petition of the mine inspector of any county the courts of common pleas in any county in said district, shall at the first term after the passage of this act, appoint an examining board consisting of a mine inspector, an operator and a miner, all of whom shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have at least five years experience in the bituminous mines of the State, who shall examine every person applying thereto as to his competency and qualifications to discharge the duties of mining boss. The said board of examination shall meet at the call of the inspector, and they shall grant certificates to all persons whose examination shall disclose their fitness to perform the duties of mining boss; and such certificates shall be sufficient evidence of the holder's competency and qualifications for the duties of mining boss in said office: *Provided*, That any person who shall have been employed as a miner at least five years in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania, and as mining boss continuously by the same person or firm for a period of one year next preceeding the passage of this act, shall be entitled to a certificate without undergoing said examination. No person shall not be employed by any other person or firm without having first undergone such examination. The examining board shall continue in their office for the period of four years from the date of their

and shall receive five dollars per day for each day necessarily employed, and mileage at the rate of three cents per mile for each necessarily traveled, to be paid by the Commonwealth. For certificate granted the board shall receive the sum of one dollar, shall be for the use of the Commonwealth.

person shall act as fire boss in any bituminous mine unless and a certificate of competency by any of the mine inspectors of bituminous region of Pennsylvania, and it shall be unlawful for owner, operator, contractor, superintendent or agent to employ person as fire boss who has not obtained such certificate.

er January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, no r, operator, contractor, lessee, superintendent or agent shall employ any mining boss or fire boss who does not have the certificate of competency or service required by this section.

and if any accident shall occur in any mine in which a mining shall be employed who has no certificate of competency or service required by this section by which any miner shall be killed or injured, he or his heirs shall have a right of action against such owner, superintendent, contractor, lessee or agent, and shall receive the full value of the damages sustained.

c. 16. No boy under the age of twelve years, and no woman or girl of any age shall be employed or permitted to be in any bituminous mine for the purpose of employment therein, nor shall any person under the age of ten years, or any woman or girl of any age be employed or permitted to be in or about the outside structure or workings of any bituminous mine or colliery for the purpose of employment. *Provided, however,* that this provision shall not effect the employment of a boy or female of suitable age in an office or in the performance of clerical work at such mine or colliery.

c. 17. For any injury to person or property occasioned by any violation of this act or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions a right of action against the party at fault shall accrue to the person injured for the direct damage sustained thereby and in any case of loss of life by reason of such violation or willful failure a right of action against the party at fault, shall accrue to the widow and lineal heirs of the person whose life shall be lost for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained.

c. 18. It shall be the duty of owners, operators, contractors, superintendents, lessees or agents, to keep at the mouth of the drift, or slope, or at such other place as shall be designed by the mine

inspector, stretchers, properly conducted, for the purpose of carrying away any miner or employe working in and about such mine who in any way be injured in and about his employment.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the mine inspector on each visit to any mine to make out a written or partly written and partly printed report of the condition in which he finds such mine and post the same in the office at the mine. The said report shall give the date of each visit, the number of visits during the year, the total number of visits in his district, the number of feet of air in circulation and the amount measured, and such other information as he shall deem necessary. And the said report shall remain posted in the office for one year. The said report may be examined by any miner or person employed in and about such mine.

SEC. 20. On or before the fifteenth day of January in each year the owner, operator, or superintendent of every mine or colliery shall send to the inspector of the district, a correct report specifying the same in respect to the year ending the thirty-first of December, previous to the date of such report the name of the owner or operator and officers of the mine and the quantity of coal mined the report shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the mine inspector of the district. Blank forms for such reports shall be furnished by the Commonwealth.

SEC. 21. The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by any section of this act by the parties therein required to perform them or the violation of any of the provisions or requirements hereof shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court. And in default of payment of such fine and costs for the space of ten days the defendant shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months.

SEC. 22. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any mine employing less than ten persons in any one period of ten or more consecutive four hours.

SEC. 23. All acts or parts of acts supplied or inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

MINING LAWS OF OHIO.

INSPECTOR OF MINES.

SECTION 290. The inspector of mines shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for four years; and no person shall be appointed unless he is possessed of a competent knowledge of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy, and has a practical knowledge of mining engineering, and of the different systems of working and ventilating coal mines, and of the nature and properties of the noxious and poisonous gases found in mines, particularly fire-damp.

SECTION 291. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office, the Inspector shall give bond to the State in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; the bond, with the oath of office, and approval of the Governor indorsed thereon, shall be forthwith deposited with the Secretary of State.

SECTION 292. The Inspector shall give his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, and shall examine all the mines in the State so far as his other duties will permit, to see that the provisions of this chapter are obeyed; and the inspector may enter, inspect, and examine any mine in the State, and the works and machinery belonging thereto, at all reasonable times, by night or by day, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct or impede the working of the mine, and to make inquiry into the state and condition of the mine, as to ventilation and general security; and the owner and agent of such mine are hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such entry and inspection, of which inspection the inspector shall make a record, noting the time and all the material circumstances; and the person having the charge of any mine, whenever loss of life occurs by accident connected with the working of such mine, or by explosion, shall give notice forthwith, by mail or otherwise, to the inspector of mines, and to the coroner of the county in which such mine is situated, who shall hold an inquest upon the body of the person or persons whose death has been caused, and inquire carefully into the cause thereof; and shall return a copy of the finding and all the testimony to the inspec-

SEC. 293. The inspector, while in office, shall not act as agent, or as a manager, or mining engineer, or be interested in operating any mine; and he shall annually make report to the Governor of his proceedings and the condition and operation of the mines of the State, enumerating all accidents in or about the same, and giving such other information as he thinks useful and proper, and making such suggestions as he deems important as to further legislation on the subject of mining.

SEC. 294. The inspector shall have an office in the State house, in which shall be carefully kept the maps and plans of all mines in the State, and all records and correspondence, papers, and apparatus and property pertaining to his duties, belonging to the State, and which shall be handed over to his successor in office.

SEC. 295. There shall be provided for the inspector all instruments and chemical tests necessary for the discharge of his duties under this chapter, which shall be paid for on the certificate of the inspector, and which shall belong to the State.

SEC. 296. The owner or agent of every coal mine shall make cause to be made, an accurate map or plan of the working of the mine, on a scale of not less than one hundred feet to the inch, showing the area mined or excavated, and the location and connection of such excavation of the mine of the lines of all adjoining lands, and the name or names of each owner or owners, as far as known, and on each tract, a true copy of which map the owner or agent shall deposit with the inspector, and another copy of which shall be kept at the office of such mine; and the owner or agent shall, every six months thereafter, file with the inspector a statement and plan of the workings of such mine up to that date, which statement and plan shall be so prepared as to enable the inspector to mark the same on the original map or plan herein required to be made; and in case of refusal on the part of the owner or agent to make and file the map or plan, or the addition thereto, the inspector is authorized to cause an accurate map or plan of the whole of said mine to be made, at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of which shall be recovered against the owner, in the name of the person making the map or plan, which shall be made in duplicate, one copy being delivered to the inspector and the other left in the office of the mine; and he shall, on being paid the proper cost thereof, on demand of any person interested in the working of such mine, or owner of adjoining lands,

ish an accurate copy of any map or plan of the working of such
e.

Sec. 297. It is unlawful for the owner or agent of any coal mine
ked by a shaft, wherein over fifteen thousand square yards have
n excavated, to employ or permit any person to work therein, un-
there are, to every seam of coal worked in each mine, at least
separate outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than one
dred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of
ress and egress are always available to the persons employed in
mine; but it is not necessary for the two outlets to belong to the
e mine; the second outlet need not be made until fifteen thousand
ds have been excavated in such mine; and to all other coal mines,
other slopes or drifts, two such openings or outlets must be pro-
ed within twelve months after fifteen thousand yards have been
avated therein; and in case such outlets are not provided as herein
ulated, it shall not be lawful for the agent or owner of such mine
permit more than ten persons to work therein at any one time. In
e a coal mine has but one shaft, slope, or drift, for the ingress or
ress of the men working therein, and the owner thereof does not
n suitable surface-ground for another opening, he may select and
ropriate any adjoining land for that purpose and for approach
reto, and shall be governed in his proceeding in appropriating
h land by the provisions of law in force providing for the appro-
ation of private property by corporations, and such appropriations
y be made, whether he is a corporator or not; but no land shall be
appropriated under the provisions of this chapter until the court is
sified that suitable premises cannot be obtained by contract upon
sonable terms.

Sec. 298. The owner or agent of every coal mine, whether shaft,
pe, or drift, shall provide and maintain for every such mine, an
ount of ventilation of not less than 100 cubic feet, per minute,
person employed in such mine, which shall be circulated and dis-
outed throughout the mine in such a manner as to dilute, render
ssless, and expel the poisonous and noxious gases from each and
ery working place in the mine, and no working place shall be
ven more than one hundred and twenty feet in advance of a break-
ough, or air-way; and all breakthroughs, or air-ways, except those
made near the working faces of the mine, shall be closed up and
de air-tight, by brattice, trap doors, or otherwise, so that the cur-
nts of air in circulation in the mine may sweep to the interior of the

mine, where the persons employed in such mine are at work, and mines governed by the statute shall be provided with artificial means of producing ventilation, such as forcing, or suction fans, exhaust steam, furnaces, or other contrivances, of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air, and all mines generating fire-damp shall be kept free from standing gas, and every working place shall be carefully examined every morning with a safety-lamp, by a competent person, or persons, before any of the workmen are allowed to enter the mine.

SEC. 299. The owner or agent of every coal mine operated by shaft, in all cases where human voice cannot be distinctly heard, shall, forthwith, provide and maintain a metal tube from the top to the bottom of such shaft, suitably calculated for the free passage of sound therein, so that conversations may be held between persons at the bottom and top of the shaft; and there shall also be provided an approved safety catch, and a sufficient cover overhead, on all cages used for lowering and hoisting persons, and in the top of every shaft an improved safety gate, and an adequate brake shall be attached to every drum or machine used for lowering or raising persons in shafts or slopes.

SEC. 300. No owner or agent of any coal mine operated by a shaft or slope shall place in charge of any engine used for lowering or hoisting out of such mine persons employed therein, any but experienced, competent, and sober engineers; and no engineer in charge of such engine shall allow any person, except such as may be deputized for that purpose, by the owner or agent, to interfere with it or any part of the machinery, and no person shall interfere or in any way intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties; and in no case shall more than ten men ride on any cage or car at one time, and no person shall ride upon a loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope.

SEC. 301. All safety lamps used for examining coal mines; which are used in any coal mine, shall be the property of the owner of the mine, and shall be under the charge of the agent thereof, and in all mines, whether they generate fire-damp or not, the doors used in assisting or directing the ventilation of the mine, shall be so hung and adjusted that they will shut of their own accord and cannot stand open, and the mining boss shall keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus and the air-ways, and he shall measure the ventilation at least once a week, at the inlet and outlet, and also at the near the face of all the entries, and the measurements of air so made

all be noted on blanks, furnished by the mine inspector; and on the first day of each month the mining boss of each mine shall sign the same of such blanks properly filled with the said actual measurements and forward the same to the mine inspector.

SEC. 302. No boy under twelve years of age shall be allowed to work in any mine, nor any minor between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, unless he can read and write, and in all cases of minors applying for work, the agent of such mine shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated.

SEC. 303. In case any coal mine does not, in appliance for the safety of the persons working therein, conform to the provisions of this chapter, or the owner or agent disregards the requirements of this chapter, any court of competent jurisdiction may, on application to the inspector, by civil action in the name of the State, enjoin or restrain the owner or agent from working or operating such mine, with more than ten miners at once, until it is made to conform to the provisions of this chapter; and such remedy shall be cumulative, and shall not take the place of or affect any other proceedings against such owner or agent authorized by law for the matter complained of in such action.

SEC. 304. When written charges of gross neglect of duty or malfeasance in office against any inspector is made and filed with the Governor, signed by not less than fifteen coal miners, or one or more operators of mines, together with a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, payable to the State, and signed by two or more responsible free-holders, and conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses arising from the investigation of such charges, the Governor shall convene a board of examiners, to consist of two practical coal miners, one chemist, one mining engineer, and one operator, at such time and place as he deems best, giving ten days' notice to the inspector against whom the charges are made, and also to the person whose name first appears in the charges, and the board, when so convened, and having been first duly sworn truly to try and decide the charges made, shall summon any witnesses so desired by either party, and examine them on oath, which may be administered by a member of the board, and depositions may be read on such examinations, as in other cases; and the board shall examine fully into the truth of such charges, and report the result of their investigation to the Governor; and the board shall award the costs and expenses of such investigation against the inspector or the persons signing the bond according

to their finding, against said inspector or in his favor, which and expenses shall include the compensation of such board, of dollars per day for each member, for the time occupied in the and in traveling from and to their homes; and the attorney general shall forthwith proceed to collect such costs and expenses, and the same into the State treasury, being in the first instance paid of the State treasury, on the certificate of the president of the board.

SEC. 305. In all coal mines in the State, the miners employed working therein, the owners of the land or other persons interested in the rental or loyalty of any such mine, shall at all proper times have full right of access and examination of all scales, machinery and apparatus used in or about such mine to determine the quantity of coal mined, for the purpose of testing the accuracy and correctness of all such scales, machinery or apparatus; and such miners, land-owners, or other persons may designate or appoint a competent person to act for them, who shall at all proper times have full right of access and examination of such scales, machinery or apparatus, and of all weights and measures of coal mined, and the accounts kept of the same; but not more than one person on behalf of the miners collectively, or one person on behalf of the land-owners or other persons interested in the rental or royalty jointly, shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, weights, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such persons shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery or apparatus; and the miners employed in any mine may, from time to time, appoint two of their number to act as a committee to inspect, not oftener than once a month, the mine and the machinery connected therewith, and to measure the ventilating current, and if the owner, agent, or manager so desires, he may accompany said committee, or himself or two or more persons whom he may appoint for that purpose; the owner, agent or manager shall afford every necessary facility for making such inspection and measurement, but the committee shall not in any way interrupt or impede the work going on in the mine at the time of such inspection and measurement, and said committee shall, within ten days after such inspection and measurement, make a correct report thereof to the inspector of mines, on blanks to be furnished by said inspector for that purpose; and if such committee make to the inspector a false or untrue report of the measurement, such act shall constitute a violation of this section.

SEC. 306. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to or affect any coal mine in which not more than ten men are employed at the same time; but on the application of the proprietor of or miners of any such mine, the inspector shall make, or cause to be made, an inspection of such mine, and shall direct and enforce any regulations in accordance with the provisions of this chapter that he deems necessary for the safety of the health and lives of miners.

SEC. 306 (a). The inspector of mines may, with the approval of the governor, appoint an assistant, who shall be a practical miner of not less than five years' experience, and who shall perform such duties as may be required by the inspector, and receive a salary at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, and the inspector may, with the consent of the governor, remove such assistant at pleasure and appoint a successor, and may allow the assistant traveling expenses out of his contingent fund.

SEC. 6871. Whoever knowingly violates any of the provisions of sections two hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred and one, three hundred and two, and three hundred and five, of the revised statutes, or does any act whereby the lives or health of the persons or the security of any mine or machinery are endangered, or any miner or other person employed in any mine governed by the statute, who intentionally and willfully neglects or refuses to securely prop the roof of any working place under his control, or neglects or refuses to obey any order given by the superintendent of a mine in relation to the security of the mine in the part thereof where he is at work, and for fifteen feet back from the face of his working place, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or both.

MINES.

SEC. 4374. A person owning land adjoining a mine worked for the production of coal, ore, or other mineral substance, or a person having an interest in such mine, having reason to believe that the protection of his interest in the mine, or in like minerals on his adjoining land requires it, upon making affidavit to that effect before a justice of the peace or other proper officer, may enter such mine and have an examination or survey made thereof; but such examination or survey shall not be made until one day's notice thereof is given to the parties in interest, nor at unreasonable times, but in such time

to their finding, against said inspector or in his favor, which costs and expenses shall include the compensation of such board, of \$10 dollars per day for each member, for the time occupied in the board and in traveling from and to their homes; and the attorney general shall forthwith proceed to collect such costs and expenses, and pay the same into the State treasury, being in the first instance paid out of the State treasury, on the certificate of the president of the board.

SEC. 305. In all coal mines in the State, the miners employed working therein, the owners of the land or other persons interested in the rental or royalty of any such mine, shall at all proper times have full right of access and examination of all scales, machinery or apparatus used in or about such mine to determine the quantity of coal mined, for the purpose of testing the accuracy and correctness of all such scales, machinery or apparatus; and such miners, land-owners, or other persons may designate or appoint a competent person to act for them, who shall at all proper times have full right of access and examination of such scales, machinery or apparatus, and seal all weights and measures of coal mined, and the accounts kept thereon; but not more than one person on behalf of the miners collectively, or one person on behalf of the land-owners or other persons interested in the rental or royalty jointly, shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, weights, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such persons shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery or apparatus; and the miners employed in any mine may, from time to time, appoint two of their number to act as a committee to inspect the mine, not oftener than once a month, the mine and the machinery connected therewith, and to measure the ventilating current, and if the owner, agent, or manager so desires, he may accompany said committee, or himself or two or more persons whom he may appoint for that purpose; the owner, agent or manager shall afford every necessary facility for making such inspection and measurement, but the committee shall not in any way interrupt or impede the work going on in the mine at the time of such inspection and measurement, and said committee shall, within ten days after such inspection and measurement, make a correct report thereof to the inspector of mines, on blank forms to be furnished by said inspector for that purpose; and if such committee make to the inspector a false or untrue report of the result of such act shall constitute a violation of this section.

Sec. 306. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to or affect any coal mine in which not more than ten men are employed at the same time; but on the application of the proprietor of or miners of any such mine, the inspector shall make, or cause to be made, an inspection of such mine, and shall direct and enforce any regulations in accordance with the provisions of this chapter that he deems necessary for the safety of the health and lives of miners.

Sec. 306 (a). The inspector of mines may, with the approval of the governor, appoint an assistant, who shall be a practical miner of not less than five years' experience, and who shall perform such duties as may be required by the inspector, and receive a salary at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, and the inspector may, with the consent of the governor, remove such assistant at pleasure and appoint a successor, and may allow the assistant travel and expenses out of his contingent fund.

Sec. 6871. Whoever knowingly violates any of the provisions of sections two hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, three hundred and one, three hundred and two, and three hundred and five, of the revised statutes, or does any act whereby the lives or health of the persons or the security of any mine and machinery are endangered, or any miner or other person employed in any mine governed by the statute, who intentionally and willfully neglects or refuses to securely prop the roof of any working place under his control, or neglects or refuses to obey any order given by the superintendent of a mine in relation to the security of the mine in the part thereof where he is at work, and for fifteen feet back from the face of his working place, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or both.

MINES.

Sec. 4374. A person owning land adjoining a mine worked for the production of coal, ore, or other mineral substance, or a person having an interest in such mine, having reason to believe that the protection of his interest in the mine, or in like minerals on his adjoining land requires it, upon making affidavit to that effect before a justice of the peace or other proper officer, may enter such mine and have an examination or survey made thereof; but such examination or survey shall not be made until one day's notice thereof is given to the parties in interest, nor at unreasonable times, but in such time

and in such manner as will least interfere with the workings of the mine, if the same is being operated at the time.

SEC. 4375. When the affidavit has been made and notice given to the person in charge of such mine shall, on the application of the person giving the notice, transport by the ordinary method in use at the mine for entrance and exit, a surveying party of not more than five persons, furnish to such party a competent guide, and supply them with approved safety lamps; and for every person so transported shall be entitled to receive, from the person requesting such transportation, the sum of fifty cents, unless the shaft exceeds two hundred and fifty feet in depth, when he shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar; and each person, and five dollars per day for the guide.

SEC. 4376. If the parties working or occupying such mine suffer any damage, for which compensation should be made by reason of such examination or survey having been made at unreasonable time or in an improper or unwarrantable manner, the person making the same, or causing the same to be made, shall be liable therefor.

SEC. 4377. The parties working or occupying or working in such mine shall not hinder or obstruct the examination or survey made at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner, under penalty of not less than fifty nor not more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered before a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4378. The party who makes the application for the examination or survey may, upon refusal of the owner or person in charge of the mine to comply with the foregoing provisions, recover judgment, and in default, in a court of competent jurisdiction, against the owner of the mine, in such sum as such party may declare, under oath, he believes to be justly due him for coal or other mineral belonging to him, and taken by the owner of such mine without his permission; and the statute of limitation shall not be operative as against such claim; and the demand and refusal to enter such mine, shall be first proven to the satisfaction of the court or jury, and the refusal of the person in charge of the mine, shall be held to be the refusal of the owner.

SEC. 4379. The provisions of this chapter shall be available to any person who, on his oath, states that he is the owner or authorized agent of any owner of land which he believes contains coal or other valuable mineral substance, within one mile of such shaft, although it do not adjoin any mine of the owner of such shaft; and the affidavit required shall be sufficient if it state that the lands in which the affiant is interested are in the vicinity of such shaft, and

than one mile distant therefrom ; and service upon any owner or superintendent of such shaft shall be sufficient.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

c. 6881. Whoever, in mining for coal or other minerals, willfully and without lawful authority, trespasses upon the lands of another, shall be fined not more than one hundred nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten days, or both ; and any conviction of such trespass, for twenty-four hours after the commencement of any prosecution under this section, shall be deemed a separate offense, and all prosecutions hereunder shall be commenced within one year from the time the offense becomes known to any owner of the property injured.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.

c. 6925. Whoever throws or deposits, or permits to be thrown or deposited, any coal dirt, coal slack, coal screenings, or coal refuse from any coal mines, or any refuse or filth from any coal-oil refinery or works, or any whey or filthy drainage from a cheese factory, upon or into any of the rivers, lakes, ponds, or streams of this State, or into any place from which the same will wash into any such lake, pond, or stream, shall be fined in any sum not more than one hundred or less than fifty dollars.

FRAUD.

c. 7070. Whoever sells and delivers any stone coal, except at weights and measures prescribed by law, shall be fined not more than fifty nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than five days.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

c. 443. A bushel of the respective articles hereafter mentioned shall mean the amount of weight, avoirdupois, in this section specified :
viz :

Of coke, forty pounds.

Of bituminous coal, eighty pounds.

Of cannel coal, seventy pounds.

c. 444. The standard bushel of stone coal, coke and unslacked coal shall contain twenty-six hundred and eighty-eight cubic inches ;

such sealers they shall receive the same compensation as provided by section ten hundred and sixty-two of the Revised Statutes, but said inspector shall exercise said authority in connection with weights and measures, only at mines in their respective districts. The chief inspector shall render such personal assistance to the district inspectors as they, from time to time may require, and shall make such personal inspection of mines as he may deem necessary and as other duties will permit; he shall keep in his office and carefully preserve all maps, surveys and other reports and papers required to be filed with him, and so arrange and preserve the same as to make them a permanent record of ready, convenient and complete reference; he shall compile and consolidate the reports of district inspectors, and annually make report to the governor of all his proceedings, as well as those of the district inspectors, the cost and operation of the different mines of the state, the number of mines and the number of persons employed in or about such mines, the amount of coal, iron ore, limestone, fire-clay, or other minerals produced in this state; and for the purpose of enabling him to make such report, the owner, lessee or agent in charge of such mine, or who is engaged in mining, is hereby required to give accurate information of the foregoing facts on blanks to be furnished by the chief inspector, under penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered at the expense of the chief inspector in the name of the state of Ohio, for refusing to furnish such information on demand of the chief inspector; he shall also include in such report such facts relative to the mineral resources of the state, and the development of the same, as shall, in his judgment, be of public interest, he shall enumerate all accidents, and the manner in which they occurred, in or about mines, and give all other information as he thinks useful and proper, and make suggestions as he deems important relative to mines and mining, and other legislation that may be necessary on the subject for the preservation of the life and health of those engaged in such industry.

Section 295. There shall be provided for the inspectors, weights and measures and all instruments and chemical tests necessary for the discharge of their respective duties under this chapter, and they shall be paid for on the certificate of the chief inspector, and they shall belong to the state.

Section 299. The owner or agent of every coal mine operating by shaft, in all cases where the human voice cannot be distinctly heard, shall forthwith provide and maintain a metal tube from the

bottom of such shaft suitably calculated for the free passage of and therein, so that conversation may be held between persons at bottom and top of the shaft ; there shall also be provided an approved safety-catch, and a sufficient cover overhead, on all carriages for lowering and hoisting persons, and in the top of every shaft approved safety gate, and an adequate brake shall be attached to every drum or machine used for lowering or raising persons in all shafts or slopes ; and there shall also be provided in every shaft a traveling or passage way from one side of a shaft bottom to the top, so that persons working therein may not have to pass under descending cages ; and all slopes or engine-planes, used as traveling ways by persons in any mine, shall be made of sufficient width to permit persons to pass moving cars with safety ; but if found impracticable to make any slope or engine-plane of sufficient width, safety holes of ample dimensions, and not more than sixty feet apart, shall be made on one side of said slope or engine-plane. The safety-holes shall always be kept free from obstructions, and the top and sides shall be made secure.

Sec. 2. That the following section shall supplement section two hundred and ninety-nine:

Section 299a. From and after May 1, 1885, no boiler used for generating steam, and no hopper, or other inflammable structure for preparation or dumpage of coal, shall be erected nearer than one hundred feet to the mouth of any shaft or slope; but this section shall not be construed to prohibit the erection of a fan for the purpose of ventilation, or of a trestle for the transportation of cars from any shaft or slope to such hopper or structure ; neither shall it apply to any shaft or slope, until the same be sunk to its proposed limit, or until the work of development and shipment of coal has commenced.

Sec. 3. That sections three hundred and one and six thousand four hundred and seventy-one of the Revised Statutes be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows :

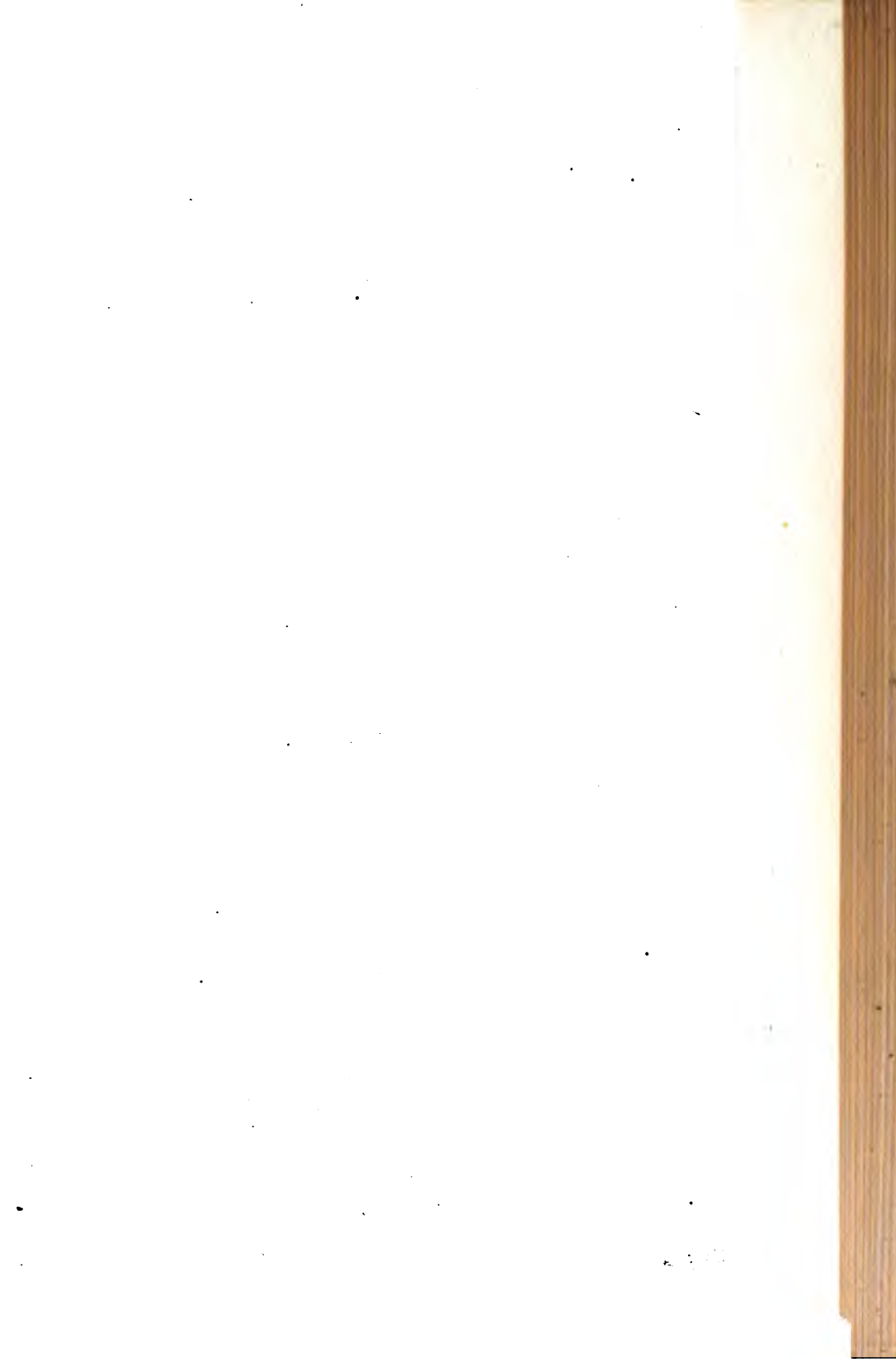
Section 301. All safety lamps used for examining coal mines, or which are used in any coal mine, shall be the property of the owner of the mine, and shall be under the charge of the agent thereof, and in all mines, whether they generate fire-damp or not, the doors used for assisting or directing ventilation of the mine, shall be so hung or fastened that they will shut of their own accord and cannot stand open ; and all main doors shall have an attendant, whose constant duty shall be to open them for transportation and travel, and prevent

them from standing open longer than is necessary for persons to pass through; and the mining boss shall keep a careful watch of the ventilating apparatus and the air-ways, and he shall measure the ventilation at least once a week, at the inlet and outlet, and at or near the face of all the entries, and the measurements of air made shall be noted on blanks, furnished by the mine inspector. On the first day of each month the mining boss of each mine shall sign one of such blanks, properly filled, with the said actual measurements, and forward the same to the mine inspector.

Section 6871. Whoever knowingly violates any of the provisions of sections two hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred, three hundred and one, three hundred and two, and three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, or does any act whereby the lives or health of the persons or the security of any machinery are endangered, or any miner or other person employed in the mine governed by the statute, who intentionally and wilfully neglects or refuses to securely prop the roof of any working place under his control, or neglects or refuses to obey any order given by the superintendent of a mine in relation to the security of the mine in the part thereof where he is at work, and for fifteen feet from the face of his working place; or any person having charge of a mine, whenever loss of life occurs by accident connected with the working of such mine, or by explosion, who neglects or refuses to give notice thereof forthwith, by mail or otherwise, to the chief inspector of mines, and to the coroner of the county in which the mine is situate, or any such coroner who neglects or refuses to hold an inquest upon the body of the person whose death has been caused, and return a copy of his findings and all the testimony taken by the inspector, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or both.

SEC. 4. That sections 293, 295 and 299, as amended April 1884, and original sections 301 and 6871 be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.





SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE FISH COMMISSION
OF
IOWA,

For the Years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

The Iowa State Commissioner desires to return hearty thanks
railroads and express companies for past favors and kindly r
nition, and trusts that the same pleasant relations may exist in f

REPORT.

To his Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of the State of Iowa:

SIR—In compliance with the requirements of the law, I beg leave to offer my report as Fish Commissioner, as follows:

The work done by me during the past year has been more especially devoted to the enforcement of the law enacted for the protection of fish native to the waters of Iowa, than to the artificial propagation of varieties of fish new to these waters.

Heretofore nearly the whole energy of the Fish Commission has been expended upon a course of experiments to determine whether certain kinds of fish, which have thriven under artificial culture in other provinces of the United States and in foreign countries, could be introduced into Iowa waters and habituated to them, so they would grow and multiply as the native fish.

These experiments cover a period of ten years and more, and have been pursued with a vigor and patience that should have resulted in success; but, to state the matter in cold truth, with the exception of the German carp, there have been no results from all the expenditures of time and patience and money in this direction. There has been nothing but failure to show in the grand summing-up of results.

The varieties of fish used in these experiments were:

Shad, California salmon, Penobscot salmon, lake trout, white fish, and land-locked salmon—fish that are irresistibly attracted to the waters of the ocean when their breeding season is over, or thrives and fatten in the northernmore waters of the continent, which are colder and purer than those of Iowa.

A vast number of the fry of these fish have been planted in the lakes and rivers of Iowa, but we have yet to discover proof of the presence of any of these fish in any of the waters of this State where they have been placed. If one of them has ever reached maturity, it has never been seen by mortal eye, or impaled on the fisher-

man's hook, or entangled in the meshes of his net. If such had been the case, diligent inquiry has not revealed credible evidence of the existence of such fish of foreign descent. Had this experiment been a success, the waters of Iowa would swarm with foreign fish. But as it is, there is not one fortunate vagrant left to tell the fate of the myriads that were consigned to the home and the hook of the bass and the pickerel.

To give the people of the State of Iowa a correct idea of the magnitude of these experiments, I append a statement showing the number of each variety of fish distributed in the waters of Iowa during the period stated:

Shad.....	1.
California salmon.....	1.
Penobscot salmon.....	
Lake trout.....	2.
White fish.....	1.
Land-locked salmon.....	
Total.....	7.

The total lack of results in the cultivation of the varieties of foreign fish enumerated is not announced unadvisedly, nor without having been taken to ascertain whether these fish do swim the waters of our State. At least a million of their fry have been planted in Spirit lake, one of the largest lakes in Iowa, during the last few years. About the middle of the month of July, 1885, a gill-net four quarters of a mile long and six feet deep, was set in the deepest water in the lake for thirty-nine hours, to test the presence of foreign fish in the same manner that it is done in Lake Superior. When the net was lifted out of the water, not one fish of foreign variety was taken, although abundant evidence was afforded of the net being exceedingly fruitful in native fish.

I do not wish to be understood as saying there has been an want of honesty or good faith in the conduct of these experiments. An excellent scientist, Prof. Baird, of Washington, D. C., the most eminent authority on fish culture in the new world, approved the attempt to stock the waters of Iowa with these fish. He gave his approval because such efforts had been fraught with some measure of success elsewhere, and by the same methods as in Iowa.

The reason for this lack of success is not susceptible of absolute definition at this time. It is a far-reaching question in a scientific

point of view. Further experiment, though on a more limited scale, will be needed to clearly reveal it.

Whether it has been because the fry have been planted at too tender an age and died of starvation or were the prey of voracious native fish, or because the waters of Iowa are not adapted to these varieties of fish, on the same principle that the climate of our elevated plateau is not agreeable and healthful to certain birds and quadrupeds that flourish in other regions of the earth, I shall not attempt to say, without further careful observation. The fact of this failure is sufficient to incite me to activity in a field where I was sure of success, and I have adhered closely to a line of work that will prove beneficial to the commonwealth in promoting an actual increase of food supply, which is the primary object of all fish culture.

The Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, have made expensive experiments with the California and land-locked salmon with no results worthy of the great sums of money and great labor involved in the attempt to cultivate them and woe them to the waters of those States.

Millions of these fish have been planted in the waters of the east, and the net result has been about the same as in Iowa: (1) eggs. (2) fry. (3) nothing!

A salmon of fair size has been occasionally taken from the rivers of Pennsylvania, but no sign has ever been obtained to warrant a belief that these fish will ever become plentiful. Land-locked salmon planted in the lakes of Pennsylvania have also proven a dead loss.

After years of effort to propagate them, land-locked salmon are as numerous in the lakes of Pennsylvania as in the lakes of Iowa, and they are famously absent in both provinces.

In the rivers of Massachusetts not a single smolt has developed from the hundreds of thousands of California salmon fry planted.

With such stubborn facts in the records of fish cultivation, why should the people of Iowa squander money hereafter on California and land-locked salmon.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FOOD FISH.

The same ruthless extravagance of animal life and beauty which has depopulated its fields and woods of deer, prairie chicken, quail, pheasant, woodcock and other game which gave the land of the Sac and Foxes and Iowas a wild romance in the early days of the white

settlement, has rendered its waters almost barren of the food native to them.

The waters of the lakes and rivers of Iowa are not as deep, clear and cool as can be found on the North American continent. Their finny inhabitants are as spirited in their motions, as resplendent in their scaly raiment, and as delicious to the taste of the epicure as the choicest and most famous fish that journey unsalted waters beyond the boundaries of our State.

With an abundance of brook trout, bass, pickerel, yellow pike, sun-fish and cat-fish, in the waters of the State there is little to be desired save the introduction of the German carp and the rainbow trout.

Our lakes and rivers swarmed with these fish when the face of the Indian was the only human face glassed in the waters of Iowa. When the Indian remained in undisputed possession of the land they were still be plentiful. The Indian lived in closer accord with the conditions of nature than the white man, but he never indulged in the wasteful ingenuity of his civilized brother which has wrought poverty and lifelessness in the waters.

Twenty-five years ago native fish were so plentiful they could be taken from the water by the wagon load with a pitch-fork.

The pioneer settlers of the State speak in the language of enthusiasm regarding the glories, abundance and gameness of the native fish when the country was new and the net and the spear and the bow in the hands of the white men had not done their murderous and ungraceful work in making the wealth of the lakes and rivers a tragedy rather than an enduring fact.

The incendiary who wantonly enters a golden field of grain on the eve of the harvest and applies the torch and destroys it before the farmer can cut and garner it, or the outlaw who by any manner of hateful violence destroys the records of the vested rights and the rights of the people, is not more deserving of execration than the man who have through a long series of years selfishly and systematically and for private gain preyed upon the waters of Iowa and abused the rights of citizenship.

A cry has been raised by the men engaged in this monstrous robbery of the waters, that the efforts made to stop it are in a line with the legislation enacted by aristocratic tyranny in Europe. It is a delusive shriek of the hypocrite! No complaint has ever

against a fair and legitimate fishing of the waters at all times of the year except the breeding season.

Never has it been proposed to institute fish preservers as the nobles of Europe have done for their own benefit and enjoyment to the expense of the poor and untitled. I am thankful we are not living under a government that will permit such insults to the poor man. The waters of Iowa receive the baited hook of the moneyless wight eagerly and shinningly as they do that of the millionaire or the Governor of the province. No legislation is wanted which will protect the citizens of the State from a decent and honest invasion of the waters for food or amusement.

But when the word "fishing" is made a cloak for wholesale plundering and obstructing of the waters, which if carried on a few years longer will render food fish as scarce in Iowa as humming-birds are on the mountains of Greenland, it is time the people make these offenders conscious of their fault and compelled them to show some respect for the public interest.

Operating under a defective law and backed by the urgent demands of abiding citizens in every part of the State, I have done all I could with the limited financial resources at my command to repress violation of the law, but I have not been able to fully cover the ground or meet half the demands made for my intervention as a fish warden of the State. Yet the work done by me has not been constitutable in its compass or in its results.

Since my appointment I have captured and destroyed no less than a hundred seines, fish traps and other implements used in the wholesale destruction of fish. Most of these captures have been made lawfully, but in a number of cases it was necessary to arrest the violators of the law to convince them I meant business.

But in every emergency I have endeavored to conscientiously perform my whole duty as an officer of the State, and if I have made mistakes I have made them in the interest of the people. This work of protecting the fish supply of the State should be continued. A doubled energy should be infused into it during the next biennial period, and the rights of the people protected.

Under the neglectful policy pursued by the Fish Commission for many years before its responsibilities fell upon me, the extinction of food fish of the State is certain.

The destruction of this source of natural wealth a few men will be enriched, and the masses of the people robbed of that which was

designed by a wise Providence to be a constant source of nutriment and comfort to them.

The economic value of the fish taken from the waters of Iowa year in the piratical manner I have described is probably generally known to the citizens of the State.

As there are no official statistics to be found in the State ment at Des Moines bearing upon the subject with breadth and accuracy, I have sought to obtain the coveted information by personal inquiry. The fruit of this inquiry is interesting and even startling. Up to within a few years the annual catch of fish from the lower waters of the Mississippi, and from the waters of the lakes and rivers of the interior of the State, is estimated to have been not less than 4,000,000 pounds! Of this vast quantity of fish at least 2,000,000 pounds were taken at the mouths of Iowa rivers emptying into the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the rest was the product of seining, trapping and spearing in the waters of the interior. These fish are worth at the water's edge \$140,000 at three and one-half cents a pound on an average at wholesale, but when they pass into the hands of the retailer they rise in price to twelve and one-half cents a pound, and the value of the catch swells to half a million dollars!

Facts like these are worth the serious consideration of the people of Iowa. They show that the fish supply of the State has an immense money value. That it means something more than the thrills of a summer play day with the fishing rod, by the pools or swirling rapids, and the rents in sun and shadow.

On the reverse and more practical side of the question it is a warning to the riches for greedy fish-mongers at the expense of the poor man. It signifies that the poor man shall be compelled to buy that which has been his inheritance from time immemorial, and that the poor man's birthright of bread and pleasure in the waters of our noble State shall at last be destroyed to satisfy the passing avarice of a few who are willing to glut their coffers by completely ruining the fisheries of the State.

EXPRESSIONS OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

There is nothing chimerical about this, it is all true and more true. The people have become roused to the importance of preserving the fish supply, and the demand for help has been spreading every quarter. The office of the Fish Commission has become

of letters on the subject. No part of the State has been
 pt from the barbarous warfare which has depopulated the
 ra.

an index to the popular feeling that has been aroused, I intro-
 a few of these letters:

ROCK VALLEY, IOWA, July 24, 1885.

Fish Commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa:

AR SIR—I have been requested by several citizens to inform you of the
 g and wanton destruction of the fish in our river. The parties do not
 ere but come and go like thieves in the night. Formerly the pickerel
 g in the upper river was superb, but now that part of the stream is as
 n as a desert.

Very truly yours,

GRANT D. HARRINGTON.

MASON CITY, IOWA, December 22, 1884.

Fish Commissioner, State of Iowa, Anamosa, Iowa:

AR SIR—As I understand it an amendment was made to the fish laws
 g the last session prohibiting the catching of fish in our lakes with
 or other device during the winter season; such being the case, allow
 call your attention to the fact that numerous fish houses have been
 d on to Lake Okoboji, and as I am credibly informed are being used
 ary to law. Will be glad if you will take this matter up and enforce
 bservance of the law in this matter.

Yours truly,

G. W. SANBORN, *Supt.*

LYONS, IOWA, June 1, 1885.

Fish Commissioner:

AR SIR—I feel it my duty to complain of the fishermen of this place.
 sloughs and ponds are completely filled with seines and other nets, so
 we can hardly get through with a skiff. Now, if there is any law to
 ct our fish, I wish you would enforce it.
 you will come here I will point out to you the parties and otherwise
 you. * * * *

I remain yours, etc.,

P. J. PELTON.

WATERLOO, IOWA, December 6, 1884.

W. ALDRICH, Esq.:

AR SIR—Parties here, named * * * are nightly spearing
 and pike; some nights getting 40 to 60 pounds, and are selling them
 in the streets of Waterloo. * *
 ee the law prohibits spearing between November and May, and all the
 s of fish culture and anglers cry aloud to you to prevent this outrage.

These parties have large seines and during the spring, summer and fall have taken out of the Cedar all the game fish, leaving the angler nothing to capture but a few croppies.

I wish you would look after this matter, and all the good people of Iowa will ever feel thankful and grateful to you.

Very truly yours,

C. B. MCKIBBEN, *Comm.*

DE WITT, IOWA, June 20,

MR. ALDRICH, *State Fish Commissioner:*

DEAR SIR—There are parties who are violating the fish law in this county, and if you will come here you can get all the information concerning them that you want.

There is one man by the name of * * who lives near the Wapsiee about six miles southeast of here who has a large seine, which he is in the habit of using every Sunday. Also one other party by the name of * * and one by the name of * * living near McCausland station, in this county, near the river.

There is a seine in Grand Mound, in this county, six miles west of here, but at time of writing I have not found out the owner's name. It will be an easy matter. If you come here call at * * * we will furnish you any assistance which you require; we want to stop this thing if possible.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. W. WHELAN

BELMONT, IOWA, April 4,

A. W. ALDRICH, *Fish Commissioner, Anamosa Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—Parties are fishing here with spears without stint; some have caught to-day over twenty pickerel; they are spearing them just below the dam by the wholesale. You had better come and attend to it at once.

Truly yours,

THOS. Y. B.

LE GRAND, IOWA, April 9,

MR. ALDRICH, *Anamosa, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—I write to find out what can be done with the persons in this place who are dipping fish here. * *

There has been over a thousand fish dipped out of the Iowa river here. * I will get one or more witnesses. * * *

There are a great many fishing here almost every day, and selling them through the country.

Yours truly,

E. M. PEMBERTON, *Le Grand,*

AMES, IOWA, May 26, 1885.

Commissioner, Anamosa, Iowa:

SIR— * * I have it from responsible gentlemen that there are several seines about here, and that already this season dragging the seines has commenced. * * * I will mention a few who are like you, much interested in the protection of the fish. I will mention Robert McDowell, Mr. M. Chaney, Dr. Moss, Mr. Martin, Lieghtiner, Ed. Whalen, Sr. These men are anxious that these seines be obtained by you and disposed of, and in order to accomplish this end of protection we will aid you as best we can. * *

I am yours respectfully,

R. T. Sisson.

WEST UNION, May 23, 1885.

ALDRICH, Esq.:

Reports come to me that there are three or four seines being used in the Iowa river near Eldorado. Hadn't you better come among us?

Yours,

C. H. TALMADGE.

EMMETSBURG, June 25, 1885.

ALDRICH, Anamosa, Iowa:

SIR—We have received information from good source that there are some parties using a seine in Lost Island lake, about midnight, when the weather will permit, for the last two weeks, using a small mesh seine, catching every thing from an inch up.

Yours, respectfully,

G. H. & F. H. GIDDINGS.

IOWA CITY, July 3, 1885.

SIR—I'll let you know that in three miles west of Iowa City, in the Iowa river, there are two mill-dams. There were in the last four weeks fifty men snagging fish, I believe against the law. All that time the river was floating with dead fish which were not caught, but killed. * *

Yours respectfully,

HENRY EVERS.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, June 23, 1885.

ALDRICH, Esq., Anamosa, Iowa:

SIR—I wish to call your attention to the manner in which fishermen are seining the lakes and sloughs in this vicinity. I wish to know whether a slough like the Muscatine slough, which is tributary to the Mississippi, is protected by our fish laws. This slough is usually a breeder of some of our finest fish, like bass and pickerel. It is completely filled with nets, comparatively speaking, from its mouth at Port

Louisa to this city. But a few years ago it abounded with fine
there a remedy.

Yours,

THERON THOM

MILES, January 7

A. W. ALDRICH, Esq., *Anamosa, Iowa*:

DEAR SIR—We have just received information at this place that
are fishing at Brown's lake, about eight miles northeast of here
seine, by cutting holes in the ice and dropping in the seine—are taking
quantities in that manner; also [that other parties are doing the]
Elk river, at Elk River Junction, about nine miles east of here. *

Respectfully,

THOS. W. DAB

STORM LAKE, IOWA, April 6

A. W. ALDRICH, Esq., *Anamosa, Iowa*:

DEAR SIR—There are large numbers of fish running out of the
our lake into the grass, where they are slaughtered with pitchforks
etc. We have at different times placed screens over the place where
run (which is quite narrow), which are removed by parties intereste
taining the fish. I understand our laws place our case in your hands
city wishes to protect the interest of the lake by preventing this w
slaughter of fish, and will be much pleased to have you interest you
informing us of our rights in such cases.

The lake is not within the corporate limits of the town. If you c
us and look the ground over or notify us of what we will be just
doing you will greatly oblige.

Yours very truly,

JAS. F. TOY, J

SIoux RAPIDS, May 6

A. W. ALDRICH, *Anamosa, Iowa*:

DEAR SIR—The Sioux river at this point is being seined daily,
fish being shipped to different points along the road, by parties w
making it a business for profit.

Fish coming down from the lakes—Spirit and Okoboji—are being
out probably faster than they are put in at those points. * *

Yours,

CHAS. IS

STORM LAKE, IOWA, August 17

HON. A. W. ALDRICH, *Fish Commissioner, Anamosa, Iowa*:

DEAR SIR—We have one of the prettiest sheets of water in Iowa
fast becoming a delightful pleasure resort. Our people are organ
make such improvements as are necessary to properly entertain ex
dainties, pleasure seekers, etc.

nce we are anxious to protect our fish from unlawful slaughter, and to
ect the water in which they have their existence. To do this is the
er to which I wish to call your attention.

I understand the law, you have control of all the lakes of our State.
opinions and decisions for their protection are final, and to you should
bmitted all matters thereto. If I am mistaken, you will please cor-
me, and refer me to the proper authorities, who may under the law
such action as may be deemed necessary.

ring this season we have had a large rain-fall; the lake has been too
and has washed a large amount of the perpendicular banks into the
r, depositing it in its bottom, and filling the basin. This is caused by
utlet being too small to permit a sufficient flow to carry off the exces-
bulk of water. It should be determined where the proper low water
is, and have a permanent draw established wide enough to carry off
surplus we may reasonably anticipate, with such a fish screen as may
your approval. Since the first settlement of this county, there have
large quantities of rock taken from the shore of the lake, depriving the
s of their natural protection and leaving them to the mercy of the
s. Stone boats are now in use, and a profitable business is being trans-
by parties who are now destroying the lake to gratify their avarice;
should not be tolerated and active measures should be taken to stop
unwarranted traffic. There have during this month been large
tities of a green vegetable matter floating in the water, which first
ars in small quantities, and through the action of the water condenses
f, and by the waves is throwing on the shores and becomes very offen-

ny are the theories that are advocated, explaining the whys and where-
of this deposit, none of which are entitled to more consideration than
private opinion of the parties advocating them. I wish you would refer
to some one who can account for it on scientific principles, and if possi-
suggest such means as will best counteract a repetition of it. I think
ll be well for you to become better acquainted with our lake, and sug-
that you visit us at your earliest convenience, and take such action in-
premises as you feel warranted in taking.

I am yours very truly,

JAMES F. TOY.

he letters quoted are the language of men of intellegence, who
eive the outraged that is being done in the increasing and re-
seless slaughter of the food fish of the State.

OTHER PHASES OF THE QUESTION.

he use of the net, trap and spear are the most widely known
hods of taking the fish. But there are other devices as deadly.
ny investigations of complaints lodged against violators of the

law, I found it to be quite a common practice to explode powder dynamite bombs under the water, rending the bed of the stream, pool, and killing every fish within forty yards of the point where explosion occurred. This is the most effective mode of causing death through the waters that has come to my knowledge. lime and *coccus indicus* are thrown into the water for the purpose, but the catch obtained in this way is comparatively insignificant.

From the eastern to the western shores of the continent, and on the shores between, a cry is being raised against the net fishery. Net fishing is named as one of the monopolies, subversive of the best interests of the communities of the nation. It has been rightly so named. Like all other monopolies it has no soul. But unlike them it is an enemy to the community at large and an evil to itself. A little while and it works its own destruction in a land of large water area like Iowa. Like the scorpion it dies of its own sting. The net-fisher must know this. If farmers practiced no greater prudence in husbanding the resources of the soil than net-fishermen in using the food-producing life of the waters, the United States would be bankrupt. On the fishing grounds which the cod, haddock, herring, salmon and other varieties visit in undiminished numbers from year to year, net-fishing is not so censurable. Yet in the fields which have yielded greater wealth than mines of precious metals for centuries, the uninterrupted use of the net is exhausting the supply of fish, and the fisheries are declining in importance. God Almighty seems to have designed that man should take and enjoy the fruits of the earth and the water, but he never intended that man should manifest less discretion in the use of the special bounties bestowed upon him than the long-tusked beast that works the soil, with bristles on his back and hungry gutters in his side. The citizens of Iowa who live wholly or in part by fishing give the fish laws of the State the warmest commendation, and their sincerest co-operation, for the honest enforcement of these laws is meant to increase their harvest in the future.

The waters of Iowa need to be let alone. Banish the net, the spear and bomb, and the native fish will multiply and be as plentiful as they were in the pioneer days. There is not a river in the State that has not been obstructed for years by nets stretching across the channel, preventing the fish from ascending the stream to spawn. There is not a river in which destructive agencies have not

to disturb and destroy the fish during the breeding season. Let this be stopped by the sturdy vigilance of the law. The partial drainage of the streams effected by me during the years 1884-5 has had a visible increase in the supply of fish, as can be proven by the catches of fishermen and mill-owners. I have confiscated fifty seines on the shores of the Wapsipinican river between the mouth of Anamosa and the confluence of the river with the Mississippi, and one gill-net which had been set across the channel every year for six or seven years. The result has been that bass, pick-fish, yellow pike, croppies and sun-fish have been surprisingly abundant this year, and Wapsipinican water has been an Eden of sport to the angler.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The encouragement of watering places or summer resorts within the borders has been a part of the policy of every thrifty State government in the Union. They are a source of revenue to the State, they attract population, and give the State a pleasant and enviable reputation abroad.

The chain of lakes in northwestern Iowa, which have become fashionable summering places for the business-weary from all over the continent, have grown as famous as the mountains of Colorado. They are charming bodies of water, but their loveliness to the visitor is enhanced by the plentitude of game fish they contain. A number of summer resorts are growing up on the rivers of the State: the mouth of the Iowa, the Cedar, the Des Moines, and the majestic Mississippi. The State government should preserve the fish supply to foster the growth of these summering places, so beneficial to the public interest.

The State of Minnesota is bending every energy in this direction, spending money upon fish culture to add to the charm of their lakes, and with the belief that Iowa cannot compete with her in this matter. Minnesota is not solitary in this ambition. Wisconsin, Michigan, and every State that has a beautiful and lucid lake, is putting forth its strength of money and legislation to draw the multitudes of the healthy and learned, the sick and weary to its waters.

Iowa should not be neglectful of her possessions of beautiful water. She has as fine lakes as there are on the globe, aside from the great lakes of the north.



SAVING FISH FROM DEAD WATERS.

ould recommend that fish washed into bayous and marshes by in the rivers, be seined out and put back into the waters they from. Enormous quantities of young fish are lost every year by rying away of these waters. Hon. S. P. Bartlett, Fish Commis- for the State of Illinois, has carried on this work very success- and considers it essential to the growth of the supply of native

GERMAN CARP.

more desirable fish of the foreign varieties has been introduced he waters of Iowa than the German carp. This fish is a favor- Iowa. It is not a fish that can be cultivated ten years as I have in reference to the shad, California salmon, Penobscot salmon, locked salmon, lake trout and white fish, without fish of size and being visible as the result of the attempt to propagate it. A number of German carp has been distributed in Iowa during a er period than of any other foreign variety, and they show er results. In the last year I have received nearly an hundred idual testimonials of the adaptation of German carp to western rs. Two of the letters will suffice to show the collective tone of f them :

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, August 12, 1885.

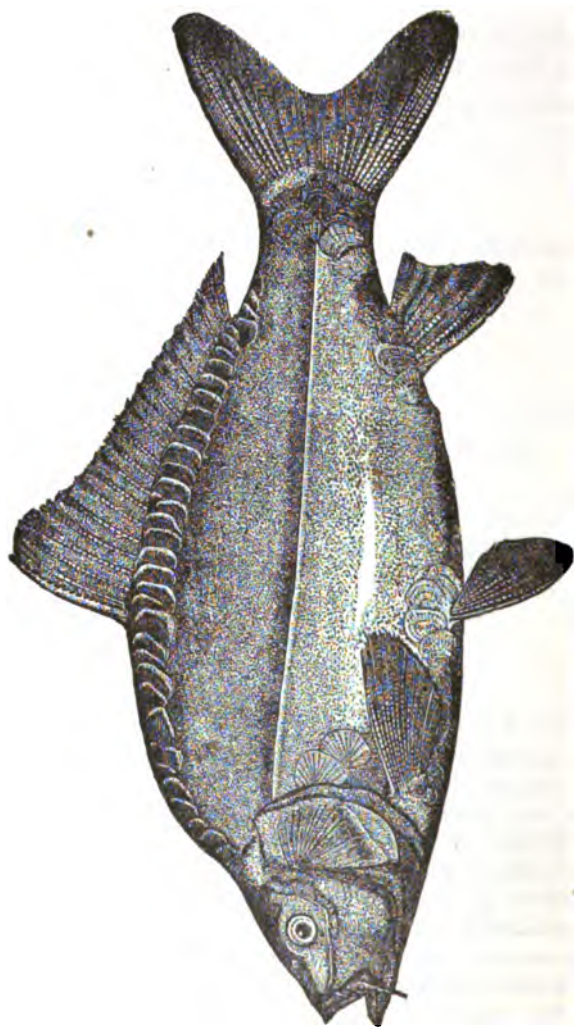
F. ALDRICH, ESQ., *State Fish Commissioner, Anamosa, Iowa :*

AR SIR—In reply to yours, inquiring as to our success with the German put into our pond last December, it affords me great pleasure to reply we think that there are none in Iowa that can beat us on fish in the length of time. We now have them that will measure from six to inches in length which is certainly a fine growth from an inch to two es in size when put in. Our pond is 20x60, with from five to seven feet are clear water which discharges through a four-inch pipe the year nd. Ere another year rolls around we are in hopes to call upon you to ly us with fish to stock a much larger pond, which we are preparing to during the season.

e shall be pleased to have you come and see our pond and fish, and offer y suggestions you may have, in our preparing our other ponds. Hop- o see you in our city ere long,

We remain yours truly,

BURNETT & KIMBESON.



GERMAN LEATHER CARP.

The following letter was published in the Cedar Rapids *Republican*:

NEAR BELKNAP, IOWA, June 17, 1885.

W. ALDRICH, *Commissioner, Anamosa, Iowa*:

DEAR SIR—I will say that on June 7, 1882, I received eight carp of Mr. [redacted] at Anamosa, and I never saw anything more of them for more than [redacted] years; when I had given up all hopes of ever seeing them, I discovered [redacted] a very large fish that utterly astonished me. Cold weather, however, [redacted] came on and put a stop to their coming near the surface. [redacted] the pond was treated about as usual, but this spring as the ice was break-up, we found three of our carp dead; and fear all the rest may have [redacted] the same way or disappeared in the three years. These three run [redacted] twenty-six to thirty inches in length, the largest of which measured [redacted] twenty-one inches around the middle and weighed fifteen pounds and six [redacted] ounces, and had more than two millions of eggs in it. But I am satisfied [redacted] left no young ones. Still it is possible I may have some of the old [redacted] ones, and I think so much of them as being well adapted to our ponds of [redacted] interior and highlands as the fish of the farmer I am very anxious to [redacted] again.

These carp were about three inches long when I received them. Any information upon this subject will be very thankfully received by

Yours very respectfully,

A. W. RANKIN.

[redacted] cannot enter into an elaborate study of the German carp in the [redacted] course of this report. A hand-book upon the subject will be issued [redacted] me at an early day, for the convenience of those who have begun [redacted] cultivation of this choice fish.

[redacted] expect to receive a car load of these fish from Prof. Baird, United [redacted] States Commissioner of Fisheries, to supply orders already received.

As to the good qualities of the German carp, no greater eulogy can [redacted] be uttered than is contained in the appended extract from the last report on Pennsylvania fisheries:

First. Its hardiness—that is, its ability to bear extremes of heat and cold, while by nature water of warm temperature seems best adapted to it. Experience has demonstrated that it is available in almost any pond or stream where there is sufficient depth of water to protect it from freezing in extremely cold weather.

Second. Its remarkable fertility. A female carp, weighing from four to five pounds, contains, according to Mr. Hessel—one of the best authorities on the subject—between 400,000 and 500,000 eggs. It needs little calculation to estimate the rapidity with which, under proper conditions, immense numbers of young carp can be produced.

Third. Its adaptation to so many different waters—among some in which no other food-fish could live and thrive. It readily stands the heated water sometimes found in ponds, it is to delight also in flowing streams where the water is cooler, provided the current be not too strong. As is well-known, it is found in great numbers in nearly all the rivers of Europe, where it attains a greater size than where confined to the limits of a pond. Carp of this size have been found in the Delaware; also in the Schuylkill, they have no doubt escaped from private ponds. It is also well known that the gold fish, *carassius auratus*, which are so abundant in the Schuylkill are of the carp family. If they live and multiply in so live a stream as the Schuylkill, why not the German carp?

“There is scarcely a stream of any note in the commonwealth in which carp cannot be grown advantageously, and it is the purpose of the Board to stock all the principal ones as soon as the supply for the purpose is obtained, either from the State ponds, or from other sources.

“But one of the most notable recommendations of the carp is that it is possible for almost every farmer to have a fish preserve of his own in which he can grow fish for his family with less cost and less trouble than he can chickens and turkeys.

Fourth. Rapidity of growth is another of its marked characteristics. This rapid growth depends largely, of course, upon the temperature of the water in which the fish live, the length and color of the season, whether it is warm or cold, the plentifulness of the natural food, or the quantity and quality of the artificial food supplied it. It has been estimated by competent authorities that the growth of the carp is fully four times as great as that of the trout; that is, that a carp will attain a greater size in one year than a trout in four. The carp is not merely long-lived, but under favorable circumstances attains an enormous size, sometimes reaching 100 pounds. But such monsters would not be desirable except for curiosities. Yearling carp, ranging from one and one-half to two years old, are considered about the best size and age for the table.

Fifth. The carp is nearly omnivorous. It will live on vegetable food, though, when opportunity offers, it will not hesitate to take a grub, a worm, or even a fly. The larvæ of aquatic insects is a toothsome morsel to it. Where it is necessary, as is sometimes the case, to feed them, as where the amount of vegetable matter which they feed is not sufficient to afford vigorous sustenance.

the kitchen, refuse from the slaughter-house, curds from the , or about any thing that poultry will eat will be accepted and ken of with relish. It has other merits, which need not be enu- ted, as this fish is now so well known that it would be almost rfluous to advert to them except in a general way."

RAINBOW TROUT.

the California or rainbow trout is another fish not native to Iowa rs, which is well adapted to them, and has given evidence of ing qualities. The brook trout, with his shyness and rain-bow in the waters, and his nervous fire on the hook, has always been me in the spring branches of the State.

the rainbow trout is a hardier fish, and modester in his living than brook trout.

his flesh is as delicate as any, and he will live in any of our rivers. ill pay to cultivate this fish. There are three hundred spawners e ponds at the Anamosa hatching-house, which promise well.

THE PICKEREL.

am not in harmony with a prejudice against the common pike or erel, which is gaining ground.

ne pike is dainty food for lovers of gastronomy. His eager and e in the presence of the angler's bait. To take him from his e in the still waters among the lilies and sedges puts the angler's e and skill to the severest test. His vesture is not as bright as of the trout or sunfish. He is a handsome fish in subdued col-

Conscious that he is natural monarch of the tide, he puts on no

Except in certain coteries in the United States he is esteemed.

en the pike became scarce in the British Isles, during the reign of

ard I, that ruler fixed the price of the pike higher than that of

salmon, and ten times higher than turbot or cod. The pike is

ht after and regarded with favor in Continental Europe, with but

e dissent. The fish commissioners of Canada are as solicitous for

preservation as they are for the salmon and white fish. But in

United States some very reputable gentlemen have issued an edict

nst the pike, and they have found many willing to join with them

their wish to exterminate him. With all due respect to these

ies of the pike, I cannot but express the opinion that they

seeking to exterminate one of the best fishes in our streams. His

voracity, his diligence in getting a living is the chief objection to him. Though the pike's hunger is never appeased, he grows in proportion to his great feeding ability, and far exceeds bass and trout in this respect. His industry does not detract from the delicious brown that can be given his savory flesh in the frying pan.

I notice that the persons that depreciate him in their opinion ship him with their stomachs. I have yet to find a pike going wrong in the market place.

The growth of other valuable food fish is not retarded by the existence of the pike. This is proven beyond question by the fact a quarter of a century ago, when the waters of the State were filled with pike, the bass, croppie, and sunfish, and the sucker, and sheeps head, the natural prey of the pike, were equally numerous.

An endeavor to get back of this fact will fail. The waging war against the pike seems wasteful and foolish to me, and ought to be encouraged.

Prof. Baird has pregnantly said, "the people of the United States may yet see the day they will be glad to get a pickerel."

During the incumbency of my predecessor pike were seined in the shallows of the rivers in the spawning season and left to rot on the shores. I regret that any person of intelligence should, by the radical stress of opinion, deem it good to destroy the pike in a spendthrift manner.

The destruction of other kinds of fish in our rivers because they are not suited to the palate of man is another foolishness. Fish that are not the food of man are invariably the food of other fish, and thus play an important part in the economy of nature.

I do not hesitate to lay it down as one of the fundamental principles that whenever a scientist issues an edict for the total destruction of a fish as toothsome and plentiful a breeder as the pike, he is making a serious mistake, and the people will ultimately condemn him.

BASS.

The sustained and ineffectual effort to replenish the waters with foreign varieties has served to develop the fact that there are no more worthy of cultivation than our native fish, and that the black bass which has inhabited our waters for centuries has no superior as a food fish. Iowa black bass are wanted everywhere. There has grown to be an urgent demand for them to stock streams in the west, and in the east as well. The bass has been condemned

ance on the same ground that the pickerel is denounced, his voracious appetite. But the black bass grows in favor with those who are familiarized with him, and he cannot be too carefully guarded.

TROUT.

The trout is regaining the supremacy in the spring branches of the State which he held at an early day. The following letter speaks the truth with strong emphasis:

MANCHESTER, IOWA, August 15, 1885.

V. ALDRICH, *State Fish Commissioner*:

DEAR SIR—In regard to the trout streams in this county the undersigned would respectfully represent that the stream three miles east of here known as Spring branch was stocked with trout about seven years ago. Since that time it has been re-stocked twice and has been fished constantly, a good deal of time unlawfully with snare and seine; for the last two seasons hardly a trout was taken but what there has been from one to thirty fishing along its banks, and catching trout more or less. Trout have been taken from said stream this summer that weighed nearly two pounds, and we think that there is no other trout stream anywhere.

In regard to the Spring stream in northern part of the county we think all that is required in regard to Spring branch would apply to that, and there are several other streams in the country that could be properly stocked.

We think seasons should be closed from October first until April first, and that every constable be made a State officer for the enforcement of the law. We would also respectfully add that the State appropriation is very too small for the purpose intended.

Sincerely yours,

A. S. BLAIR.
J. F. JOHNSON.
E. B. CONGAR.
W. E. BROWN.
M. BECHLER.
ED. P. SEEDS.
H. C. HABERLE.
M. F. LEROY.
H. C. JACKSON.
H. A. GRANGER.
A. L. BEARDSLEE.
THOS. TOOGOOD.
ADOLPH WOLFF.
C. H. BARRETT.
S. A. STEADMAN.

SHOULD BE KEPT A YEAR.

The Fish Commissioners in several States, notably in Minnesota and Illinois, concede it is error to plant fry before they are a year old. Prof. Baird announces himself in accord with this opinion. The planting of fry in strange waters to be preyed upon by predatory native fish is but little better than casting grasshoppers into a pond; satisfying to the trout but fatal to the insect.

The fry, heretofore have been planted as soon as the food is absorbed, and sometimes before. They have often been placed in rivers and lakes in mid-winter by cutting holes in the ice.

My personal observation has led me to believe this a sheer error, and I would recommend that no fish be planted in Iowa waters until they are a year old, and the State ponds at Anamosa should be constructed and enlarged so that they can be preserved until they attain sufficient age.

FISH WAYS.

The plan of building mill-dams now in vogue in Iowa makes these structures a barrier to the passage of fish to the sources of the streams in the spawning season. Without the introduction of fish ways over the dams the fish crop is cut off in a large amount. Mill-owners have been bitter opponents to the introduction of fish ways. But they should see the injustice of the opposition they interpose and give the Fish Commissioner their sympathy and support.

So much has been said on the value of fish ways, that it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon it. Legislation in other States has been successfully directed to the subject, and the Iowa legislature should give it careful attention.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

An appropriation of three hundred dollars should be made for the construction of a new masonry reservoir for the waters of the spring which supplies the troughs of the hatching-house and the pond on the west side. The masonry in the reservoir now enclosing the spring does not penetrate the earth to a sufficient depth to prevent surface waters from the adjacent hills from seeping under it and mingling with the waters of the spring. By a subterranean channel which my predecessor spent an hundred dollars in a fruitless effort to discover, water, particles of soil and decayed leaves are carried thro

ing and into the hatching troughs, resulting in the destruction of eggs being ripened there.

During the month of July, 1885, I succeeded in locating the mouth of this hidden stream from the hills, on the east side of the spring, and I am satisfied it can be diverted and the spring protected from it by sinking the reservoir walls three feet lower, and introducing a drainage pipe to convey the surface water to the creek, which runs through the valley.

It would be better to have the reservoir open instead of closely covered as it is now. In other States the springs supplying water for aquaculture are left uncovered, so that refuse matter may be removed. An appropriation of two hundred dollars should be made for the repairs of hatching-house building. The cement floor of the aquarium and the sills on the foundation walls should be renewed. The exterior of the building needs repainting to save it from the elements. An appropriation of six hundred dollars should be made for the enlargement, rearrangement and protection of the ponds, excepting those devoted to carp culture. At present there are four ponds lying in a cluster just west of the hatching-house and used as trout preserves. These ponds occupy an area of 24x75 feet. As a matter of convenience and economy it is necessary that this area should be increased to 40x100 feet and divided into six or eight ponds, that young fish can be kept separate from fish that are mature and predatory. As the ponds are now arranged the main surrounding walls are loosely built of cobble stones with shabby wooden division walls between the several ponds.

If the fry of any fish are placed in one of these ponds they find their way through the apertures between the cobble stones and the joints of the wooden divisions, and thus get into waters inhabited by the larger fish and are promptly eaten up. The sieve-like condition of these ponds and their small capacity make it impossible to preserve young fish for any considerable length of time. Unless the fry can be given safe storage it is folly to attempt to carry out the idea of keeping them until they are a year old before planting them in the lakes and rivers of the State. Hence, I suggest the cobble stone walls and the doubtful wooden ones be taken away and solid and closely matched plank walls be substituted, and be made high and strong enough to withstand the frequent floods which invade the narrow valley in which the State property is located.

Heavy rains or water-spouts inundate the valley every year, sweeping everything that stands in its road.

On the night of September 23, 1884, a storm passed through the valley, flooding the ponds and sweeping about 40,000 young carp into the river, which carried them into the Wapsipinicon river, where they were not lost to the State, though they were lost to the Commission.

And in the reconstruction of these ponds a new feature has been added: a spawning race. There are a number of spawning races in the ponds, which, if properly handled, can be made to produce a great number of eggs, and will become a source of wealth to the State. The change recommended will consume about 12,000 feet of pine planking, and not require a greater expenditure than that for the old ponds.

No part of the appropriation will be needed for the carp ponds. They require but few repairs other than what can be done by the superintendent of the hatching-house.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

Since my appointment to the office of Fish Commissioner I have expended every dollar that could be spared from the requirements of the Commission to the permanent improvement of the State property.

An addition was made to the hatching-house in 1884 for office purposes, to save the out-go for rent.

The cost of transporting fish eggs and fry, fish feed and miscellaneous merchandise to and from the hatching-house, has always been a heavy item of expense. To economize in this direction, I have, in the spring of 1884, a horse and two wagons, and a sleigh, at a cost of \$316 50. The horse is a fine animal, weighing 1400, and can be sold at any time for what he cost. One of the vehicles is an express wagon, and the other a lumber wagon for rough work, such as carrying rock, fuel, etc.

No doubt can be entertained of the prudence of this investment. The money saved to the State by reason of it will soon pay for the whole freighting outfit.

The flume, connecting the hatching-house and the ponds, was built in 1884, and a third carp pond was constructed in 1885.

ONE HATCHING-HOUSE ENOUGH.

As a measure of economy I would suggest that one of the hatching-houses in the State be discontinued.

fish eggs cannot be procured in quantities to keep two hatching-houses properly stocked. Either hatching-house has facilities for hatching more eggs than are supplied to any three of the States in Union for fish culture. To continue the two hatching-houses is unwarranted extravagance.

The question resolves itself down to this: Which of the two shall be continued?

If the State rents the hatching-house at Spirit Lake at an annual sum of three hundred dollars, and own the Anamosa hatching-house property and twenty acres of land, where there has been a large amount of money expended in works of improvement, the logical answer to this question is simple: If the State contemplates a continuance of the experimental work in fish culture, it should do it at the least expense as possible, and economy will dictate that the rented hatching-house at Spirit Lake be done away with and the operations of the Commission be carried on in the hatching-house owned by the State at Anamosa.

In addition to this it would seem wisdom to improve the State property at Anamosa, and make it attractive as a public resort. Its location is picturesque, and with a small outlay it can be made one of the most beautiful spots in Iowa.

CHANGES NEEDED IN THE LAW.

Demands are made by the people all over the State for amendments to the fish-laws, making them more stringent and effective.

In this connection I would recommend that there be enactments changing the laws as follows: To forbid the use of spear or gaff in any lake, river or stream between the first day of November and the thirty-first of May next, following. To provide for the building and maintenance of fish-ways in mill-dams at public expense, and the same to be under the supervision of the boards of supervisors in the several counties. Then forbid the use of all kinds of seines, nets, traps or any device for the destruction of fish in rivers, lakes, bayous, and to provide that these devices shall be destroyed when unlawfully used. To forbid the use of dynamite or any other explosive or poisonous substance in the waters. To forbid the shooting of fish. To make the penalties for all violations of the fish laws more severe and surer of accomplishment. To provide for the compensation of attorneys employed in behalf of the State in prosecutions instituted against violators of the fish laws.

EXPLANATORY.

Owing to the failure of the Assistant Fish Commissioner, Masher, to forward his report to me, my report has been considerably delayed, and I am unable to give a complete balance sheet of expenditures for this same reason.

FISH EGGS RECEIVED 1884-85.

45,000 brook trout from W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts.
 2,000 English trout, W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts.
 30,000 salmon trout, Prof. Baird, Northville, Michigan.
 1,000,000 white fish, Prof. Baird, Northville, Michigan.
 10,000 brook trout, Prof. Baird, Northville, Michigan.
 5,000 California trout, Prof. Baird, Northville, Michigan.
 20,000 lock-leven trout from Scotland, through Prof. Baird.
 50,000 land-locked salmon eggs, Prof. Baird, Grandlake stream, Michigan.

The eggs from Northville and Grandlake stream were handled by Clark at the former hatchery, and Hon. Chas. Atkins at the latter, under the direction of Prof. Baird. I am indebted to all these gentlemen for their courteous promptness in my behalf.

On my return from a trip for carp, spring of 1885, I brought home fan-tail gold-fish and thirty golden idees, for purposes of experiment.

FISH DISTRIBUTED DURING 1884-85 ASIDE FROM GERMAN CARP.

35,000 brook trout, Winneshiek county.
 8,000 brook trout, Delaware county.
 2,000 English trout, Delaware county.
 10,000 brook trout, Jones county.
 2,000 lock-leven trout, Medium lake, Emmet county.
 18,000 lock-leven trout, West Okoboji lake, Dickinson county.
 1,000,000 white fish, distributed in Northern Iowa lake by my assistance.

Early in December, 1884, Prof. Baird made a shipment of carp to the Illinois Fish Commissioner, of which I received 1,500. The carp left Wisconsin in good order, but were chilled in transit through the carelessness of the express company, and lost.

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I. Swank.	Unionville.	Appanoose.
rad Sunderman.	Waukon.	Allamakee.
I. Gratton.	Waukon.	Allamakee.
Colvin.	Colvin.	Boone.
lford.	Waterloo.	Black Hawk.
Bean.	Marathon.	Buena Vista.
Terry.	Terry.	Benton.
ez Bowers.	Watkins.	Benton.
hais Steffes.	Roselle.	Carroll.
itchell.	Meriden.	Cherokee.
him Baade.	Farmersburg.	Clayton.
I K. Arnold.	Farmersburg.	Clayton.
C. Spittler.	Mechanicsville.	Cedar.
Brackett.	Atlantic.	Cass.
I. Brown.	Murray.	Clark.
Pdauk.	Bloomfield.	Davis.
ob Arney.	Pulaski.	Davis.
istian Brennerman.	Stiles.	Davis.
S. Goddard.	Troy.	Davis.
S. Blough.	Pulaski.	Davis.
V. Dunshee.	Troy.	Davis.
s. Stockham.	Stetesville.	Davis.
P. Gleason.	Delhi.	Delaware.
t. Cook.	Manchester.	Delaware.
son Hacus.	Manchester.	Delaware.
. Kemp.	Spirit Lake.	Dickinson.
V. Newport.	Perry.	Dallas.
ij Ishram.	West Union.	Fayette.
h Wells.	West Union.	Fayette.
son Bros.	West Union.	Fayette.
S. Woods.	Monteith.	Guthrie.
rid Jordan.	Monteith.	Guthrie.
uh Johnson.	Mt. Pleasant.	Henry.
H. Linn.	Winfield.	Henry.
R. Cole.	Mt. Pleasant.	Henry.
race L. Farr.	Mt. Pleasant.	Henry.
ompson Watkins.	New London.	Henry.
arlie T. Watkins.	New London.	Henry.
M. Cornwell.	New London.	Henry.
Brink.	New London.	Henry.
. F. Lech.	Mt. Pleasant.	Henry.
S. Templar.	Jewel Junction.	Hamilton.
ana Society.	Amana.	Iowa.
H. Hall.	Valeria.	Jasper.
M. Bostwick.	Iowa City.	Johnson.
uel S. Hess.	Iowa City.	Johnson.
W. Pratt.	Iowa City.	Johnson.
man A. Street.	Iowa City.	Johnson.
R. McCracklin.	Fairfield.	Jefferson.
ltus Collins.	Salina.	Jefferson.
. Wagner.	Libertyville.	Jefferson.
M. West.	County Line.	Jefferson.

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James Lester.....	Anamosa.....	Jones.
H. W. Churchill.....	Keswick.....	Keokuk.
C. D. Scott.....	Chariton.....	Lucas.
Jonathan Pulley.....	Chariton.....	Lucas.
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J. B. Stratton.....	Red Oak.....	Montgom.
John Hampel.....	Grant.....	Montgom.
Wm. L. Leonard.....	Winterset.....	Madison.
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Mrs. H. J. Manaugh.....	New York.....	Wayne.
Amos. A. Clark.....	New York.....	Wayne.
D. M. Clark.....	New York.....	Wayne.
C. H. Clark.....	New York.....	Wayne.
Thomas Beal.....	Corydon.....	Wayne.
Broughton Bracewell.....	Allerton.....	Wayne.
O. J. Allen.....	Allerton.....	Wayne.
Chas. H. Caldwell.....	Lewisburg.....	Wayne.
Sam. H. Moore.....	Humeston.....	Wayne.
J. H. Davidson.....	New York.....	Wayne.
J. H. Cornell.....	Correctionville.....	Woodbur.
George Tyler.....	Decorah.....	Winneshi.
A. L. Bockeray.....	Ainsworth.....	Washingt.
Benj. Eicher.....	Noble.....	
Jas. A. Hyde.....	Indianola.....	Warren.
A. Freeman.....	Lacona.....	Warren.
E. B. Pritchett.....	Milo.....	Warren.
Harlan Mills.....	Indianola.....	Warren.
D. W. Maytag.....	Laurel.....	Marshall.
John I. Taylor.....	West Liberty.....	Muscatin.
J. W. Towner.....	Towner's Lake.....	Polk.
Wm. A. Thrall.....	Grinnell.....	Poweshie.
F. S. Burkhard.....	Shenandoah.....	Page.
J. B. Black.....	College Springs.....	Page.
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John Scott.....	Kellerton.....	Ringgold.
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l. John Scott.....	Nevada.....	Story.
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nn W. Wood.....	Bedford.....	Taylor.
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V. Hoakinson.....	Spaulding.....	Union.
H. Morton.....	Keosauqua.....	Van Buren.
H. Morrison.....	Leando.....	Van Buren.
. Frank Goode.....	Farmington.....	Van Buren.
nn Dill.....	Birmingham.....	Van Buren.
Menge.....	Agency.....	Wapello.
F. Newell.....	Agency.....	Wapello.

*List of applicants that received carp through the U. S. Fish Commission
express from Des Moines, November 19, 1884.*

NAMES OF APPLICANTS.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Jno. S. Crist.....	Weldon.....	Decatur.
Andrew Butcher.....	Weldon.....	Decatur.
Henry Buser.....	Burlington.....	Des Moines.
S. C. Main.....	Richfield.....	Fayette.
Frank Hobson.....	West Union.....	Fayette.
Legge & Conrad.....	Miles.....	Jackson.
Allan Heaton.....	Big Mound.....	Lee.
Abr. Lisey.....	Dover.....	Lee.
A. G. Williams.....	Chester Center.....	Poweshie.
W. J. Meek.....	Doud's Station.....	Van Buren.
Smith Ball.....	Fairfield.....	Jefferson.
B. M. Brigham.....	Spirit Lake.....	Dickens.
Elgin K. Bruce.....	Thornburg.....	Keokuk.
W. J. Gaston.....	Haysville.....	Keokuk.
C. M. Stenbarger.....	Marshalltown.....	Marshall.
J. W. Whitlock.....	Newbern.....	Marion.
John Archer.....	Shenandoah.....	Page.
J. D. Paden.....	Essex.....	Page.
J. A. Wood.....	Clarinda.....	Page.
Henry Otto.....	Clarinda.....	Page.
Dr. J. B. Standley.....	Platteville.....	Taylor.
J. O. Jones.....	Mt. Ayr.....	Ringgold.
Joseph Fellows.....	Milo.....	Warren.
E. M. Laberten.....	Indianola.....	Warren.
J. L. Remington.....	Cambria.....	Wayne.
H. B. Gaston.....	Cambria.....	Wayne.

List of applicants for carp that were distributed December 1, 1884, by A. W. Aldrich, State Fish Commissioner :

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

W. Woods Unionville.
W. Athy Uma.
M. Swank Unionville.

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

Conrad Sunderman Waukon.
G. Gratton Waukon.

BOONE COUNTY.

Colvin Colvin.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Alford Waterloo.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

F. Bean Marathan.

BENTON COUNTY.

M. Terry Terry.
Bez Bowers Watkins.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Steffen Roselle.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Gitchell Meriden.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

Basche Farmersburg.
Edrick Arnold Farmersburg.

CEDAR COUNTY.

T. Spitzer Mechanicsville.

CASS COUNTY.

Brackett Atlantic.

CLARKE COUNTY.

H. Browns Murray.

DAVIS COUNTY.

William Plank.....Blo
 Jacob Arney.....I
 Christ. Brennerman.....
 H. S. Goddard.....
 James S. Blough.....I
 J. W. Dunshee.....
 Charles Stockham.....Stel

DELAWARE COUNTY.

B. F. Gleason.....
 William Cook.....Man
 Wilson H. Acres... ..Man

DALLAS COUNTY.

A. V. Newport.....

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Ben. Ishram.....West
 Sam. Wells.....West
 Hobson Bros.....West

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

D. S. WoodsM
 David Jordan.....M

HENRY COUNTY.

Noah Johnson.....Mt. Pl
 B. H. Linn.....W
 W. B. Cole.....Mt. Pl
 Horace L. Farr.....Mt. Pl
 Thompson Watkins.....New L
 Charley T. Watkins.....New L
 A. M. CromwellNew L
 A. Brink.....New L
 John F. Luch.....Mt. Pl

HAMILTON COUNTY.

O. S. Templar.....Jewell Ju

IOWA COUNTY.

Amana Society.....A

JASPER COUNTY.

W. H. HallV

JOHNSON COUNTY.

M. Bostwick	Iowa City.
Samuel S. Hess	Iowa City.
W. Pratt	Iowa City.
Erman A. Straub	Iowa City.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

R. McCracklin	Fairfield.
Alter Collins	Salina.
S. Wagner	Libertyville.
M. West	County Line.

JONES COUNTY.

George S. Hickox	Anamosa.
Marion Belknap	Anamosa.
Ames A. Weiss	Amber.
John B. Rummell	Olin.
Ames Lester	Anamosa.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

W. Churchill	Keswick.
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LUCAS COUNTY.

D. Scott	Chariton.
Nathan Pulley	Chariton.
G. Curtis	Chariton.
O. McKinley	Russell.

LINN COUNTY.

S. Bennett	Cedar Rapids.
B. Campbell	Marion.
n. Cook	Marion.
P. Emerson	Cedar Rapids.
T. Gritman	Springville.
T. Bedell	Springville.

MONROE COUNTY.

Derick Kurmouth	Melrose.
A. Smith	Selection.
ank Hickenlooper	Selection.

MONONA COUNTY.

n. Weisse	Mapleton.
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MAHASKA COUNTY.

J. Upton	New Sharon.
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MITCHELL COUNTY.

John Sanford
 J. Dalrymple.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

J. B. Stratton
 John Hampel.....

MADISON COUNTY.

Wm. L. Leonard.....
 H. S. Howell.....

MARSHALL COUNTY.

D. W. Maytag.....

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

John S. TaylorWest

POLK COUNTY.

J. W. Towner.....Town

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Wm. A. Thrall.....

PAGE COUNTY.

F. S. Burkhart.....Sh
 J. B. Black.....College

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

H. M. Pagsley.....
 John Scott
 M. P. Hoffman
 D. C. Tedrick.....
 Jetro J. Griffith.....

SCOTT COUNTY.

Abel Oelson.....
 T. Henryson.....8

TAYLOR COUNTY.

B. G. Moore
 John W. Wood
 F. L. Blakemore.....Pl

UNION COUNTY.

J. V. Hoakinson.....8

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

I. Morton.....	Keosauqua.
H. Morrison.....	Leando.
ank Good.....	Farmington.
n Dill.....	Birmingham.

WAPELLO COUNTY.

Menge.....	Agency.
F. Newell.....	Agency.

WAYNE COUNTY.

. H. J. Marraugh.....	New York.
os A. Clark.....	New York.
M. Clark.....	New York.
I. Clark.....	New York.
omas Beal.....	Corydon.
ughton Bracewell.....	Allerton.
G. Allen.....	Allerton.
I. Caldwell.....	Lewisburg.
uel H. Moore.....	Humeston.
L. Davidson.....	New York.

WOODBURY COUNTY.

I. Cornell.....	Correctionville.
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WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

orge Tyler.....	Decorah.
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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

L. Brockway.....	Ainsworth.
jamin Eicher.....	Noble.

WARREN COUNTY.

nes A. Hyde.....	Indianola.
Freeman.....	Lacona.
B. Pritchett.....	Milo.
ron Mills.....	Indianola.

List of applicants for carp on file in the office of State Fish Commission and U. S. Fish Commission to be distributed this

ADAIR COUNTY.

S. M. Jacobs.....

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Robert White.....

Thomas Atkinson.....

Edwin Lowry.....

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

J. H. Steele.....

C. Peeper.....

William Dalton.....

BOONE COUNTY.

A. J. Campbell.....

Robert White.....

J. C. Campbell.....

BENTON COUNTY.

J. Brecht.....

G. Abraham.....

Thomas Wolfe.....

W. Brock.....

H. E. Colcord.....

F. G. DeHaven.....

John Davis.....

H. B. Terry.....

F. B. Tamblyn.....

W. P. Watson.....

BREMER COUNTY.

Nathan Bent.....

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Freeman.....	Independence.
W. McGuire.....	Independence.
Snyder.....	Independence.
House.....	Independence.
Barclay.....	Independence.
Laddison.....	Independence.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Allen.....	Derham.
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CHEROKEE COUNTY.

rd Day.....	Meriden.
itchell.....	Meriden.

CASS COUNTY.

Crear.....	Atlantic.
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CLAYTON.

Beck.....	Elkport.
Masters.....	Elkport.
id Leighty.....	Elkport.
Teede & Co.....	Elkport.
ggerth.....	Elkport.
ggerth.....	Elkport.
ggerth.....	Elkport.
Masters.....	Elkport.

CRAWFORD.

ostwick.....	Dow City.
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CLINTON.

W. Damon.....	Calamus.
el Couroe.....	Bryant.
wig Honighansen.....	Wheatland.
Fry.....	Wheatland.
s Schreiber.....	Wheatland.
Honighansen.....	Wheatland.
reeting.....	Wheatland.
Richards.....	Calamus.
Owen.....	Calamus.
H. Ferren.....	Calamus.
Barnes.....	Calamus.
V. Cruson.....	Calamus.
A. Huntington.....	Calamus.
Randall.....	Calamus.

DAVIS.

Steckel & Overton	Bl
Tom Davis.....	Bl
Alex. Burns.....	
J. E. Conner.....	
J. M. Donahoe.....	As
David Sigler	As

DELAWARE.

J. S. Johnson.....	Mar
Max Beeler.....	Mar
H. L. Rann	Mar
A. L. Beardalee	Mar
H. C. Harbeck	Mar

DUBUQUE.

Louis Miller.....	
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DES MOINES.

H. Hellmouth	Bur
G. E. Kemper.....	Bur

DECATUR.

J. C. Jamison	
James M. Little.....	
L. J. Jamison	

FAYETTE.

Robert White.....	Wes
F. A. Helbig	
Fred Hottpuher.....	
Hobson Bros	Wes

HENRY.

Mrs. S. J. Young	
Jno. Luch.....	Mt. I
John Bukgaler.....	Mt. I
Will Kitch.....	Mt. I

HAMILTON.

A. L. McCarthy.....	Bl
D. B. Fisher	
C. McCarty.....	
M. F. Powers.....	
Thomas Londerbach	
A. L. Fowler.....	
Robert Correnthers	
R. J. McVicker	

HARDIN.

Smith. Iowa Falls.

HUMBOLDT.

er E. Smith. Benwick.

HARRISON COUNTY.

ougall. Dunlap.

IOWA COUNTY.

Leonard. Amana.

rice. Amana.

JASPER COUNTY.

nnual Swihart. Newton.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

on Steiner. North Liberty.

Hanthory. Sanforth.

W. Pratt. Iowa City.

ostwick. Iowa City.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

W. Warner. Libertyville.

H. Shipler. Libertyville.

JONES COUNTY.

Wagner. Anamosa.

s. Wagoner. Anamosa.

H. Pratt. Anamosa.

JACKSON COUNTY.

. McClelland. Preston.

us Legg. Miles.

les Seiber. Preston.

. Legg. Clinton.

. Kellogg. Preston.

. Geehler. Preston.

LUCAS COUNTY.

E. C. Post.....	
John Dickson.....	
Eickenburg & Co.....	C
W. Ellis.....	
G. J. Stafford.....	C
W. Harvey.....	C
Vick Calvin.....	C
D. Eissenburg.....	C
F. W. Smith.....	C
S. L. Bestow.....	C

LEE COUNTY.

Andy Hill	
G. W. Cordey.....	Ft. M
H. J. Kirskamp.....	Ft. M
J. Townsend.....	Ft. M
F. W. Caster.....	M
Amos Henkle.....	
Aug. Hoffmeister.....	Ft. M
John Grain.....	Wes
Henry Alter	Wes

LINN COUNTY.

Marshall Swayne....	
F. A. Helbig.....	La
Mary W. Anderson.....	Cedar
J. W. Rae.....	
B. F. Tamblyn.....	
Fred Hattpuher.....	La

MARSHALL COUNTY.

J. M. Rhoads.....	
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MONONA COUNTY.

Ferdinand C. Ross.....	
------------------------	--

MONROE COUNTY.

Albert A. Mason.....	
R. E. Robinson.....	S

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

o. Wade.....	Villisca.
o. B. McIntyre.....	Villisca.
W. Ellis.....	Villisca.
J. Burleson.....	Villisca.
C. Gibbs.....	Villisca.
D. Dolson.....	Villisca.
S. Fryer.....	Villisca.

PAGE COUNTY.

avid Crooks.....	Hepburn.
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PALO ALTO COUNTY.

P. Stillman	Emmetsburgh.
mes S. Scott.....	Emmetsburgh.
C. Shadholt.....	Emmetsburgh.
hn Jensorld, Jr.....	Emmetsburgh.
M. Harrison.....	Emmetsburgh.
E. Harrison.....	Emmetsburgh.
M. Harrison.....	Emmetsburgh.
Hodgland.....	Emmetsburgh.
el Campbell.....	Emmetsburgh.
E. Caborn.....	Emmetsburgh.
B. Anderson.....	Emmetsburgh.

POLK COUNTY.

hn O. Conner.....	Des Moines.
H. Nicholson.....	Des Moines.
bert Leigh.....	Des Moines.
hn Collard.....	Des Moines.

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

C. Anderson.....	Eugene.
Long.....	Eugene.
hn Stevenson.....	Eugene.

SAC COUNTY.

iram B. Smith.....	Odebolt.
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SCOTT COUNTY.

W. Schmidt.....	Davenport.
eo. Shuett.....	Davenport.
ilhelm Koburg.....	Amity.

STORY COUNTY.

bel Olson.....	Roland.
W. Evenson.....	Roland.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Henry Baum.....

UNION COUNTY.

J. M. Joseph.....

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Ben. Forbis.....

Whiting A. Fellows.....

E. C. Holland.....

WAPELLO COUNTY.

J. F. DeHaven.....

Herman Surn.....

A. Trussell.....

M. H. Springer.....

J. L. Myrick.....

W. H. Gray.....

W. H. Day.....

WARREN COUNTY.

Joseph Fellows.....

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jacob Dillon.....

WOODBURY COUNTY.

C. E. Greener.....

I. H. Dressyer.....

A. W. Hatfield.....

Charles Groiner.....

John Frasier.....

D. H. Talbot.....

WAYNE COUNTY.

Nelson Longham.....

Martin Krouse.....

Jacob Ault.....

Amanda Park.....

Daniel Kloppenstein.....

B. Hickman.....

M. E. Ferren.....

H. S. Corbit.....

James S. Alexander.....

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

Peter Folstad.....

B. F. Shaw, Commissioner.

REPORT OF STATE FISH COMMISSION.

51

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.				
July	31	887 G. F. Slocum.....	Labor and team for July.....	\$ 50.00
July	31	888 L. Kauffman.....	Fish feed.....	1.50
July	31	889 Durr & Rugee.....	Lumber and paint.....	14.57
July	31	890 Mrs. H. R. Cone.....	Copying.....	10.00
		Requisition, July 31, 1883, for.....		\$ 76.07
September	1	891 S. A. Pope.....	Wire Doors.....	\$ 2.00
September	27	892 U. S. Ex.....	Expenses.....	5.25
September	28	893 Dussell & Gill.....	Copying book.....	2.80
September	29	894 H. Burritt.....	Labor on road and livery.....	4.50
September	30	895 B. F. Shaw.....	Cash expenses.....	17.43
September	30	896 L. Kauffman.....	Fish feed for August and September.....	3.00
September	30	897 G. F. Slocum.....	Labor.....	113.14
September	30	898 W. Vanness.....	Labor.....	12.75
September	30	899 Dwight Sigworth.....	Labor.....	6.00
		Requisition, October 2, 1883, for.....		\$ 166.87
October	25	900 L. E. Holcomb.....	Taking fish eggs.....	17.00
October	27	901 B. Heidhart.....	Cans, pans, labor, etc.....	4.70
October	28	902 Marquette Waterworks.....	Water.....	6.00
October	30	903 M. A. Volk.....	Board of three men.....	58.82
October	30	904 Tug Angler.....	Assistance taking eggs.....	6.00
October	30	905 Tug Marquette.....	Assistance taking eggs.....	7.00
October	30	906 Tug Rose.....	Assistance taking eggs.....	7.00
October	30	907 Harger & Johnson.....	Shipping boxes, etc.....	8.50

REPORT OF STATE FISH COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.				
October 30	908	Cudworth & Osborn.....	Hardware and labor.....	\$ 15.04
October 30	909	H. Burritt.....	Livery.....	6.00
October 30	910	J. S. Perfect.....	Fish feed.....	8.00
October 30	911	A. Winstone.....	Work on ponds.....	1.50
October 30	912	Carter & Son.....	Canton flannel.....	1.95
October 30	913	Anamosa Journal.....	Printing.....	2.00
October 30	914	Durr & Ruger.....	Lumber.....	1.52
October 30	915	Anamosa Eureka.....	Printing.....	2.50
October 30	916	M. P. Sigworth.....	Paints, oils, &c.....	4.88
October 30	917	G. F. Slocum.....	Labor from October 1st to November 15th.....	80.75
October 30	918	B. F. Shaw.....	Cash expenses.....	73.07
October 30	919	O. Shaw.....	Copying.....	4.00
October 30	920	D. D. Chandler.....	Fish feed, November 15th.....	3.75
		Requisition November 15, 1883, for.....		\$ 314.83
December 22	921	Simon Marog.....	Cutting wood.....	1.25
December 22	922	S. A. Pope.....	Making tank, &c.....	5.00
December 15	923	Geo. Prior.....	Taking fish eggs.....	10.00
December 18	924	James Prior.....	Taking fish eggs.....	28.00
December 18	925	M. A. Volk.....	Board of men.....	27.70
December 18	926	Cudworth & Osborn.....	Hardware.....	4.30
December 18	927	H. Burritt.....	Livery.....	4.50
December 31	928	D. D. Chandler.....	Fish feed from November 15th.....	3.75
1884.				
January 15	929	M. Peet.....	Hickory wood.....	5.00
January 15	930	C. F. Slocum.....	Labor.....	104.00

January	15	935	W. L. Gilbert.	100,000 trout eggs.	100.00
January	15	936	B. F. Shaw	Cash expenses.	116.49
January	15		Requisition for January 15, 1884.		\$ 438.83
January	15	937	D. Haicks	Carp feed.	1.00
January	15	938	American Express Co.	Express	4.60
January	15	939	James Holt.	Labor	1.00
February	8	940	American Express Co.	Express	10.15
March	1	941	G. F. Slocum.	Labor	78.00
March	1	942	Mrs. G. F. Slocum.	Labor	8.50
February	25	943	S. A. Pope	Can Bottoms	.50
February	9	944	American Express Co.	Express	3.05
March	4	945	Cudworth & Olson	Fish cans and labor	28.12
February	5	946	W. M. Skinner	Lamp and book.	3.00
January	24	947	H. Burritt.	Teams	7.50
February	23	948	J. S. Perfect.	Brooms, etc.	.75
March	1	949	M. P. Sigworth.	Stationery.	2.15
February	6	950	F. T. Frost.	Lumber	27.65
March	1	951	D. D. Chandler.	Fish feed.	5.00
March	1	952	B. F. Shaw	Cash expenses.	28.85
March	1	953	Jones County.	One year rent office.	18.00
March	1	954	Asa Smith.	Livery.	2.50
			Requisition for March 1, 1884.		\$ 225.32
March	31	955	G. F. Slocum.	Labor	58.00
March	19	956	Griswold Brothers.	Repairing cans	1.25
March	15	957	D. D. Chandler.	Fish feed.	3.75
March	15	958	M. Peet	Hickory wood	5.00
March	31	959	Shaw & Dutton.	Sundries.	1.20
December	28	960	E. Booth & Son	Printing.	.75
April	1	961	W. A. Cunningham.	Ice.	4.20
March	3	962	J. S. Perfect.	Fish feed.	.65
April	6	963	H. Burritt.	Livery	3.00
April	15	964	M. P. Sigworth.	Stationery.	1.10
April	15	965	A. Heitchen.	Wire	19.94
April	15	966	G. F. Slocum.	Labor	26.00

STATEMENT OF EXPENSE—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1894.				
April 15	987	Bettie Shaw.....	Services attending to mails 5 years.....	\$ 25.00
April 15	988	B. F. Shaw.....	Cash expenses.....	86.98
		Requisition for April 15, 1894, for.....		\$ 238.77
April 21	989	G. F. Slocum.....	Lumber, etc.....	88.65
		Requisition for April 21, 1894, for.....		\$ 88.65
April 23	2	G. F. Slocum.....	Labor.....	13.32
April 30	3	B. F. Shaw.....	Services.....	84.65
		Requisition for April 30, 1894, for.....		\$ 47.97
		Total expenses.....		\$ 1537.91

A. W. ALDRICH, COMMISSIONER.

May 8	4	A. E. Martin.....	Horse and wagon.....	\$ 270.00
May 5	5	A. W. Aldrich.....	Cash expenses.....	52.94
May 17	6	Pitcher & McKay.....	Harness.....	28.00
May 26	7	W. F. White.....	Printing.....	9.50
May 31	8	W. S. Barker.....	Labor, April 23 to May 31.....	68.33
May 31	9	C. C. Barker.....	Labor on ponds.....	4.50

July	14	Requisition July 7, 1884, for			\$ 55.48
	31	13 A. W. Aldrich.....	Cash expenses.....		27.34
	July	14 S. A. D. Byerly.....	Labor, June 24 to July 31.....		65.50
	July	15 Leo Kaufman.....	Fish for July.....		2.50
	July	16 J. A. Scott.....	Hardware.....		12.45
July	31	17 W. S. Barker.....	Error on voucher No. 11.....		10.00
	July	18 W. L. Burnell.....	Work on flumes three days.....		6.90
	July				\$ 113.79
April	29	Requisition August 4, 1884, for			
	September	19 S. S. Gard.....	Lumber for office.....		123.28
	September	20 S. A. D. Byerly.....	Labor, August 1 to September 1.....		45.00
	April	21 C. H. Lull.....	Fixtures for hatch house and office.....		30.40
	May	22 J. G. McGuire.....	Fixtures for hatch house and office.....		5.50
August	5	23 A. W. Aldrich.....	Cash expenses.....		21.20
	August				\$ 215.38
September	19	Requisition September 2, 1884, for			
	September	24 Foxall & Barnes.....	Office furniture.....		17.00
	September	25 Leo Kaufman.....	Fish feed, August and September.....		5.00
	September	26 S. A. D. Byerly.....	Labor for September.....		45.00
	September	27 A. W. Aldrich.....	Cash expenses.....		47.85
September	30	28 Cudworth & Osborn.....	Hardware.....		12.00
	September	29 C. H. Monger.....	Printing and paper.....		7.00
	September				\$ 133.85
October	31	Requisition September 30, 1884, for			
	October	30 Durr & Ruger.....	Coal for State house.....		27.93
	October	31 A. S. Atkinson.....	Blacksmithing.....		10.30
	October	32 Perry M. Beam.....	Corn for horse.....		8.75
	October	33 Chas. Wagoner.....	Hay and work with team.....		16.00
October	31	34 S. A. D. Byerly.....	Labor for October.....		45.00
	October	35 Leo Kaufman.....	Fish feed for October.....		2.50
	October	36 A. W. Aldrich.....	Cash expenses.....		25.85
	October				\$ 184.43

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.				
December 1	37	Cudworth & Osborn.....	Hardware, &c.....	\$ 50.75
December 1	38	A. W. Aldrich.....	Cash expenses.....	70.51
December 1	39	Leo Kauffman.....	Fish feed in November.....	2.50
December 1	40	S. A. D. Ryerly.....	Labor and cash expenses.....	54.89
		Requisition December 1, 1884, for.....		\$ 178 65
December 31	41	S. A. Pope.....	Work on hatch house.....	5.00
December 31	42	A. W. Aldrich.....	Cash expenses.....	75.36
December 31	43	Klenze & Brown.....	Merchandise.....	5.37
December 31	44	J. A. Scott.....	Hardware.....	6.10
December 31	45	H. Burritt.....	Livery and stabling.....	9.10
December 31	46	M. F. Sullivan.....	Feed for horse and fish.....	20.05
December 31	47	J. G. McGuire.....	Merchandise.....	8.50
December 31	48	C. E. Wagoner.....	Labor.....	22.50
December 31	49	J. F. Aldrich.....	Labor.....	22.50
		Requisition December 31, 1884, for.....		\$ 174.48
1885.				
January 31	51	Hakes & Waters.....	Feed for horse and fish.....	21.87
January 31	52	Leo Kauffman.....	Fish feed from December to January.....	5.60
January 31	53	A. W. Aldrich.....	Cash expenses.....	78.13
January 31	54	J. F. Aldrich.....	Labor from December 31st to January 31st.....	45.00

February	28	57	A. W. Aldrich.	Requisition February 28, 1885, for.		Cash expenses.	\$
March	31	58	H. Burritt.			Livery and feed	95.14
March	31	59	S. A. D. Byerly			Labor, February 28 to March 31	4.45
March	31	60	A. S. Atkinson.			Horse shoeing and repairing	45.00
March	31	61	Leo Kaufman.			Fish feed for February and March	10.35
March	31	62	American Express Co.			Expressage on fish eggs	5.00
March	31	63	Miller & Fisher.			Fish seine.	10.25
March	31	64	Pitcher & McKay.			Fishing house and hatching house.	28.35
March	31	65	W. L. Gilbert.			Fish eggs.	8.50
March	31	66	A. W. Aldrich.			Cash expenses.	12.60
							24.25
							\$ 146.75
April	30	67	S. A. D. Byerly.			Labor March 30 to April 30.	45.00
April	30	68	American Express Co.			Expressage on fish eggs	2.40
April	30	69	Leo Kaufman.			Fish feed in April.	2.50
April	30	70	A. W. Aldrich.			Cash expenses.	119.00
							\$ 168.90
May	3	71	Durr & Rugee.			Coal for hatching house	12.60
May	3	72	H. B. Burritt.			Livery and feed	4.55
May	3	73	Huggins & Griffith.			One one-horse wagon.	41.50
May	3	74	S. A. D. Byerly.			Labor April 30 to May 31.	45.00
May	3	75	A. W. Aldrich.			Cash expenses.	47.75
May	3	76	Pitcher & McKay.			Traces, harness and collar.	7.50
May	3	77	Cudworth & Osborn.			Fixtures for hatching house.	9.20
May	3	78	C. H. Monger.			Printing and stationery.	9.59
							\$ 177.80
June	30	79	A. W. Aldrich.			Cash expenses.	42.90
June	30	80	M. F. Sullivan.			Horse and fish feed.	32.80

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.				
June	80	S. A. B. Byersly.....	One-half month's labor.....	\$ 22.50
June	80	Arthur Iosta.....	One-half month's labor.....	22.50
June	83	Leo Kauffman.....	Fish feed.....	5.00
		Requisition June 30, 1885, for .....	.....	\$ 125.70
	
		Total, A. W. Aldrich.....	.....	\$ 2,238.46
		Total, B. F. Shaw .....	.....	\$ 1,587.91
		Total .....	.....	\$ 3,831.37

RECAPITULATIONS OF AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

B. F. Shaw, Commissioner.

July 31, 1883	\$ 76.07
October 2, 1883	166.87
November 15, 1883	314.93
January 15, 1884	438.33
March 1, 1884	225.32
April 15, 1884 ..	286.77
April 26, 1884	36.65
April 30, 1884	47.97
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 1,537.91

A. W. Aldrich, Commissioner.

June 2, 1884	\$ 423.26
July 7, 1884	55.48
August 4, 1884	113.79
September 2, 1884 ..	215.33
September 30, 1884	133.85
October 31, 1884	134.48
December 1, 1884	178.65
December 31, 1884	174.48
January 31, 1885	150.00
February 28, 1885	95.14
March 31, 1885	146.75
April 30, 1885	168.90
May 31, 1885	177.60
June 30, 1885	125.70
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 2,233.46

Duplicate itemized bills are filed and can be found in the office of the Auditor of State, and of the State Fish Commissioner.

The original receipts for money paid out are on file in the office of the Fish Commissioner, and duplicates of same in the office of the Auditor of State.

All bills are audited and allowed by executive council before the money is drawn from the State treasury.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, August 2

A. W. Aldrich, being duly sworn, on oath says that the accounts of the Fish Commissioner with the State of Iowa as he verily believes.

A. W. ALDRICH

State Fish Commissioner

Subscribed to and sworn to before me by A. W. Aldrich,
day of August, A. D. 1885.

J. H. CHAPMAN

Clerk District Court, Jones County

REPORT OF ASSISTANT FISH COMMISSIONER.

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA.

accordance with the usual custom, please find below the report of the work at the fish hatching establishment at this place.

The work under the circumstances has been very successful—more than ever before; and could the facilities be properly developed, the benefit accruing to the State would soon be felt to the satisfaction of the people of the State.

The unprecedented success in hatching fish here fully establishes the above statements. With an unlimited supply of pure water which never fails, the work is practically without an equal anywhere. Ponds never freeze in the coldest weather, or barely skim over in short time. For carp raising there is no better place. Could this house have had some breeding carp, there could have been enough raised to supply the whole State this season; but as I could not get them, that part (and a very important one, too,) of this industry has lain idle.

After various trials, I have succeeded in raising black bass, but, owing to the state of matters here, I have not been able to raise enough for distribution. Should the next Legislature see fit to allow this place to be fully developed, there is no doubt but that this place could be made to supply the State with these splendid game fish.

The supply of water is unlimited; ponds can be made at a very small cost, where fish can be kept the year round. Situated as this place is, and with the facilities which it has, it ought to be better developed, and should it be done there is no doubt but that it would pay for the investment.

The State ought to have the fish and game laws better protected, and I would suggest that the law be made so as to have fish and game wardens, as is now being done in various States. Give these wardens ample powers and reasonable remuneration—enough so that they would accept the place, and see that the laws are enforced. There have already been quite a number of prosecutions by the

Commissioner, but to make the law effective would be more than one man could do, besides the Commission has other work to do. Since the last protective fish law passed, so far as the lake is concerned, it has done a great deal of good; not stopping it but it *has* stopped the ruthless slaughter and sale as has been practiced. To the railroads for the favors the Commission received, it owes a debt of gratitude, for they have invariably been free to do all in their power to assist us.

This place has been visited by hundreds of people this season to keep up the interest a few small improvements ought to be made such as fencing and painting, etc., etc., to make the grounds and buildings inviting, from the fact that the State intends to keep it it ought to make it a source of pride, which can be done at a small cost.

I have been notified by Mr. Mills, of Okoboji lakes, that white fish have been caught there weighing several pounds this season, showing that the plant is beginning to speak for itself.

There are hundreds of applications for carp, which cannot be filled without resource to the United States Fish Commission. It is all needless, for Iowa can raise her own carp if proper measures are taken.

The United States Commission has been very kind, and has given all the assistance it can, Prof. Baird being always willing to do anything in his power to assist us.

As the report of the State Fish Commission is (I understand) voluminous, this is necessarily short, and I will only say that if we have an opportunity to develop our resources, we can do a great deal for the State. I would ask for an especial appropriation of a hundred dollars at this place; it would be no experiment but to develop what we have.

Below I submit current expense account, which covers the amount of expenses from date of last entry in the report of the Commission.

The various items are on the vouchers on file in the office, at Des Moines, subject to examination by any one who may wish to do so.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Respectfully,

A. A. M.

Assistant Commissioner

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA, August 1, 1882.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.				\$
August 1	27	L. E. Holcomb	Team and work.	12.00
August 1	28	A. A. Mosher	Cash expenses.	7.00
August 1	29	Ole Byorenson	Employee	62.00
September 4	30	Eber Palmer	Pump	18.00
September 4	31	Ole Byorenson	Employee	25.00
September 4	32	W. W. Stowe	Can, etc.	7.45
September 4	33	F. W. Barron	Lumber	25.00
September 4	34	A. A. Mosher	Cash expenses.	8.75
October 1	35	Ole Byorenson	Employee	25.00
November 14	36	Reta J. Holcomb	Picking eggs	3.00
November 14	37	Edith J. Mosher	Picking eggs	4.00
November 14	38	E. C. Rankin	Turpentine, etc.	3.80
November 1	39	Ole Byorenson	Employee	25.00
November 14	40	A. A. Mosher	Cash for lumber and coal.	10.00
December 18	41	Ole Byorenson	Employee	37.50
December 20	42	A. A. Mosher	Cash expenses	24.75
1884.				
January 15	43	Ole Byorenson	Employee	25.00
February 16	44	Barrow & Dodge	Coal and lumber	36.23
November 9	45	H. Chick	Work with team	12.00
February 16	46	Ole Byorenson	Employee	25.09
February 16	47	A. A. Mosher	Office rent	40.00
May 6	48	Ole Byorenson	Employee	62.50
May 6	49	H. Chick	Team work	15.00
June 1	50	Ole Byorenson	Employee	25.00
June 1	51	Barrow & Dodge	Lumber	30.39
June 1	52	J. O. & W. B. Stewart	Printing and stationery	4.50

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
June	1	53 A. A. Mosher.	Cash paid for man.	\$ 47.00
July	1	54 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	25.00
August	1	55 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	25.00
October	1	56 A. A. Mosher.	Cash paid coal, etc.	28.00
October	1	57 W. W. Stowe.	Hardware.	5.56
October	1	58 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	50.00
December	13	59 A. A. Mosher.	Cash expenses.	31.00
December	13	60 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	50.00
December	13	61 A. H. Smith.	Work with team.	12.00
December	13	62 A. A. Mosher.	Board, employee	48.00
1885				
January	1	63 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	25.00
March	3	64 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	50.00
March	3	65 A. A. Mosher.	Cash expenses.	10.45
March	3	66 Barrow & Dodge.	Lumber.	13.48
March	3	67 W. W. Stowe.	Hardware, etc.	5.49
March	3	68 A. A. Mosher.	Cash expenses.	31.00
April	31	69 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	50.00
April	31	70 A. A. Mosher.	Cash expenses.	35.89
April	31	71 W. W. Stowe.	Cans, etc.	13.10
		Total.		\$ 1,112.89

I hereby certify the above account is true, as shown by the vouchers on file in the Auditor's office at Des Moines.

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA.

A. A. MOSHER, Assistant Commissioner.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
State Hatching Houses
LOCATED AT
ANAMOSA AND SPIRIT LAKE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

REPORT.

to the Twenty-first General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your committee appointed by Concurrent Resolution No. 9, of the Twenty-first General Assembly, to visit the State Hatching-houses at Anamosa and Spirit Lake, ask leave to submit the following report:

That in pursuance to an agreement between the committee, we met at Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, on Wednesday, January 20, and proceeded on the day following to visit the hatching-house under the control of Fish Commissioner A. A. Aldrich, which is located about three and one half miles southwest of Anamosa.

The property owned by the State at this place, and on which the hatching-house is located, consists of about twenty-three acres of land, lying among the bluffs of Wapsiepenicon river, and seems well adapted to the uses of the Fish Commission. The water supply is abundant and of the finest quality, being furnished from a spring on the premises.

In the basement of the hatching-house are the numerous troughs through which this water passes, and in which we found a large number of young fish ready for distribution, and many more in process of hatching, which are expected to be in readiness for distribution during the coming spring and summer.

We found various kinds of fish on hand, as follows: Rainbow Trout, 11,000, weighing from a quarter to three pounds each, and of which about one half are old enough to spawn the coming season. Lake trout, of all sizes, about 1,000,000, most of which will be old enough for distribution the coming season. About 7,000 German Carp, now ready for distribution.

There were also on the trays in the hatching-house about 75,000 Brook Trout spawn, for which the correspondence in the office of the Commissioner shows a large demand from parties in the northern and northeastern portion of the State, requests for not less than 300,000

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
June	1	63 A. A. Mosher.....	Cash paid for man.	\$ 47.00
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October	1	67 W. W. Stowe.....	Hardware.....	5.58
October	1	68 Ole Byorensen.....	Employee.....	50.00
December	13	69 A. A. Mosher.....	Cash expenses.....	31.00
December	13	60 Ole Byorensen.....	Employee.....	50.00
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		Total.....		\$ 1,112.89

I hereby certify the above account is true, as shown by the vouchers on file in the Auditor's office at Des Moines.

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA.

A. A. MOSHER, Assistant Commissioner.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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We found various kinds of fish on hand, as follows: Rainbow Trout, 11,000, weighing from a quarter to three pounds each, and of which about one half are old enough to spawn the coming season. Lake trout, of all sizes, about 1,000,000, most of which will be old enough for distribution the coming season. About 7,000 German Carp, now ready for distribution.

There were also on the trays in the hatching-house about 75,000 Brook Trout spawn, for which the correspondence in the office of the Commissioner shows a large demand from parties in the northern and northeastern portion of the State, requests for not less than 300,000

coming from one county alone. There were also on file, from wishing to stock private ponds, 2,500 applications for German most of which will be filled from the United States Commission being distributed, however, through the State Commissioner.

We find, on careful examination of the books and accounts of the Commissioner Aldrich, that the appropriations made by the Twelfth General Assembly, so far as they have passed into his hands, have been judiciously and economically expended; for a more particular report of which we refer you to his report, now on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

No indebtedness has been contracted, and a sufficient amount of the appropriation yet remains unexpended to meet the wants of the Commissioner till the close of the present fiscal year.

Your committee are of the opinion, from all the information obtainable, that much of the labor expended heretofore in propagating many varieties of foreign fish and distributing them in the waters of Iowa, has proven a failure, and still as this work, both in Iowa and elsewhere, is largely experimental, we are satisfied that even if success has been achieved to warrant the State in continuing the Commission, though perhaps on a somewhat more economical basis.

The Commissioner has had in his employ one assistant, Mr. Cleveland, at \$45 per month without board.

After completing our investigation at the Anamosa Hatching House, your committee started for Spirit Lake, to continue its work there. Owing to the snow blockade the committee was obliged, after waiting two days and nights in fruitless endeavors to reach that place, to abandon the effort for the present, and return to our duties at Des Moines, *via* McGregor and Sabula.

On the 6th day of February your committee again started for the hatching house at Spirit Lake, which we found in charge of Assistant Fish Commissioner A. A. Mosher.

This branch of the State Hatching-house is beautifully located on an isthmus lying between Spirit Lake and East Okoboji Lake, Dickinson county, and is the property of the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Mosher, the State paying him a rental of \$300 per annum for the use of the same.

There is here a most abundant supply of clear lake water, furnished from Spirit Lake, the waters of which are about four feet higher than those of Lake Okoboji, thus giving sufficient fall for the success

ends which are necessary for successfully carrying on the business of the Commission.

Your committee was somewhat disappointed at the showing made at this branch of the Fish Commission. We found on hand only about 23 Buffalo fish, about 300 Croppies, 4 Carp (breeders), and a few Wall-eyed Pike, Pickerel, etc.

Your committee feel compelled to say, in answer to the interrogatories in Concurrent Resolution No. 9, that they do not think the appropriations made by the last General Assembly, so far as they have been expended at this branch of the State Fishery, have been wisely and economically expended.

Including the salary of the Assistant Commissioner, rental of property, and other expenses, \$2,511.50 have been expended here during the past fiscal period, and we are compelled to say that there is very little of practical results to show for the money expended.

No breeding or propagating of fish for distribution has been done at this hatchery, with the exception of a few hundred Black Bass, since the winter of 1884-5.

Your committee should state, however, in fairness to the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Mosher, that he claims that this unsatisfactory showing is largely due to a want of means to properly carry on the work, the Executive Council having refused to honor his drafts on the State treasury since April last.

The Assistant Commissioner, as seen by his report, has had in his employ for sixteen months of the fiscal period, one laborer, Ole Bjorenson, at a monthly compensation of \$25.00, and has also received for board of the same \$40.00 additional. Also, for two months, Wm. Veed, laborer, at \$20.00 per month.

As little or no propagating or distributing of fish was being done at the hatching-house; and as it is not even claimed that any considerable improvements have been made to the plant itself, your committee are at a loss to account for the necessity of employing laborers at the expense of the State.

There is no doubt in the minds of your committee that the interests of the State would be promoted by increasing the authority of the Commissioner to prevent the destruction of the native fish in our waters, by seining and other illegal devices used for their destruction; and we recommend such legislation to the attention of the legislature.

In conclusion, your committee would recommend that an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars be made for continuing the work of the Commission at Anamosa; and that, unless it is thought advisable for the State to purchase and own the property at Spirit Lake, the work of the Commission at that point be discontinued.

A. N. POYNEER,

On part of the Senate

A. CUSTER,

THEO. NACHTWEY,

On part of the House



NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa Industrial School,

EMBRACING REPORTS FROM THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOYS' DEPARTMENT AT ELDORA,
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT AT MITCHELLVILLE, AND ALSO THE
TREASURER OF THE BOARD.

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

FOR THE

FISCAL TERM ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

to his Excellency, BUREN R. SHEERMAN, *Governor of Iowa*:

HONORABLE SIR—The Board of Trustees of the Iowa Industrial School, hereby submit for your consideration its ninth biennial report, ending for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

The instituting and organizing an Industrial School—until recently the Reform School—of this State has exerted a progress in reformation and moral elevation amongst the wards of the State greater than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine, at its inception. Its ultimate success is now assured, and the proportion of children in whom complete reformation has been achieved, is greater than that of any other similar institution, in any State in the Union, excepting Pennsylvania.

THE CHILDREN,

who are committed to the care of this Institution are not the offspring of paupers and the lower classes of society alone, but in many cases children of excellent parentage, who are rebellious of home, or school control, truants, vicious, incorrigible, unruly, beggars, vagrants, or of hardened natures, with strong hereditary taints, who set at defiance all home discipline, and if left to follow their inclinations would early develop traits of character that would eventually lead them into habits of sensuality, selfishness, and sin; sin is not only a crime, but is also a misfortune, and, to guard against this misfortune was the inciting cause which led to the establishing of a State Reformatory.

Our Institution is not a penal institution, but a home, in every sense the word implies, for the wards of the State. Here they are cared for physically, mentally, morally, and socially, whilst they are still

young and easily impressed by good influence, and before they become callous to every finer sentiment. It is a State Institution, Owned, supported and controlled by the State, and its object is the reformation of children—not their punishment—by training them in the works of industry, morality, and the principles of hygiene, thus imbuing them with independent ideas of earning their own support by honest labor, thus making them self-supporting, and relieving the State of the obligation of caring for them in their adult life. By separating them from the influence of evil and corrupt associations, and the improper occupation of their time, make them fit for the respect that elevates them beyond their early surroundings.

THE PROGRESS

The progress this Institution has made in the past decade has awakened an inquiry amongst our tax-payers, and has induced them in a measure, to consider the wants, needs and conditions of this helpless dependent class of our population. Many of these children are orphans, half-orphans, or abandoned by one or both parents, and thus thrown upon the charity of the State. The prevailing opinion of caring for and educating these children should be one of the best works of enlightened legislation. The State, as the "parent and guardian" of these children should exert every effort to increase the capacity for protection, and proper education, as far as possible, in physical, moral, mental, social and industrial training, thereby fitting them for the battle of life, and its duties, and making them, with rare exception, men and women, worthy to accept of their position in any sphere of life.

"It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that of state the business of education belongs to it. That parents are only entrusted with it because it can seldom be put into better hands when they are incompetent or corrupt what is there to prevent the public from withdrawing the facilities held, as they obviously are, to its sufferance?" (Decision Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.)

CHANGE OF NAME.

The friends of this Institution, recognizing the necessity of a high standard of moral and social elevation for its inmates, memorialized at the last General Assembly to change the name of the Institution.

from the State Reform School to that which it now bears, the Iowa Industrial School. The use of the name Reform School, was considered unapplicable, although the school is reformatory in its work and character. Many persons will receive a child into their family, or furnish it permanent employment, from an industrial school, that would hesitate, and in a majority of cases, positively refuse to accept the same from a State reformatory. In the judgment of most persons the stigma of being an inmate of a reform school is sufficient ground to ostracise them forever. They little reflect, or appreciate this fact alone should be a strong argument for encouraging those who have been discharged from such an institution, as they are, in a degree, at least, reformed, and with proper encouragement and surroundings, the reformation would be complete.

The demand for the girls by private families as domestics and assistants in general housework, is greater than the supply, whilst the boys experience great difficulty in finding homes and employment. It is doubtful if any other State in the union has so little care of its wards after their discharge from its charitable Institution, as Iowa. All others have in some manner a supervisory care of them until assured they are properly located or have a permanent abiding place. But with us they are entirely a thing of the past the very moment they turn their back upon our Institutions, and the doors, if a State charity, are closed after them. Some plan should be suggested, and the demand seems imperative in view of the largely increasing number of children in this Institution, by which the youthful wards of the State, at least, could be provided for. Many of these children are orphans, many worse than orphaned, homeless, friendless, destitute in every possible particular, without a trade, or any business education, turned loose upon the cold charity of the world, without any ostensible means of earning their own living, and trusting to luck to find some employment. The only home they have ever known was during their retention in the industrial school, and the good they may have there acquired, and the resolutions made whilst enjoying these comfortable surroundings, to make men and women of themselves when permitted to mingle with the outside world again, vanish in the presence of hunger, cold, destitution, and the want of kind encouragement. Being thus isolated from all business contact with their fellow men they are rendered less capable of finding the proper avenues of work, and its consequent, and essential remuneration than if thrown on their own

resources from their earliest years. This knowledge should be an unanswerable argument in favor of devising some suitable means of furnishing employment for these children when they cease to be under the care of the State. They are *compelled* to leave the Institution when they obtain their majority, and if they should be turned into fit subjects for the State prisons as an unfortunate few have, who have left this Institution, it will be for the reasons stated. There could possibly be some method put into practical execution by which *every child* who has not a home to which he or she may go when he or she leaves the school could be placed at once in some respectable family, or under the supervision of some responsible person, whether married or not, it would be but a brief period before the reduced number of tramps, vagrants, paupers, fallen women, and victims of intemperance would be perceptible.

THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL.

The general health of the school during the fiscal term just closed has been exceptionally good. There has not been any disease of epidemic character, and the sickness, when any has prevailed, has been such as any household may expect. Colds, sore throats, and other illnesses of this nature being the only diseases we have had, but, with one or two exceptions. There have been six deaths in the school, but in two cases the victims were diseased when they entered the Institution. We have one accidental death to chronicle, that of Chas. Peck, who met his fate whilst assisting in repairing a boiler. His death was particularly sad, as he was a most worthy boy, and would have received his discharge in a few days. We feel that the excellent health of the inmates is due in a large measure to the superior sanitary regulations of the Institution, and the close observance of regular habits in diet, exercise, rest and labor. All the rules are strictly enforced, and each inmate is required to obey them. The Superintendent, with commendable zeal, has given this his personal attention, and to him and his able corps of assistants the State is indebted for many improvements that have been produced of great good.

EDUCATION.

The success that has been achieved in the educational department of this Institution in both the boys' and girls' department, is, in some respects, reaching the extreme. The children instructed here will compare

favorably with those of our graded common schools throughout the state in the rudimentary branches of a common English education. The teachers have been unremitting in their labors in the school-room, and the result is a thoroughly systematized plan of instruction, satisfying alike to the Board of Trustees, and the teachers themselves.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The remnant of the Chaplain's fund in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees has been used to supply regular religious services each Sunday. These services, supplemented by daily devotions in the families, and Sunday-school work, have had a very salutary effect on all engaged in them, promoting a Christian influence and religious sentiment among the inmates that will benefit them, spiritually, as long as they live. The clergy of Eldora have officiated as chaplains, with an occasional sermon from other divines.

LITERATURE OF THE SCHOOL.

The library is very limited for an institution having within its walls many readers. The two hundred (\$200.00) dollars appropriated as library fund by the last General Assembly have been partly invested in books, but the supply is still inadequate, and the want of more reading matter greatly felt. Not any argument is needed to show the necessity for a good library in a school of this kind. There is only a fair collection of books on the shelves now, and as the inmates have access to these it is a desirable feature of their education that a more extensive field of literary work be laid before them. To place young and active minds *en rapport* with those of thinking men and women through the medium of books is a higher education than can be received through any other channel.

Children's minds often absorb that which they cannot comprehend, and in after years digest it with wonderful clearness of comprehension and thought, and the opportunity for intellectual recreation should be afforded them when they desire it, and the necessary books should be at their command. Appreciating this, we earnestly desire an appropriation of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars for the purchasing of reading matter in the shape of books, magazines, periodicals, and newspapers for the next biennial term. Aside from the few standard authors we have in the library, there are taken in the school magazines and newspapers, as shown by Superintendent Miles in his report.

Other papers and periodicals are sent to the school gratuitously which the Superintendent will acknowledge in his report.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

"The importance of thorough industrial training is recognized in every State in the Union. Such being the case, the method of instruction becomes of primary importance." "Practical industrial training should receive attention, for it is a mighty factor in the improvement of the young, beginning in the habit-forming period, it comes in contact with them, to fit them for usefulness, and to fortify them against idleness which begins with idleness."

The more progressive institutions of the country provide industrial training for their inmates. It is an evidence of continuing progress in this department, that a majority of the boys are desirous of learning some trade or practical industry, by which they can earn a living when discharged from the School. If some measure could be inaugurated to establish a State school of design, supported and maintained by the State, and open to the children of the poor upon such terms as should be prescribed for them, but providing for the support and maintenance of all children graded out of the Industrial School, as reformed, it would be a consummation much to be desired. In a few years such an institution by judicious management could be made self-supporting and add to the revenue of the State, by employing skilled artisans who would be self-sustaining, and by the sale of well-manufactured articles produced in the school. In the absence of such an institution in our State it will not be a difficult or expensive undertaking to introduce some of the lighter mechanical arts into the Industrial School. Among the initiatory should be cane chair making, chairs, manufacturing brooms—the straw for which should be cultivated on the school farm; chair making, paper box making, growing for flower and vegetable culture, manufacturing tiles, and various other light industries, such as carpentering, knitting, hand, type-writing, etc., etc., all of which could be profitably and successfully introduced. To be sure there are some trades taught in the School, but the boys do not become expert workmen in any particular avocation they choose because the opportunity is not afforded them. The absence of competent and experienced men as instructors compels the boys to receive such instruction as can be inculcated by an experienced workman, or by one whose duties in the Industrial

so multifarious that he cannot devote his time to any one occupation. There are continually many and necessary repairs to be made on articles in daily use, consequent upon the general wear and tear, which could just as well be accomplished by the inmates as by some paid workman, thereby saving to the State an unnecessary expenditure of money if the proper appliances were provided them for executing the work, and a competent director placed over them.

NEW BUILDINGS.

In the boys' department there are at this date June 30th, 1885, two hundred and ninety inmates. These are divided into families under the care and control of family managers. Were it not for the excellent sanitary arrangements of these family buildings the detriment to the general health would be incalculable by crowding so many pupils into one building. There are congregated in some of these buildings sixty inmates, where the maximum should be not over forty or forty-five, so crowded are we for family building accommodations to satisfy the increasing demands upon us. Should the number of children increase in the next five years in the same ratio they have in the past five it will be essential to erect a family building each biennial term. There are now four family buildings connected with this department. The new building completed in April is now occupied and is constructed on the same uniform plan as the others. For this building the last General Assembly appropriated ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars for construction and furnishing, which was accomplished within the appropriation.

HOSPITAL.

The appropriation of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars for an hospital for this Institution was a most judicious movement in the right direction. During the entire existence of this School, the necessity of having any building *exclusively* as an hospital has never arisen. But the large number of persons in, and around, this Institution has made the necessity of such a building apparent for some time past. Should any epidemic visit the School in its present unprovided hospital condition, it would prove most disastrous. The hospital building is now in process of erection, and will be completed as speedily as practicable. It is so situated, in reference to the other buildings, as to be occupied as a family building should the necessity arise, or for what-

ever purpose may seem best in the judgment of the Superintendent. Yet it is far enough removed from the surrounding buildings that any contagious disease should exist, to isolate the infected and prevent all danger of contact by the healthful children.

EAST WING.

The dining room, chapel and detail hall are inadequate, and no longer serve the purpose for which they are used. The rooms are too small by far, and the crowded conditions of the rooms and tables when the inmates are at their meals, render any other arrangement they may require at the table almost impossible.

CHAPEL

The present use of the room is a misnomer for the room used as a sanctuary. It is an unsuitable apartment, having formerly been an upper room in a shop building and is devoid of every appearance of a place of worship. It is doubtful if even the Puritans would have worshipped in it in its present uncomfortable and cheerless condition.

DETAIL HALL.

The apartment used as a detail hall is a long, dark passage in the basement of the main building, where the boys form in line and are detailed to their studies and various duties. It is necessary to have lamps burning, unless the day is exceptionally bright, in order to do what is being done. In former years the boys were detailed to work in open air—forced to stand in line in the yard until assigned to their places. This required time and patience. In inclement weather the children, as well as the officers in charge, were exposed to the elements, and ran the risk of contracting serious illnesses. To avoid this exposure the present arrangement was made, as a *demi-measure* to have the children under shelter during the detail hour. This is the much needed relief required in these three departments; and the arrangement which suggests itself as the most inexpensive would be to erect the most necessary improvements under one roof, and let them occupy an *east wing* to the main building—two stories and basement. The upper story to be used for a chapel, the lower story to be used for a kitchen and dining room, and basement to be used for detail hall. Size of building, 50x80.

ROOF MAIN BUILDING.

At the last session of the Legislature, \$2,000 was appropriated for the purpose of changing the mansard roof on the main building, it being deemed insecure. Upon further reflection and examination it was found that \$2,000 was not sufficient for that purpose, and it was deemed advisable by the Board of Trustees to take the advice of the Hon. R. S. Finkbine as to changing or strengthening the roof. He examined it and made report, which is as follows:

HON. W. J. MOIR—At the request of your Board I made an examination of the roof of the main building of the Reform School at Eldora. In my judgment you would detract much from the appearance of your building by taking off the mansard story and lowering your roof. It would give the building a squatty look. I presume your object in making the change is to make your building secure. This can be attained by strengthening the roof framing as it now is, at less than one-third of the cost of removing the mansard and putting on a new roof. I would recommend putting in new ceiling joist on the central post and at the corners, of 2x10 joists, well bridged, nailing them to the roof-framing and together on the corridor walls, and filling in brick to the top of the joist. Complete the studding of the rooms next to the sloping part of the roof, bridging and bracing them thoroughly, and board them up from floor to deck post of roof with good, sound ship lapboards. Make the returns to the dormer windows in the same way, anchoring the brick work of the dormers well to this framing; spike pieces of 2x6 from the foot of the mansard rafter to the vertical studding, and at the centre of the rafter to the studding; truss your deck rafters to the ceiling joist in the same way by 1x6 stuff. By doing as above indicated you will make your mansard roof entirely secure. The trouble with it is not that it is a mansard roof, or that the building is high, but that all the work above the upper floor line was done in the poorest and most "shoddy" way possible, not having half enough timber in, and not being completed.

Respectfully yours,

R. S. FINKBINE.

Adopting the advice of Mr. Finkbine, the Board of Trustees have ordered that steps be taken, as soon as practicable, to strengthen the said roof in conformity with the suggestions made in the said report.

SUNDAY SUITS.

An appropriation of twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars was made for Sunday suits for the boys. The cloth was purchased and the suits made by the inmates who are working in the tailor shop. They are

made of blue cloth, trimmed with brass buttons, and are made in the style of the regulation suits of the military cadet.

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

A portion of this fund is still in the hands of the Treasurer, and the entire three thousand (\$3,000) dollars appropriated will have been expended for repairs before another appropriation can be reached.

FENCE FUND.

One hundred and fifty (\$150) dollars were appropriated for the fence in front of the school grounds. This amount has been expended as designated, and the result is a handsome fence across the front grounds, adding much to the pleasing appearance of the grounds and enhancing the general effect.

FUND FOR FENCING PASTURE LANDS.

Since our last biennial report there has been two hundred and forty acres of pasture land fenced, making it secure from the incursions of roaming stock. The four hundred (\$400) dollars appropriated for this purpose have been expended.

FUND FOR EFFECTING CHANGE OF LAND.

There is an unexpended balance of twenty dollars and fifty cents (\$20.50) of this fund, which we ask to have transferred to the general fund.

ENGINE AND STEAM HEATING FUND.

This fund is not all expended at the present time. There is a balance of \$976.76 remaining in the hands of the Treasurer and Board of Trustees, which will be applied to putting in some of the needed heating apparatus. The steam heating of this building is not as successful as that of the Girls' Department building. The machinery is not so new, or perfect, and the steam supplied is not adequate to properly heat the building in which it is used. This difficulty could be overcome, in a large measure, by introducing steam through the entire Institution instead of heating it, as is now done, partially by steam and partially by stoves.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR (BOY'S DEPARTMENT).

The Trustees knowing the great benefit this Institution is to the State, and the wonderful work it is effecting for good, feel justified in asking for the following appropriations to further the work of reform and moral elevation among its less fortunate children, and the pressing need of enlarged capacities to carry out this work successfully:

For east wing to main building, including chapel, dining hall, kitchen and detail hall	\$ 27,000
For steam heating for wing.....	3,500
For contingent and repair fund.....	4,000
For laundry machinery.....	700
For cooking range.....	300
For two steam kettles.....	300
For rotary bake oven.....	650
For furnishing chapel.....	550
For chaplain's fund	500
For library	500
For salaries for officers for two years.....	20,000

For the financial condition of both departments on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1885, we respectfully refer to the report of W. J. Moir, treasurer, with this explanation, that where it appears in some of the funds that the Treasurer has overpaid, that a portion of the appropriation still remains undrawn in the State treasury.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

The object of this Institution has so often been set forth, in reports to your Excellency, that we will dwell only on such topics as are less familiar and of general public interest. In looking at the reports of various State reformatories, where boys and girls are confined under the same auspices, it is a noticeable fact that the report of the Girls' Department is always circumscribed. It is due, no doubt, to the excess of boys in point of number in the reformatories, as compared with the girls, thus claiming more attention and necessitating larger appropriations for their maintenance. Consequently, this, the necessities of the Girls' Department demand the same attention and serious consideration as do those of the boys. It is worthy of attention that the progress made in our country in recent years by the girls in all the arts and sciences has so impinged upon that made by the boys that the avenues of labor are no longer closed to them. The females of this epoch have an equal opportunity with the males, and if properly directed in their labors and co-education, can make just as skilled artizans and successful teachers. The time is not far in the near future—is now—when sex will not be taken into consideration when an application is made for a situation. Every avenue of labor is open to each alike; every profession reaches out its arms to them, and every classical college, with rare exception, has thrown its doors to them without distinction. The "open sesame" once permitted to girls of this age that a few years since was denied them, is now the most educated and enlightened of women.

In the Iowa Industrial School the same discipline and the same method of teaching is observed in each department, and every available means employed alike, to subserve their best interest and education.

NEW MATRON.

By the death of Mrs. Angie Lewelling, the necessity was felt for appointing a new Matron, which was done by appointing Mary Marshall to fill the vacancy. Miss Marshall has been occupied

with the School for over five years, and the Board of Trustees considered it the part of wisdom to appoint a person to this position who was familiar with the work of the Institution. In the death of Mrs. Sewelling, the school has lost an invaluable officer, the State one of its most faithful and efficient servants, and the children of this Department a friend whose virtues they can emulate, and the Board of Trustees a most worthy co-laborer.

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

There are at this date, June 30, 1885, one hundred inmates in this Department. The older, and in many particulars, most objectionable girls have been graded out of the school, either from having obtained their majority or were considered sufficiently reformed to be again entrusted to their parents or guardians. It is to be regretted some have not proven themselves reformed, but so far as we can ascertain the larger number of discharged girls are leading virtuous and useful lives. By sending out these older girls, those remaining are more evenly graded as to age, size, degree of criminality, and intellectual capacity. We do not claim *entire* reformation for all the girls who leave the Institution, but are conscious the good work done will influence them to lead better lives, and that the seed sown amongst them has not "all fallen on barren ground."

Each day the inmates are detailed to work, the house being so divided that every child is in school one half the day, and the older ones are engaged in some domestic employment the other half. The inmates are required to perform the ordinary household duties, and each girl is confined for three months to one occupation, that she may be qualified to discharge her duty satisfactorily in every branch of domestic economy. The routine of housework is sometimes onerous, and in order to relieve the monotony, sewing, fancy work, fancy knitting by hand, and some of the lighter accomplishments are taught. If there could also be introduced into this Department some of the lighter mechanical arts, of which the inmates could acquire sufficient knowledge to earn their living, many of these young girls could render themselves self-supporting by some other employment than housework.

EDUCATION.

The advancement some of these children have made in the room is phenomenal. Girls and boys who were entirely uneducated when entering the school are now experts in mental arithmetic, writing, reading and those branches taught in our graded schools. Many of these children had never been in a school of any kind until admitted to this Institution. It was a revelation to them.

The moral atmosphere surrounding them is so different from anything they have ever known before. They submit with cheerfulness to the rules, regulations, and discipline of the school. After a few months of physical cleanliness; a few months systematic training in habits of industry; a few months absolute subordination of their own wills to the dictates of sound moral sense, in surroundings which have no association with the scenes they have left, and where the language they used, even the thoughts they breathed as a matter of course, in those scenes, are in these, among things forbidden, they have wrought a marvelous change in many instances."

CHAPLAIN FUND.

The last General Assembly failed to make any appropriation for a chaplain fund for this department. The boys department has a surplus fund with which to defray the expense of their religious services, whilst the girls have had to depend upon gratuitous services given by some minister of the State, or, upon such services as the Superintendent could offer them. It seems an imperative duty to urge upon the Assembly the necessity of an appropriation for this purpose. The youth in this Institution are at that tender age when religious impressions are received and retained, in most cases for life. Early religious education is essential in every walk of life, and especially is it necessary for those young children who have been, in this respect, entirely neglected at home, whose religious senses have never been stimulated by either precept or example, who have never known the strength of the invitation, "suffer little children to come unto me".

Our State certainly has religious enthusiasm enough to favor towards the teachings of the gospel, and the "word without guile and without price."

It cannot reasonably be expected that, out of their poverty

ry of the State can give their time and talent to the State wards without any financial remuneration, and it is earnestly hoped the appropriation we ask for this purpose will be granted.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

The necessity for the purchase of another eighty (80) acres of land, has been rendered imperative by the fact that complaint has been made against the overflow of the sewerage of the Institution. By the purchase of the land adjoining, we would be relieved of all further trouble in this direction, as there is a good running stream on the land we wish to purchase that would carry off all the sewerage. Of course it would not be necessary to purchase so large a tract for this purpose only, but the owner of the land declines to sell, unless the entire tract is taken. Besides this fact, the needs of the Institution require more land. We now have one hundred girls in the Institution, and milk and butter should be staple articles of food, but we only have twelve cows, and not sufficient land for their support.

FAMILY BUILDINGS.

One of the greatest needs of this department will be another family building. The \$11,000 appropriated by the last General Assembly for erecting and furnishing a family building, will be consumed before another appropriation can be reached.

This building will be completed and occupied by the early fall. After mature deliberation the cottage plan for this building was accepted. It is the experience of older institutions that the cottage plan subserves the wants of an Institution more perfectly than any that has been adopted. It brings the children more immediately under the home influences of the Institution, and teaches them those household duties that can only be acquired by coming in direct contact with them. Those duties taught *only* by experience and observation—not by proxy. "For the attainment of the greatest good, and to enable the reforming, elevating spirit of the officers to influence the children," they should be brought into the closest possible association, which can only be effected by the cottage plan of family management, and never successfully by the congregated. There are so many obstacles to overcome, too many interruptions, both for teacher and pupil, to effect much good when so many are thrown together.

"The delinquent child must be regarded and treated as one diseased, needing in a certain sense the same attention that by the physician to his sick patient. Its condition must be and watched at every stage of its progress, and classification from time to time so as to reach the best results."

The appropriation asked for the next building will be in that granted for the present one by about one thousand (\$1) lars. In the plan adopted we have been compelled, in order within the appropriation, to dispense with many conveniences say necessary additions. It was the intention to make this for all subsequent buildings, but owing to the smallness of the appropriation the basement was dispensed with, which will be no store room, and should contain a play room for the smaller children in inclement weather.

In selecting a plan for this building the Board of Trustees every means in their power to guard against all danger from construction, and have introduced an extra stairway as a escape from the upper floor should such an emergency arise.

The congregate system of dormitories is now regarded as mental alike to health and morals, and in the construction of building individual sleeping apartments will be built. As charities are introducing in their modern building the cell block as more conducive to health, tidiness of surroundings and convenience.

LAUNDRY.

The incompleteness of this department in its proper application carrying on its work, is observable to any one who visits it. The deficiency in this department of the Institution has grown to such proportions that "washing by hand" is a task too great for content much less essaying. The absence of stationary washing tubs necessitates much unnecessary lifting and carrying of water, exposes these young girls, who are still growing, and many not robust, to the consequent physical ailments generally from such over-exertion. It is particularly essential an appropriation should be made to furnish the laundry with proper machinery for executing all work in this line in the most approved style. As the advantage it will be in a healthful respect to the inmates accruing to the State should also be considered. The Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee has an income of over twelve

ollars per annum from their laundry and sewing-room work. The work is accomplished by the inmates, and is ordered from the city. The girls' department of the Iowa Industrial School is situated so near the capitol city we doubt not much work could be procured here there better facilities for executing it, and the laundry be made most if not entirely self-supporting, and we will add here that plain sewing could also be made remunerative.

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

We cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of a generous contingent and repair fund for this department. The main building must certainly receive attention before the Legislature convenes again or suffer serious damage from the elements. Appropriations have been repeatedly asked for this purpose, but we have been granted only the most meagre sums, barely sufficient to meet such exigents as are constantly arising; and this building has been necessarily neglected. It should be thoroughly painted. The interior has already suffered to considerable extent on account of the leaking roof, which should be at once renewed, and the building thoroughly painted inside and out. The necessity of a contingent fund is apparent to all. Many contingents arise in which money is needed, and for which no appropriation has been made. As an example: at the present time, and for a number of months past, one hundred girls bathe once a week in the ordinary wash-tubs used in the laundry. Iron bath-tubs would cost, perhaps, \$25 each, with the necessary plumbing, and yet they cannot be purchased unless we have a fund upon which we can draw to pay for them, as we are strictly prohibited by law from using funds which have been appropriated for other purposes.

LIBRARY FUND.

There is a balance of \$201.50 of this fund yet unexpended, which will be invested in books and periodicals as soon as the Superintendent thinks proper. The room now used as a library is being more comfortably arranged, and when fitted especially for library purposes will be inviting and restful.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The fifty dollars (\$50.00) appropriated for the purchase of small fruits, have been expended, and the result is satisfactory. There should be more attention paid to the growth of trees and fruits. It should not be overlooked that the tree is an adornment to the place, and fruit culture an industry that can be pursued by girls as well as by boys.

COW-STABLE AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

With the one thousand dollars (\$1,000) appropriated for the building of a cow stable and out-buildings, it was decided to erect a new building on the old barn, and place a substantial stone foundation under the existing structure. This was done, and the building now measures forty-eight feet, accommodating six horses, fourteen cows, a carriage house, and an abundance of room for storing hay, etc. This barn, as now arranged, will answer for many years, and meet all demands of this department for stable and barn accommodation.

WATER SUPPLY.

The most vexatious question of this department is the supply of pure water. At the Boys' Department the supply of pure water is abundant, whilst here the want of it has at times almost produced a famine. The appropriation of \$1,500 for a water fund has almost been exhausted, and yet the problem how water will be obtained in sufficient quantities, for the needs of the Institution, is not solved. In two places have been made for water, in one of which a well was reached at a depth of one hundred and forty feet, but it did not furnish sufficient quantity to supply the necessity. After digging and boring the remaining ninety feet, most excellent drinking water was obtained, which rises slowly in the well, a depth of about thirty feet. Finding this supply exhausted at the close of each day, a reservoir system was adopted, by draining the surrounding land into a small, natural basin that lies just east of the office building. This promises an abundant supply of water for all purposes, excepting cooking. If this reservoir must be depended upon for a continuous supply of water, then the basin must be deepened and the bottom laid with rip rap, and a wall of shale or stone must be built to prevent any washing of the sides. To accomplish this will

outlay of at least two thousand dollars (\$2,000). This cost would probably be less than to bore for an artesian well. It can be demonstrated that the only practical solution of the water problem, in this case, will be the reservoir system. By this an unlimited supply of soft water can be obtained, and experimental well digging and boring abolished.

STEAM SUPPLY.

The steam heating of this department is as near perfection, in its results, as such a system can be made. We are convinced that by this system of heating there is great economy, as from one central boiler house all buildings are heated, and steam is supplied for cooking and laundry purposes, and also furnishing hot water where it is needed.

ORDINARY FUND.

For many years past there has not been an appropriation for replenishing furniture. Whenever a chair, table, clock or carpet is purchased, the purchase price of the articles is taken from the support fund, which means just so much food and clothing taken from the children.

Ten dollars per month is not an exorbitant amount with which to furnish every necessary of life for one individual, and whenever any article is purchased and paid for, from the support fund, this amount must be deducted from the bread and butter supply of the children, which means every comfort these children have.

There should be some provision by which each department could have an independent fund which could be used to pay salaries, purchase furniture, replenish school desks, carpets, chairs, etc.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the last General Assembly recommended the advisability of such a fund, and its necessity can not be too strongly urged.

TO PAY THE TREASURER.

It is also desired that the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees shall receive some compensation for his services. He has been connected with the School for the past thirteen years, and in his position as Treasurer has never received the slightest remuneration. His duties are onerous and responsible, much of his time must be devoted to

the business of the Institution, thus detracting from his interests, and it is not asking too much of the State, to recognize the value of his services by paying him at least a nominal salary.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

New family building and heating the same.....	\$ 12,
Furnishing same.....	1,
Contingent fund.....	2,
Repair fund.....	2,
Chaplain fund.....	
Library and school books.....	
Heating new building	1,
Completing water supply.....	2,
New roof, new floors, etc., on and in main building.....	1,
Furniture fund.....	1,
Sewer and drainage.....	
Trees and small fruits.....	
Laundry machinery.....	1,
Bath tubs and plumbing.....	
Purchase of 80 acres of land.....	4,

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

under its present management, is in a most encouraging degree successful and effective in all its work. There is not any reason why it should not continue in. And in its present position condition has become one of the foremost charities of the State. The commonwealth of Iowa is to be congratulated that it has had so able and efficient superintendents at the head of this Institution, and that the tax-payers and citizens of the State generally exhibit more zeal in supporting the School and familiarizing themselves with its work. Under its management, many erroneous impressions would be removed, they would see the green fields, and open doors, the freedom of the air, in, and go out, the unrestricted intimacy existing between teacher and pupil, and the home atmosphere that pervades the entire Institution. The idea of its being a prison with barred doors, and harsh discipline, would give place to the truth, that it is a *home* for unfortunate children, where kind encouragement inspires them to exert every effort to become better, and to realize that "everybody's hand is not against them, or theirs against everybody."

It is an open secret that almost without exception, State Commissions ask for appropriations largely in excess of their needs.

at an economic administration of the finances of the State will not want the requests, and reduce the amount to a proper minimum. The Industrial School has avoided as much as possible asking excessive appropriations, appreciating the onerous burden imposed on the tax-payers to support so many public charities. The estimates for this Institution are made as closely as possible, and what we ask is fully sufficient for our support and maintenance.

Trusting the next General Assembly will appreciate the efforts made in behalf of this Institution by former legislative bodies and grant the appropriations asked, we respectfully submit this report.

J. A. PARVIN.

THOS. E. CORNHILL.

THOS. MITCHELL.

W. J. MOIR.

MRS. LOUISE HALL.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BOY'S DEPARTMENT.

to the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to present to you the following as the Ninth Biennial Report of the Boy's Department of Iowa Industrial School:

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Whole number of boys committed to the School since its opening, September 21, 1888, to June 30, 1885	1,095
Number discharged and otherwise released from the School	805
Number remaining in School June 30, 1885.	290

TABLE II.

Number of boys in School July 1, 1888.....	240
Number received from July 1, 1883 to June 30, 1885.....	168
Whole number in School for the two years.....	408
Number released by Board of Trustees	97
Number pardoned by Governor.....	2
Number escaped.....	9
Number died.....	6
Number released on writ of habeas corpus.....	4
Whole number released, pardoned, died and escaped.....	118
Increase for the two years.....	50
Whole number in School June 30, 1885.....	290
Average age of those received for two years	13½
Average age of boys in School June 30, 1885	14

TABLE III.

Showing number of commitments each month.

July, 1883.....	
August, 1883	
September, 1883 ...	
October, 1883.....	
November, 1883	
December, 1883.....	
January, 1884.....	
February, 1884	
March, 1884	
April, 1884	
May, 1884.....	
June, 1884.....	

First year.....

July, 1884	
August, 1884	
September, 1884 . . .	
October, 1884.....	
November, 1884	
December, 1884.....	
January, 1885.....	
February, 1885.....	
March, 1885	
April, 1885	
May, 1885....	
June, 1885.....	

Second year.....

Whole number for two years.....

TABLE IV.

Showing counties from which commitments were made.

Appanoose	
Adams	
Boone	
Buena Vista	
Black Hawk.....	
Benton	
Bremer	
Cedar.....	
Calhoun	
Clarke.....	

Alay	1
Clinton	5
Cherokee	1
Clayton	1
Cass	4
Cecatur	4
Des Moines	9
Dallas	4
Dubuque	5
Delaware	1
Dayette	1
Dloyd	1
Franklin	1
Guthrie	1
Hamilton	1
Humboldt	2
Henry	2
Harrison	1
Hardin	2
Ida	1
Iones	9
Asper	3
Johnson	2
Jackson	2
Keokuk	1
Linn	8
Lee	17
Monroe	2
Monona	3
Nebraska	3
Madison	1
Marshall	3
Muscatine	4
Marion	1
Pottawattamie	1
Polk	3
Poweshiek	1
Page	3
Shelby	2
Scott	3
Tama	3
Taylor	1
Union	1
Van Buren	2
Winnebago	4
Wapello	3

Woodbury.....	
Wayne.....	
Washington.....	

Whole number.....

TABLE V.

Showing by whom committed.

District court.....	
Circuit court.....	
Superior court.....	
Police court.....	

Total.....

TABLE VI.

Showing cause of commitment.

Larceny.....	
Incorrigibility.....	
Vagrancy.....	
Burglary.....	
Manslaughter.....	
Highway robbery.....	
Assault and battery.....	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	
Obtaining goods under false pretense.....	
Grand larceny.....	
Malicious mischief.....	
Robbery.....	
Arson.....	
Attempt commit rape.....	

Total.....

TABLE VII.

Showing at what age committed.

Eight years old.....	5
Nine years old.....	8
Ten years old.....	7
Eleven years old.....	15
Twelve years old.....	21
Thirteen years old.....	29
Fourteen years old.....	32
Fifteen years old.....	47
Sixteen years old.....	9
<hr/>	
Total.....	168

TABLE VIII.

Showing nativity.

Iowa.....	115
Illinois.....	14
New York.....	12
Ohio.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	4
Missouri.....	3
Kansas.....	2
Wisconsin.....	3
Denmark.....	1
Michigan.....	1
Minnesota.....	1
California.....	1
Montana Territory.....	1
Tennessee.....	1
Kentucky.....	1
Dakota Territory.....	1
Unknown.....	2
<hr/>	
Total.....	168

TABLE IX.

Showing parentage.

American	
German	
Irish	
Colored American.....	
English	
Bohemian	
Norwegian	
Unknown	
Dane	
Scotch	
Sweden	
French	
Total.....	

TABLE X.

Showing social condition.

Father dead.....	
Mother dead	
Both parents dead.....	
Parents separated	
Both parents living	
Father in State's prison	
Total.....	

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

760 acres of land.....	
Main building.....	
Four family buildings.....	
Shop building	
Barn	
Carpenter and blacksmith shop.....	
Ice house.....	
Wood house.....	
Steam heating and cooking apparatus.....	

LIVE STOCK.

0 head of horses.....	\$ 750.00
8 head of mules	600.00
1 bull	75.00
7 head of cows	940.00
6 head of three year old cattle.....	320.00
0 head of two year old cattle.....	300.00
7 head of one year old cattle.....	170.00
9 head of calves.....	95.00
8 head of hogs.....	228.00
4 head of pigs and shoats	88.00

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

8 sets harness	\$ 120.00
2 saddles	10.00
1 spring wagon.....	50.00
1 carriage	200.00
5 farm wagons	200.00
5 pair of bob sleds.....	50.00
1 pair of light bobs.....	80.00
5 corn plows.....	75.00
5 stirring plows	60.00
1 grain drill	20.00
5 harrows	40.00
1 field roller.....	10.00
1 mowing machine	10.00
1 combined reaper and mower	100.00
1 corn planter	30.00
3 road scrapers.....	15.00
hay scales	40.00
hay rake and fork	80.00
Cross-cut saws, pitchforks, spades, shovels, scythes, hoes, etc.	100.00

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

00 volumes books	\$ 450.00
2 book cases and 290 school desks.....	435.00
Globes, maps and school books	300.00

HOUSE FURNITURE.

2	cooking ranges
38	heating stoves
8	farm boilers
30	dining hall tables
295	dining hall stools
80	chairs
200	pair iron bed steads
50	wooden bed steads
14	walnut bed steads
	Mattresses, bedding and blankets
	Carpets and window fixtures
5	chamber sets
	Parlor furniture
	Secretaries, wardrobes, etc
10	couches
	Chandeliers, lamps, etc
	Office furniture
4	sewing machines
7	clocks
	Dining hall and kitchen ware
	Shoeshop tools
	Carpenter tools
	Blacksmith tools
	Laundry apparatus

SUPPLIES ON HAND JUNE 30, 1885.

5	tons soft coal
100	cords wood
	Groceries and provisions
	Leather and shoe findings
	Medicines, surgical and dental instruments
400	bushels corn
500	bushels wheat
100	bushels oats

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Detailed statement of paid bills from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....	\$ 825.00
July 12	C. W. Dorr & Co., garden seeds	2.75
July 16	Chas. A. Stevens, labor	10.00
July 16	Joseph Race, provisions	9.90
July 26	Clarkson Bros., paper	5.00
July 31	W. Chassell, cheese	12.70
July 31	Meador & Vanvoorhis, flour.....	230.90
July 31	B. J. Miles, sundries.....	46.05
July 31	Allen Meador, repairs	28.31
July 31	E. D. Woods, terra cotta	2.00
July 31	J. Edgington, coal	136.24
July 31	I. O. Narum, groceries	24.13
July 31	F. M. Petty, clothing.....	109.70
July 31	J. E. Hulbert, clothing.....	21.42
July 31	Alvord & Forker, groceries.....	173.84
July 31	S. G. Winchester, sundries.....	8.63
July 31	Western Union Telegraph Company, telegraphing.....	2.36
July 31	Charles Koester, meat.....	132.34
July 31	Officers' pay roll for July, 1883.....	672.65
Aug. 14	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....	830.00
Aug. 14	Jansen, McClurg & Co., books.....	5.59
Aug. 14	Harvey Hay, provisions	22.00
Aug. 14	R. F. Ripley, provisions	14.05
Aug. 14	D. M. Crouse, provisions	10.75
Aug. 14	J. C. Post, labor.....	14.53
Aug. 14	M. W. Moir, stamps.....	9.00
Aug. 14	Bibbins & Kelley, wall paper	31.48
Aug. 14	J. T. Robinson & Co., notions.....	39.65
Aug. 20	Fred. Grumme & Bro., leather	13.85
Aug. 24	J. T. Hill, provisions	12.15
Aug. 25	W. A. Caroway, provisions	6.00
Aug. 25	M. W. Moir, postage.....	16.00
Aug. 30	Bradley & Hubbard, leather.....	317.92
Aug. 30	Meador & Vanvoorhis, flour.....	339.50
Aug. 31	O. Gleason, threshing	21.92
Aug. 28	Aggie Lamprecht, labor	12.50
Aug. 31	S. E. Whitney, hardware	19.47
Aug. 31	Alvord & Forker, provisions	127.48
Aug. 31	E. F. Gaines, groceries	46.05
Aug. 31	J. G. McElroy, furniture	20.00
Aug. 31	I. O. Narum, groceries	33.25
Aug. 31	J. E. Hulbert, sundries	12.22
Aug. 31	John S. Hadley, hardware.....	17.34
Aug. 31	C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight.....	3.21
Aug. 31	Western Union Telegraph Company, telegraphing.....	4.68
Aug. 31	L. P. Bowes, coal.....	50.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1883.	
Aug. 31	Charles Koester, meat
Aug. 31	Pay roll of officers for August, 1883
Sept. 8	Shenerman Bros., clothing
Sept. 10	Wemott, Howard & Co., chinaware
Sept. 11	J. F. Cady, fugitive
Sept. 13	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
Sept. 30	Allen Meader, repairs
Sept. 30	L. P. Bowes, coal
Sept. 30	John S. Hadley, hardware
Sept. 30	Alword & Forker, groceries
Sept. 30	E. F. Gaines, groceries
Sept. 30	J. H. Smith & Son, sundries
Sept. 30	Central Iowa Railway Company, freight
Sept. 30	C. M. Lee, plow
Sept. 30	F. M. Petty, clothing
Sept. 30	George Staley, sundries
Sept. 30	J. H. Hammond, medicines
Sept. 30	S. E. Whitney, hardware
Sept. 30	Sawen & French, plow
Sept. 30	Meader & Van Voorhis, flour
Sept. 30	Iowa and Minnesota Telephone Co., rent
Sept. 30	United States Express Co., expressage
Sept. 30	Officer's pay roll for September, 1883
Oct. 10	Ellis Cheese Manufacturing Co., provisions
Oct. 16	H. C. Sweet, stoneware
Oct. 15	J. W. Stephens, labor
Oct. 22	Bradley & Hubbard, leather
Oct. 22	J. T. Robinson & Co., notions
Oct. 22	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
Oct. 31	Ellen Piel, provisions
Oct. 31	L. P. Bowes, coal
Oct. 31	E. F. Gaines, groceries
Oct. 31	F. A. Narum, groceries
Oct. 31	I. O. Narum, sundries
Oct. 31	F. M. Petty, sundries
Oct. 31	Alword & Forker, groceries
Oct. 31	Charles Koester, meat
Oct. 31	J. C. Moorman, sundries
Oct. 31	S. G. Winchester, sundries
Oct. 31	Meader & Van Voorhis, flour
Oct. 31	J. E. Hulbert, sundries
Oct. 31	S. E. Whitney, hardware
Oct. 31	Officers' pay roll for October, 1883
Nov. 2	Gilman Terra Cotta works, terra cotta
Nov. 6	M. W. Moir, posting books
Nov. 9	S. D. Dye, provisions
Nov. 15	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
Nov. 21	Shaver Wagon Co., carriage and shop work
Nov. 21	M. E. Wood, sewing machine
Nov. 26	J. T. Robinson & Co., notions
Nov. 26	Woodman's Wind Mill Co., repairs
Nov. 30	A. E. Smith, sundries
Nov. 30	Allen Meader, repairs
Nov. 30	I. O. Narum, groceries

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.		
ov. 30	E. F. Gains, groceries	\$ 65.66
ov. 30	Alvord & Forker, groceries.....	87.12
ov. 30	Charles, Koester, meat	202.17
ov. 30	J. W. Zeiger, coal	372.61
ov. 30	S. G. Winchester, medicines.....	19.65
ov. 30	S. E. Whitney, hardware	49.65
ov. 30	L. P. Bowes, coal	154.94
ov. 30	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	6.29
ov. 30	M. Underwood, medical services	35.00
ov. 30	J. E. Hulbert, sundries.....	28.40
ov. 30	D. Wills, furniture	13.25
ov. 30	J. H. Smith & Son, goods.....	27.72
ov. 30	Meador & Vanvoorhis, flour.....	277.00
ov. 30	A. C. Harris, sundries.....	4.85
ov. 30	George Staley, sundries	14.86
ov. 30	Officers' pay roll for November, 1883.....	725.00
ec. 10	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....	845.00
ec. 17	Mrs. M. W. Bailey, provisions.....	10.50
ec. 17	M. W. Moir, stamps	22.80
ec. 18	Arnold Bros., furniture	30.45
ec. 18	Western Electric Company, repairs	35.60
ec. 20	Howard, Gannett & Co., provisions.....	18.50
ec. 27	J. G. McElroy, furniture	28.60
ec. 28	B. F. Reed, sundries.....	19.03
ec. 28	D. W. Turner, sundries	125.00
ec. 31	E. F. Gaines, groceries	19.03
ec. 31	John S. Hadley, hardware.....	14.79
ec. 31	J. W. Turner, sundries.....	5.35
ec. 31	J. W. Zeiger, coal	74.50
ec. 31	Chas. Koester, meat.....	117.62
ec. 31	J. H. Hammond, drugs.....	3.84
ec. 31	J. S. Ross, printing.....	11.20
ec. 31	J. C. Hulbert, sundries.....	13.92
ec. 31	I. O. Narum, groceries	82.00
ec. 31	Allen Meador, repairs	3.56
ec. 31	Meador & Vanvoorhis, flour.....	219.50
ec. 31	J. C. Moorman, sundries.....	3.42
ec. 31	Alvord & Forker, groceries.....	88.55
ec. 31	S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	23.40
ec. 31	S. G. Winchester, drugs	27.48
ec. 31	J. H. Smith & Son, sundries.....	48.33
ec. 31	J. T. Robinson & Co., notions.....	95.12
ec. 31	Iowa & Minn. Telephone Co., rent	6.00
ec. 31	United States Express Co., expressage	3.35
ec. 31	American Express Co., expressage	5.75
ec. 31	C. L. & D. R'y Co., freight	11.64
ec. 31	Officers' pay roll for December, 1883.....	719.50
1884.		
an. 15	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department	855.00
an. 15	McBride & Preston, printing	6.90
an. 23	Wm. S. T. Doan, labor	15.00
an. 24	Des Moines Soap Works, soap.....	51.00
an. 24	Benedict Soap Company, soap.....	55.55
an. 24	W. J. Button, books.....	6.60
an. 25	Trostle & Gallun, leather.....	242.60

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1884.	
Jan. 31	S. E. Whitney, hardware.....
Jan. 31	F. M. Petty, clothing.....
Jan. 31	J. E. Hulbert, sundries.....
Jan. 31	Meador & Van Voorhis, flour.....
Jan. 31	Chas. Koester, meat.....
Jan. 31	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....
Jan. 31	J. H. Smith, sundries.....
Jan. 31	Alvord & Forker, groceries.....
Jan. 31	J. W. Zieger, agent, coal.....
Jan. 31	Officers' pay roll for January, '884.....
Feb. 5	J. Dolph, printing.....
Feb. 6	M. W. Moir, posting books.....
Feb. 8	Peter Henderson & Co., garden seeds.....
Feb. 11	Sayre & Alinson, meat.....
Feb. 11	C. W. Strothers, wood.....
Feb. 16	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....
Feb. 18	A. S. Barnes & Co., books.....
Feb. 19	David C. Cook, notions.....
Feb. 19	C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight.....
Feb. 29	J. Edgington, coal.....
Feb. 29	Lathrop & Dickey, wood.....
Feb. 29	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....
Feb. 29	John S. Hadley, hardware.....
Feb. 29	I. O. Narum, groceries.....
Feb. 29	Allen Meador, repairs.....
Feb. 29	Charles Koester, meat.....
Feb. 29	J. W. Zieger, coal.....
Feb. 29	S. G. Winchester, drugs.....
Feb. 29	John Hall, coal.....
Feb. 29	J. C. Moorman, sundries.....
Feb. 29	Meador & Van Voorhis, flour.....
Feb. 29	Alvord & Forker, groceries.....
Feb. 29	George Staley, sundries.....
Feb. 29	Officers' pay-roll for February, 1884.....
March 15	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....
March 15	E. J. Johnson, labor.....
March 15	Allen Meador, repairs.....
March 31	F. M. Petty, clothing.....
March 31	F. A. Norris, notions.....
March 31	J. Edgington, coal.....
March 31	S. W. Van Voorhis, wood.....
March 31	J. W. Zieger, agent, coal.....
March 31	Alvord & Parker, groceries.....
March 31	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....
March 31	George Staley, merchandise.....
March 31	S. G. Winchester, drugs.....
March 31	S. E. Whitney, hardware.....
March 31	J. O. Narum, groceries.....
March 31	J. G. McElroy, furnitur e.....
March 31	Meador & Van Voorhis, flour.....
March 31	J. R. Edick, blacksmithing.....
March 31	Charles Koester, meat.....
March 31	United States Express Co., expressage.....
March 31	Norman Lichty, drugs.....
March 31	J. D. Seeberger, hardware.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
March 31	Redhead, Wellslager & Co., books	\$ 22.93
March 31	B. J. Miles, sundries	58.55
March 31	Officers' pay roll for March, 1884	678.00
April 7	Western Electric Co., repairs	9.75
April 13	B. F. Reed, trees	86.50
April 13	Hattie S. Hauser, supplies	11.30
April 13	Whitten & Lascell, repairs	2.18
April 13	Meador & VanVoorhis, flour	250.00
April 17	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department	885.00
April 18	G. W. Dart, fugitive	5.00
April 18	Gaston & Quinn, garden seeds	10.89
April 18	C. W. Dorr & Co., garden seeds	9.00
April 18	Lyon & Healey, books	2.18
April 18	The J. L. Mott, iron works, hardware	5.30
April 30	Myron Underwood, services	88.00
April 30	J. G. McElroy, furniture	19.50
April 30	D. W. Stallsmith, harness	35.10
April 30	T. L. Ford, mules	250.00
April 30	C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight	48.47
April 30	J. W. Zeiger (agent), coal	32.23
April 30	E. F. Gaines, groceries	7.90
April 30	Lathrop & Dickey, wood	144.00
April 30	Alvord & Forker, groceries	237.04
April 30	Chas. Koester, meat	172.22
April 30	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing	6.04
April 30	Mrs. C. B. Clark, repairs	1.00
April 30	Officers' pay roll for April, 1884	739.00
May 9	W. J. Moir, traveling expenses	16.52
May 9	John Conger, painting	3.25
May 9	M. H. Thompson, provisions	76.00
May 9	Frank T. Wilmes, salary	56.65
May 9	M. W. Moir, postage	46.20
May 9	The Singer Manufacturing Co., sewing machines	80.00
May 9	J. W. Coldwell, M. D., services	25.00
May 14	L. E. Lewelling, Girls' Department	885.00
May 27	H. C. Webster, seed corn	21.25
May 27	Iowa and Minnesota Telephone Co., rent	15.00
May 31	F. M. Narum, groceries	25.60
May 31	The Shaver Wagon Co., blacksmithing	22.00
May 31	E. C. French, repairs	7.90
May 31	E. F. Gaines, groceries	62.50
May 31	F. M. Petty, clothing	77.54
May 31	Gaston & Quinn, garden seeds	7.00
May 31	The Iowa State Register, paper	5.00
May 31	J. R. Edick, repairs	24.70
May 31	C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight	8.44
May 31	S. G. Winchester, drugs	58.72
May 31	Alvord & Forker, groceries	182.52
May 31	Charles Koester, meat	192.98
May 31	United States Express Co., expressage	4.50
May 31	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3.92
May 31	Meador & VanVoorhis, flour	273.87
May 31	S. E. Whitney, hardware	42.57
May 31	Officers' pay roll for May, 1884	749.00
June 2	J. Edgington, coal	21.13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1884.	
June	3 W. S. Preston, provisions
June	23 M. C. Dixon, livery
June	27 W. Chassell, cheese
June	28 J. Edgington, coal
June	30 L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
June	30 S. G. Winchester, drugs
June	30 Allen Meader, repairs
June	30 M. W. Moir, stamps
June	30 Alvord & Forker, groceries
June	80 C. M. Lee, implements
June	30 Meader & Vanvoorhis, flour
June	30 E. F. Gaines, groceries
June	30 Ezra Nuckolls, goods
June	30 S. E. Whitney, hardware
June	80 H. E. Bemis, meat
June	30 M. Frisbie, repairs
June	80 John S. Hadley, hardware
June	30 D. O. Loy, tiling
June	30 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing
June	80 United States and American Express Cos., express
June	30 J. G. McElroy, furniture
June	30 Charles Koester, meat
June	30 J. W. Zeiger, coal
June	30 B. J. Miles, sundries
June	30 Officers' pay roll for June, 1884
July	9 B. F. Frederick & Co., hardware
July	9 Engle & Co., provisions
July	9 A. L. Clock, fugitive
July	10 James S. Ross, printing
July	11 Wm. Chassell, cheese
July	12 R. Billings, provisions
July	14 W. B. Tompkins, books
July	16 S. R. Findley, fugitive
July	17 L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
July	17 American Express Co., express
July	19 Central Iowa Railway Co., freight
July	19 Richard Johnson, labor
July	31 L. P. Bowes, coal
July	31 E. F. Gaines, groceries
July	31 F. M. Petty, sundries
July	31 S. G. Winchester, drugs
July	31 Allen Meader, repairs
July	31 Meader & Vanvoorhis, flour
July	31 S. E. Whitney, hardware
July	31 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing
July	31 I. O. Narum, groceries
July	31 Alvord & Forker, groceries
July	31 H. E. Bemis, meat
July	31 Officers' pay roll for July, 1884
Aug.	16 O. Gleason, threshing
Aug.	16 Gaston & Quinn, garden seeds
Aug.	16 R. F. Ripley, provisions
Aug.	16 F. A. Norris, merchandise
Aug.	30 S. G. Winchester, drugs
Aug.	30 J. H. Smith & Son, merchandise

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.		TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.			
Aug.	30	J. H. Hammond, drugs.....	\$ 14.98
Aug.	30	C. M. Lee, repairs.....	9.95
Aug.	30	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....	7.00
Aug.	30	Petty Bros., clothing.....	157.99
Aug.	30	Alvord & Forker groceries.....	118.65
Aug.	30	H. E. Bemis, meat.....	189.96
Aug.	30	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....	890.00
Aug.	30	Trostel & Gallum, leather.....	145.05
Aug.	30	A. E. Smith, harness.....	52.24
Aug.	30	Meador & Vanvoorhis, flour.....	245.12
Aug.	30	S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	22.45
Aug.	30	J. Edgington, coal.....	35.07
Aug.	30	C. I. & D. R'y Co., fuel.....	58.00
Aug.	30	Pay roll for August.....	774.00
Sept.	4	W. H. Shaffer, labor.....	40.00
Sept.	9	D. D. Maharney, labor.....	10.50
Sept.	9	Helen W. Dimick, labor.....	6.00
Sept.	16	Wemott, Howard & Co., merchandise.....	51.32
Sept.	16	E. C. French & Co., implements.....	10.35
Sept.	19	B. E. Deyo, service of stallion.....	15.00
Sept.	20	M. Hubbard, leather.....	281.06
Sept.	20	L. Harbach, furniture.....	162.32
Sept.	24	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....	900.00
Sept.	29	S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	19.90
Sept.	30	J. Edgington, coal.....	45.00
Sept.	30	W. S. T. Doan, labor.....	15.00
Sept.	30	Alvord & Foraker, groceries.....	108.01
Sept.	30	M. W. Moir, stamps.....	12.40
Sept.	30	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....	58.91
Sept.	30	Western Union Telegraph Company, telegraphing.....	8.80
Sept.	30	Central Railway of Iowa, freight.....	19.32
Sept.	30	J. S. Hadley, hardware.....	19.33
Sept.	30	H. E. Bemis, meat.....	206.63
Sept.	30	Iowa and Minnesota Telephone Company, rent.....	6.00
Sept.	30	Rew & Greef, coal.....	97.17
Sept.	30	Meador & Vanvoorhis, flour.....	282.05
Sept.	30	J. R. Edick, repairs.....	54.10
Sept.	30	Wm. Crawford, labor.....	51.00
Sept.	30	Al. Meador, repairs.....	4.50
Sept.	30	M. W. Moir, stamps.....	44.80
Sept.	30	F. M. Narum, groceries.....	13.84
Sept.	30	Pay roll for September, 1884.....	742.00
Oct.	10	L. W. Southard, apples.....	11.45
Oct.	22	J. Dolph & Son, printing.....	2.50
Oct.	14	W. B. Race, produce.....	79.10
Oct.	18	G. P. Bucy, labor.....	22.05
Oct.	23	E. H. Riel, sorghum molasses.....	20.00
Oct.	28	M. H. Thompson, sorghum molasses.....	44.00
Oct.	29	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....	900.00
Oct.	30	Alvord & Forker, groceries.....	324.53
Oct.	30	J. Edgington, coal.....	35.32
Oct.	30	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....	82.40
Oct.	30	Petty Bros., merchandise.....	448.17
Oct.	30	J. D. K. Smith, bull.....	100.00
Oct.	30	S. G. Winchester, drugs.....	13.40

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1884.	
Oct.	30 J. W. Zeiger, coal
Oct.	30 D. O. Loy, tile
Oct.	30 Geo. Staley, dry goods
Oct.	30 H. E. Bemis, meat
Oct.	30 Iowa and Minn. Tel. Co., rent
Oct.	30 United States Express Company, express
Oct.	30 Central Iowa Railway Company, freight
Oct.	30 Benedict Soap Company, soap
Oct.	30 Meader & Vanvoorhis, flour
Oct.	30 J. H. Hammond, drugs
Oct.	30 Pay roll for October, 1884
Oct.	30 S. E. Whitney, hardware
Nov.	6 Joseph Wallace, coal
Nov.	6 George D. Sheldon, fugitive
Nov.	6 A. C. Harris, merchandise
Nov.	6 W. H. Shaffer, labor
Nov.	23 Geo. Sherwood & Co., books
Nov.	23 J. T. Robinson & Co., notions
Nov.	28 E. H. Piel, provisions
Nov.	28 Wm. Sapp & Co., clothing
Nov.	28 Meader & Vanvoorhis, flour
Nov.	28 H. E. Bemis, meat
Nov.	28 Alvord & Forker, groceries
Nov.	28 Allen Meader, blacksmithing
Nov.	28 E. F. Gaines, groceries
Nov.	28 J. R. Edick, repairs
Nov.	28 Petty Bros., clothing
Nov.	28 Hardin County Bank, discount
Nov.	28 C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight
Nov.	28 The Standard Coal Co., coal
Nov.	28 Central Iowa Railway Company, coal
Nov.	28 Pay roll for November, 1884
Nov.	28 L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
Dec.	3 W. Hubbard, leather
Dec.	6 John Dolph & Son, printing
Dec.	17 A. S. Barnes & Co., books
Dec.	17 Howard Garnett, lesson
Dec.	17 Siebel & Co., clothing
Dec.	18 Standard Coal Co., coal
Dec.	18 Central Iowa Railway Company, coal
Dec.	23 Benj. F. Reed, trees
Dec.	31 S. G. Winchester, drugs
Dec.	31 John S. Hadley, hardware
Dec.	31 E. F. Gaines, groceries
Dec.	31 H. C. Sweet, stoneware
Dec.	31 S. E. Whitney, hardware
Dec.	31 Alvord & Forker, groceries
Dec.	31 W. S. Rathbone, fugitive
Dec.	31 Iowa and Minn. Tel. Co., rent
Dec.	31 United States and American Express Cos., express
Dec.	31 C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight
Dec.	31 Meek & Bros., clothing
Dec.	31 Harry Hay, provisions
Dec.	31 New Albany Woolen Mills, clothing
Dec.	31 Pitkin & Thomas, clothing

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
Dec. 31	A. E. Harris, groceries	\$ 20.15
Dec. 31	Meader & Van Voorhis, flour	246.60
Dec. 31	H. E. Bemis, meat	189.28
Dec. 31	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing	9.41
Dec. 31	M. W. Moir, stamps	10.00
Dec. 31	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department	910.00
Dec. 31	C. H. Wartman and wife, labor	15.00
Dec. 31	B. J. Miles, sundries	42.96
Dec. 31	Pay roll for December, 1884	752.00
1885.		
Jan. 14	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department	895.00
Jan. 15	Chas. E. Risser & Co., clothing	147.66
Jan. 15	G. M. Olmstead & Co., soap	57.50
Jan. 15	Norman Lichty, drugs	14.90
Jan. 15	George White & Co., notions	69.90
Jan. 15	Eagle Woolen Mill Co., clothing	13.50
Jan. 15	Standard Coal Co., coal	77.72
Jan. 15	Wm. E. Whitney, labor	10.67
Jan. 15	James Ross, printing	13.00
Jan. 31	Meader & Van Voorhis, flour	213.00
Jan. 31	M. W. Moir, stamps	12.00
Jan. 31	C. I. & D. Railway Co., coal	69.17
Jan. 31	H. E. Bemis, meat	127.30
Jan. 31	Central Iowa Railway Co., coal	124.60
Jan. 31	David C. Cook Publishing Co., notions	4.23
Jan. 31	Samuel Sharp, clothing	5.20
Jan. 31	George Fisk, ice cutting	15.00
Jan. 31	J. F. Robinson & Co., notions	21.83
Jan. 31	E. F. Gaines, groceries	46.25
Jan. 31	Alvord & Forker, groceries	230.02
Jan. 31	Petty Brothers, merchandise	225.92
Jan. 31	Standard Coal Co., coal	60.20
Jan. 31	George Shearwood & Co., books	10.83
Jan. 31	Edick & Doan, repairs	61.80
Jan. 31	J. W. Zeiger, coal	51.00
Jan. 31	J. G. McElroy, furniture	18.80
Jan. 31	Pay roll for January, 1885	766.25
Feb. 14	D. J. Dickinson, fugitive	9.26
Feb. 14	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department	870.00
Feb. 22	Benedict Soap Company, soap	167.89
Feb. 22	Trostel & Gallum, leather	131.18
Feb. 22	Standard Coal Company, coal	128.72
Feb. 22	S. L. Sargent, dry goods	15.15
Feb. 22	Robert Smith, wood	473.81
Feb. 22	Carter & Hussey, books	30.00
Feb. 27	Central Iowa Railway, coal	126.18
Feb. 27	J. E. Edington, coal	33.39
Feb. 28	E. F. Gaines, groceries	36.55
Feb. 28	S. G. Winchester, drugs	14.25
Feb. 28	H. E. Bemis, meat	133.40
Feb. 28	Meader & Van Voorhis, flour	183.10
Feb. 28	M. W. Moir, stamps	15.20
Feb. 28	J. S. Hadley, hardware	43.07
Feb. 28	Pay roll for February, 1885	760.00
March 3	Perkins & Gray, chinaware	104.28
March 3	Ames & Frost, beds	12.50

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1885.	
March 3	F. A. Norris, merchandise..... \$
March 5	J. W. Peisen & Bro., shop supplies.....
March 5	Frank Wallace, services of horse.....
March 31	Meador & Vanvoorhis, flour.....
March 31	Petty Bros., clothing.....
March 31	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....
March 31	United States Express Company, express.....
March 31	The Western Union Telegraph Company, telegraphing.....
March 31	L. Harbach, furniture.....
March 31	W. Hubbard, leather.....
March 31	Standard Coal Company, coal.....
March 31	S. G. Winchester, drugs.....
March 31	C. I. & D. Railway Company, freight.....
March 31	Central Iowa Railway Company, coal.....
March 31	Alvord & Forker, groceries.....
March 31	H. E. Bemis, meat.....
March 31	Allen Meador, wagons.....
March 31	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....
March 31	Pay roll for March, 1885, Boys' Department.....
March 31	B. J. Miles, sundries.....
April 11	J. O. Floyd, bed fixtures.....
April 20	Geo. A. Heath, provisions.....
April 20	Jacob Albright, provisions.....
April 20	L. L. May & Company, trees.....
April 20	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....
April 30	S. E. Whitney, hardware.....
April 30	J. E. McElroy, furniture.....
April 30	J. E. King, medical attendance.....
April 30	I. O. Narum, groceries.....
April 30	Edick & Doan, repairs.....
April 30	Alvord & Forker, groceries.....
April 30	Meador & Vanvoorhis, flour.....
April 30	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....
April 30	Petty Bros., merchandise.....
April 30	H. E. Bemis, meat.....
April 30	Pay roll for April, 1885, Boys' Department.....
May 5	Mortimer Hulbert, shrubery.....
May 5	J. S. Hadley, hardware.....
May 5	J. W. Zeiger, coal.....
May 12	John Voiles, charcoal.....
May 12	Conrad Miller, provisions.....
May 18	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....
May 20	Benedict Soap Company, soap.....
May 20	George Staley, merchandise.....
May 30	Meador & Vanvoorhis, flour.....
May 30	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....
May 30	Petty Bros., clothing.....
May 30	Le Grand Quarry Company, stone.....
May 30	W. Hubbard, leather.....
May 30	Joseph Holmes & Company, provisions.....
May 30	Elden Moran, books.....
May 30	Allen Meador, blacksmithing.....
May 30	Alvord & Forker, groceries.....
May 30	H. E. Bemis, meat.....
May 30	A. C. Mount, broom-corn stock.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1885.		
May 30	Pitkin & Thomas, clothing.....	\$ 259.78
May 30	Peter Henderson, garden seeds.....	39.35
May 30	Pay-roll for May, 1885, Boys' Department.....	828.50
June 18	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department.....	975.00
June 18	Shaver Wagon Co., blacksmithing.....	72.40
June 18	B. E. Dayo, horse service.....	20.00
June 27	John S. Hadley, hardware.....	35.43
June 27	C. M. Lee, implements.....	54.17
June 30	H. E. Bemis, meat.....	206.82
June 30	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....	30.61
June 30	James S. Ross, printing.....	10.00
June 30	S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	24.77
June 30	A. E. Smith, harnessware.....	94.89
June 30	I. O. Narum, groceries.....	7.43
June 30	F. A. Norris, merchandise.....	15.70
June 30	Edick & Doan, repairs.....	35.00
June 30	Eddy Bros., merchandise.....	43.51
June 30	Alvord & Forker, groceries.....	137.98
June 30	Ezra Nuckols, silverware.....	10.00
June 30	J. G. McElroy, furniture.....	5.10
June 30	J. H. Hammond, drugs.....	14.27
June 30	S. G. Winchester, drugs.....	33.23
June 30	Allen Meader, blacksmithing.....	4.10
June 30	Meader & Van Voorhis, flour.....	263.05
June 30	Central Iowa R'y Co., freight.....	68.94
June 30	C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight.....	18.23
June 30	Iowa and Minnesota Telephone Co., rent..	12.00
June 30	M. W. Moir, stamps.....	65.03
June 30	United States Express Co., express.....	3.50
June 30	Standard Coal Co., coal.....	12.00
June 30	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	9.69
June 30	J. W. Zeiger, coal.....	10.62
June 30	Pay-roll for June, 1885, Boys' Department.....	795.00
		\$ 78,488.44

DISBURSEMENTS.

The foregoing vouchers are classified as follows:

Provisions	\$
Current expense.....	
Girls' Department.....	
Farm	
Library.....	
Fuel	
Stationery.....	
Fugitive.....	
Clothing.....	
Medical	
Salary	
Repairs and improvements	
Labor	
Lights	
Kitchen furniture	
Interest and discount.....	
House furniture.....	
School expense	
Live stock.....	
Balance in hands of Superintendent June 30, 1885	
Total.....	\$

RECEIPTS.

Cash receipts for two years ending June 30, 1885:

Balance in hands of Superintendent July 1, 1883.....	\$	308.42
Hogs sold		321.80
Cattle sold... ..		651.28
Paper rags sold.....		24.80
Onions sold.....		6.00
Board of boys		59.00
Shoe shop		64.20
Tailor shop.....		11.00
Sand sold		2.25
Hay sold		11.25
Sundries.....		15.05
W. J. Moir, Treasurer, boys support		50,972.00
W. J. Moir, Treasurer, girls support		21,065.00
Total.....	\$	73,512.03

GARDNER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of Iowa Industrial School:

The products of the garden for the years 1883 and 1884 follows, with their approximate market value attached:

FOR YEAR 1883.

200 bushels green peas, at 50 cents	
150 bushels beets, at 50 cents	
1,100 heads early cabbage, at 5 cents	
75 bushels carrots, at 50 cents	
100 bushels sweet corn, at 40 cents	
150 buckets lettuce, at 20 cents	
40 bushels cucumbers, at \$1	
500 watermellons, at 5 cents	
800 muskmellons, at 8 cents	
250 bushels onions, at \$1	
20 bushels peas, at \$1	
200 bushels early potatoes, at 50 cents	
40 bushels radishes, at \$1	
200 Hubbard squash, at 8 cents	
150 bushels tomatoes, at 50 cents	
100 bushels turnips, at 25 cents	
300 gallons sour kraut, at 15 cents	
Total	

FOR YEAR 1884.

71 buckets asparagus, at 20 cents.....	\$ 34.20
40 bushels green beans, at 50 cents	115.00
38 bushels beets, at 50 cents	88.00
1000 heads early cabbage, at 5 cents.....	150.00
500 heads late cabbage, at 3 cents.....	105.00
50 bushels carrots, at 50 cents.....	75.00
220 plants celery, at 2 cents	64.40
40 bushels sweet corn, at 50 cents.....	70.00
10 bushels cucumbers, at \$1.00.....	40.00
30 buckets lettuce, at 20 cents	72.00
600 water melons, at 5 cents	80.00
30 musk melons, at 3 cents	27.00
1000 bunches green onions, at 2 cents...	40.00
30 bushels onions, at \$1.00.....	290.00
1 bushel onion sets, at \$3.00	3.00
10 bushels parsnips, at 50 cents.....	55.00
5 bushels peas, at \$1.00.	55.00
10 bushels peppers, at \$1.00.....	10.00
78 bushels early potatoes, at 50 cents.	139.00
30 sweet pumpkins, at 3 cents.....	9.00
300 bunches radishes, at 2 cents.....	28.00
100 gallon rhubarb, at 10 cents.....	20.00
3 buckets spinach, at 10 cents.....	7.80
40 Hubbard squash, at 3 cents.....	4.20
10 bushels sweet potatoes, at 50 cents.....	25.00
50 bushels tomatoes, at 50 cents	125.00
54 bushels turnips, at 25 cents.....	38.50
100 quarts raspberries, at 5 cents.....	15.00
100 quarts currants, at 5 cents.....	10.00
Total	\$ 1,787.60

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, *Gardener.*

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of Iowa Industrial School:

Herewith I hand you report of products of farm for two years, 1883 and 1884; being simply a statement of the products grown on the farm:

FOR YEAR 1883.

Corn.....	3,000
Oats	1,000
White beans.....	200
Potatoes	1,300
Hay.....	200
Broom corn.....	200

FOR YEAR 1884.

Corn	4,500
Oats	1,300
Potatoes	1,000
White beans.....	100
Hay.....	200
Broom corn	200

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. SHAFER, J

THE FARM ACCOUNT.

The following account is designed to show approximately the financial relation which the farm sustains to the Institution. If there was no revenue derived from it we would still insist that it would be a necessary adjunct to a reformatory institution. No branch of industry is more congenial and healthful to the growing boy than the farm and garden. We have tried to make a fair estimate of the income on account of the farm, and have surely not overrated anything, and some items are rated very low, as for instance, milk at ten cents per gallon. The grain and hay raised on farm are not credited to farm account, for they are consumed by stock, and farm gets credit for stock sold and used and use of teams in hauling. We credit farm account with only such grading and hauling done by farm teams as would have to be hired if done in case we had no farm and farm teams. The broom corn we make into brooms for home use.

MONEY PAID OUT ON ACCOUNT OF FARM.

To salary of farmer for 24 months, at \$30	\$ 720.00
To salary of gardener for 24 months, at \$30	720.00
To one span mules	250.00
To one thoroughbred bull	100.00
To one thoroughbred boar	25.00
To four farm wagons, at \$45	180.00
To one pair light bobs	65.00
To fencing lumber	175.00
To barb wire	75.00
To fence posts	100.00
To harness	100.00
To corn plow	22.00
To stirring plow	16.00
To putting up hay scales	25.00
To repairs on wagons, farming implements, garden tools, shoeing horses, all kinds of blacksmithing, farm and garden tools, and all incidental expenses of the farm for two years	1,233.90
To balance profit on farm	6,371.16
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,078.06

RECEIVED BY SCHOOL ON ACCOUNT OF FARM.

By stock sold.....	
By hay sold	
By sand sold.....	
By 38 head hogs butchered, 14,350 pounds, at 4 cents.....	
By 5 head cattle slaughtered, 5,580 pounds, at 3 cents	
By 350 bushels white beans, at \$1.50.....	
By 2,300 bushels potatoes, at 40 cents.....	
By broom corn, 4 tons, at \$50.....	
By hauling 1,350 tons coal from depot, at 50 cents	
By hauling 385 cords wood from timber, from three to five miles away, at \$1.....	
By 60 days teaming, grading and improving grounds, with 5 teams. at \$2 per day per team	
By 15 days teaming with 5 teams, making good road, at \$2.....	
By hauling 40 cords stone for family buildings, at \$5.....	
By hauling 140,000 brick, at 50 cents.....	
By hauling 30,000 feet lumber from depot, for family buildings, at 50 cents.....	
By sash, doors, mouldings, etc.....	
By hauling 2 cars lime.....	
By 5 days hauling sand for family building, with 5 teams, at \$2 per day per team	
By hauling 40 cords rock for hospital building, at \$5	
By hauling 20,000 feet lumber, at 50 cents	
By hauling sash and doors	
By hauling sand for same	
By 400 bushels corn used in making corn meal for School, at 25 cts.	
By 10,950 gallons milk, at 10 cents.....	
By 2,100 pounds butter made, at 10 cents.....	
By keeping one team driving horses for use of School, two years, at 25 cents per day.....	
By garden vegetables, as per gardener's estimate for 1883	
By garden vegetables, as per gardener's estimate for 1884	

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	SALARY PER ANNUM.
B. J. Miles and wife.....	Superintendent and matron.....	\$ 1,500
D. M. Crouse and wife.....	Asst. supt. and assistant matron...	900
W. F. Hewett and wife.....	Manager and teacher, No. 1 family.	780
Wm. E. Whitney and wife...	Manager and teacher, No. 2 family.	660
C. H. Waterman and wife...	Manager and teacher, No. 3 family.	600
D. J. Dickinson and wife...	Manager and teacher, No. 4 family.	720
Joe Hardin and wife.....	Manager and teacher, No. 5 family.	600
J. O. Floyd.....	Engineer.....	540
F. E. Evans.....	Stockman.....	420
J. F. Shaffer.....	Farmer.....	360
O. A. McDonald.....	Shoe-maker.....	360
William Crawford.....	Gardener.....	360
George Shaffer.....	Night watch.....	300
Miss S. J. Wright.....	In charge of laundry.....	240
Miss Cora Cook.....	In charge of bake shop.....	240
Miss Ella Stewart.....	In charge of tailor shop.....	240
Miss Eva Lockwood.....	In charge of dining hall.....	180
Miss Ida Platt.....	In charge of dining hall.....	180
Miss L. N. Bateson.....	In charge of kitchen.....	180
Miss Fannie Hummison....	In charge of kitchen.....	180
Mrs. O. A. McDonald.....	In charge of dining hall.....	180

The foregoing statistical tables are approximately correct. In instances it is impossible to get positive information in our statistics, as the boy himself does not always know his age, parentage, etc.

The funds coming into my hands have been paid out as a "financial statement," and no debts are outstanding. The money could be used to good advantage in the better support of the School.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys has been generally good. Last year mumps were epidemic for a few weeks among the boys, but with no serious results. There has been during the two years six deaths from an accident, one from meningitis, two from pneumonia, and one from consumption. The mortality is small, when we take into consideration that our population is nearly three hundred.

SCHOOLS.

The progress and improvement in our schools has been marked. Each grade has been supplied with all necessary apparatus and presided over by a first class teacher. Any one to ask what has been done, in this particular line of work, must be struck with the class of humanity that we have for pupils, and the extent of their illiteracy, when they are sent to us.

Many of the boys cannot read nor write when they come to us. They are immediately put into school and required to attend regularly. This, to them, is at first irksome, but they soon fall into the ways of the school and become interested, and make very considerable progress in their studies.

These boys, left to themselves and their surroundings, would remain illiterate. Some plan, therefore, for their education that is farther reaching than our public school system must be able to bear on them, or their education is not accomplished. Such a plan we have here, inasmuch as a prompt attendance every day of our school grades is positively required.

The moral improvement and work of the two years has been satisfactory. The number of escapes has been less in proportion to the population than any preceding biennial period. There is a cheerful obedience to the rules and regulations of the Industrial School on the part of most of the boys, and the tasks and duties re-

them quite willingly performed; all of which is good evidence of the moral reform which we hope to bring about in the lives and character of all the boys who are intrusted to our care.

Not all the boys do well while here, and some of them leave the Institution after being here two, three or four years, to do worse than before they came. These belong to the "criminal class," who have an hereditary predisposition to crime. They soon get into the penitentiary, and their career is pointed to as an evidence of the failure of this Institution to do its work. This judgment is wrong, for where there is one boy who goes the "crime class road," there are five who make good law-abiding men. The mistaken judgment comes from the fact that the "five" who move along quietly in the common avocations of life are overlooked by those rendering judgment. We are frequently in receipt of letters from boys who are full of gratitude for what the Institution has done for them. They say they find a much more pleasant way of life in the quiet, honest pursuit of the avocation or trade which they learned while here, than they formerly knew in their ways of idleness and crime.

There has been the past winter a remarkable religious experience among the boys, some seventy-five of them having professed conversion. Revs. Thomas Simmons and E. Adams, of Eldora, have been largely instrumental in this work of grace. They have preached regularly here, with but little pay or reward other than the consciousness of having performed what they have regarded as one of their duties. We hope you will see fit to ask the Legislature to make an appropriation for such services for the coming two years. There are great possibilities in this child-saving business, and we believe that any investment made in this line will not have been done in vain.

THE MANUAL WORK OF THE TWO YEARS.

The manual work of the period has been none the less satisfactory. We have finished grading the front yard; built an ornamental fence in front of the grounds; made 1,160 rods of farm fence; laid 7,000 feet tile drain; built a mile of gravel road; planted out two hundred forest trees, twenty-five ornamental trees, two hundred fruit trees and six acres of willow grove; have hauled the lumber, brick, lime, sand and stone for the two buildings that have been erected, and done our ordinary farm, garden and shop work. The farm and garden work is a great blessing to the boys, for they need and enjoy just

such work; and, while it is pleasant and healthful, it is profitable, as may be seen by reference to the gardener's farm account.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

The first and greatest want is more dining-hall room, and that is a commodious chapel room. Then we need a lib and contingent fund, a chaplain fund, a library fund, and sufficient to steam-heat this dining-hall and chapel when have been built. We need, also, a new bake oven, and I commend a rotary oven. The first cost is a little more, but the cheaper in the end, as they are more economical in fuel. It would cost about \$700. We will need an appropriation to seat the new chapel room, when it is built. A few hundred dollars to get some laundry machinery and about six or seven hundred to purchase a new cooking range and some steam cook stoves. These seem to be the imperative wants for the present. I think the time is not far distant when the entire Institution will be heated by steam from one common center.

The buildings, now seven in number, are very advantageously located for heating them from one common fire. Many advantages would be derived from such a system of heating, among which might mention an even healthful temperature, cleanliness and convenience. Economy of fuel and a very large decrease of the risk for the destruction of property and life by fire. With these considerations I leave the matter with you to determine the time when it will be expedient to ask for an appropriation to make such an improvement.

IN CONCLUSION.

I wish to say that the past two years has marked a period of general prosperity for the Institution. A kind Providence has strengthened our hands and hearts in lifting up the fallen and raised up numerous friends whose voices are heard in our favor. God has added His blessing to our labors in tilling the soil that has yielded bountifully, for all of which our hearts go out in praise and gratitude.

Only one cloud seems to hover in the wake of the closing year. Under its deep shadow, last winter we were called to mourn the loss of our sister, the matron of the Girls' Department. She had

her rest, and we know not why, so young in years. But the good works of her noble life lives after her to do us good and encourage us in our efforts to rescue the perishing.

We are very thankful to the clergy of Eldora for their kindness in rendering gratuitous services, and to many friends throughout the State who have sent us boxes of papers and books for distribution among the boys, and to the publishers of the Des Moines Register, Eldora Herald, Eldora Ledger, Trade News, Iowa Falls Sentinel, Muscatine Journal, Marengo Republican, Mt. Pleasant Journal, Vinton Eagle, Marshall Times-Republican, Marshall Statesman, Marshalltown Electric Light, Mitchell Republican, Mitchell D. T., and the Deaf Mute Hawkeye, for their kindness in sending us their papers. We enjoy and are very grateful for the kindly and favorable mention that has been made of our work by the press of the State.

We are under special obligations to the newspapers and good people of Hardin county for their good will and hearty co-operation.

In closing, I wish to express our appreciation of the faithful services rendered by the Assistant Superintendent, the Assistant Matron, the teachers, and all of our co-workers who are associated with us here in the daily and hourly care of the School, and to you, Mrs. Hall and gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I am very grateful for your uniform kindness, for your wise and timely counsel, and for your continued confidence in my good wife and myself as your Superintendent and Matron. Trusting that we shall continue to merit your confidence and have your counsel, and with the hope that God shall add His blessings, this report is

Very respectfully submitted.

B. J. MILES,
Superintendent.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa Industrial School:

MRS. HALL AND GENTLEMEN—The labors of another biennial term of this department have closed. Its years have brought to this household much labor, some joys, and the greatest of earthly sorrow. I do not desire, in this report, to awaken emotions which seem to me too sacred for so formal a paper, but it is, perhaps, fitting that I should pay brief tribute to the exalted character of the late matron, my dearly loved wife. Her soul was so full of tenderness and pity that she yielded up her sweet life in motherly devotion to the best interests of the unfortunate children of the State. She was taken from our midst in the early prime of womanhood, but the fragrance of her sweet life still lives like the perfume of some lovely flower, unshed while in fullest bloom.

More than husband and children could desire, as the best and truest wife and mother, she yet had much to give to the poor in spirit from other households.

Many humble lives have been pervaded by the influence of her exalted character, and the full measure of her great soul-wealth can never be known, until those whom she has won to a better life shall be numbered by the stars in the crown of her rejoicing.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

Whole number of girls received since opening of the School	248
Whole number discharged or otherwise released.....	148
Number remaining in the Institution June 30, 1885	100
Number committed during the biennial term ending June 30, 1885.....	57

The following tables embrace only those committed during the last biennial term:

COMMITMENTS FROM COUNTIES.

Buchanan.....	1
Boone.....	1
Clay.....	1
Clinton.....	1
Cerro Gordo.....	1
Des Moines.....	3
Dallas.....	1
Dubuque.....	1
Decatur.....	1
Franklin.....	1
Fayette.....	1
Jones.....	1
Johnson.....	1
Jackson.....	2
Lucas.....	1
Lee.....	3
Linn.....	4
Muscatine.....	2
Montgomery.....	1
Marshall.....	1
Mahaska.....	1
Pottawattamie.....	5
Polk.....	10
Poweshiek.....	2
Page.....	1
Story.....	1
Taylor.....	1
Washington.....	1
Van Buren.....	1
Woodbury.....	1
Wayne.....	1
Winneshiek.....	3
Total.....	57

AGES.

Seven years old
Nine years old.....
Ten years old.....
Eleven years old
Twelve years old.....
Thirteen years old
Fourteen years old.....
Fifteen years old
Eighteen years old
Ages not given.....

Total.....

CAUSE OF COMMITMENT.

Incorrigibility.....
Vagrancy
Prostitution.....
Larceny
Manslaughter
Lewdness
Cause not given.....

Total.....

PARENTAGE OF COMMITTED.

American
African
German
Irish and German
Irish
English
Scotch and English
French.....
French and English..
Scotch and American
English and Norwegian
Not known.....

Total.....

BY WHOM COMMITTED.

Judge Circuit Court.....	17
Judge Police Court.....	4
Judge District Court.....	29
Judge Superior Court.....	6
Judge Supreme Court.....	1
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Total.....	57

NATIVITY.

Iowa.....	32
Illinois.....	7
Wisconsin.....	5
Missouri.....	4
Kentucky.....	2
Nebraska.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	1
Virginia.....	1
Mississippi.....	1
Michigan.....	1
Arkansas.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	57

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE
DEPARTMENT.

Eighty acres of land
Main building.....
Steam heating apparatus.....
Boiler-house
Laundry building
Wood-house.....
Barn, including cow stables, etc.....
Superintendent's residence.....

LIVE STOCK.

Four head of horses.....
Thirteen cows.....
One bull
Hogs and shoats.....

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Two sets of harness.....
One saddle
Spring wagon
Farm wagon
Field mower
Plows, hoes, rakes, etc.....

LIBRARY.

Book-cases.....
Volumes of books.....
School books and supplies.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Detailed statement of expenditures from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.		
July	1 Ben. O. East, plants.....	\$ 8.20
July	5 D. P. Clayton, potato and cabbage plants.....	2.05
July	6 S. J. Oldfield, postage and box rent.....	6.60
July	7 L. D. Lewelling, railroad fare for girl.....	4.90
July	19 Flower & Hickok, provisions and groceries.....	54.65
July	26 Thomas McClannahan, wood.....	11.25
July	25 Thomas McClannahan, chickens.....	2.40
July	25 T. E. Wilson, estimate for steam heating.....	5.00
July	19 V. C. Taylor, tuning piano.....	5.00
July	24 L. A. McCall, herding cows.....	13.79
July	24 Charles Pergison, work in harvest.....	15.39
July	30 T. W. Wyman, painting.....	3.00
July	31 Quaintance & Knowlton, meat.....	22.25
July	31 Clarissa Elliot, weaving carpet.....	5.00
July	31 C., R. I. & P. Railroad Co., mileage ticket.....	8.50
July	31 Pay roll for July.....	233.33
		\$ 400.41
Aug.	1 D. H. Dean, paints, oils and drugs.....	21.45
Aug.	1 D. H. Dean, dry goods.....	66.64
Aug.	1 Quaintance & Knowlton, meat.....	41.28
Aug.	1 L. Aulman, casting.....	1.75
Aug.	1 George White & Co., dry goods and notions.....	27.25
Aug.	1 J. P. Lonsburg, furniture polish.....	.75
Aug.	2 Reed, Murdock & Fischer, groceries and provisions....	105.32
Aug.	2 Holland & New, painting and kalsominlng.....	76.10
Aug.	2 James Storms, carpenter work.....	1.00
Aug.	2 Will R. Stewart & Co., queensware.....	3.65
Aug.	2 George D. Moore, dry goods.....	60.30
Aug.	2 E. A. Price, vegetables.....	3.10
Aug.	3 S. J. Oldfield, telephone tickets.....	10.00
Aug.	4 E. A. Shackelford, mending shoes.....	9.30
Aug.	4 W. N. McClannahan, harvesting.....	7.50
Aug.	7 Allen & Zeigler, drayage.....	2.00
Aug.	8 William Stapp & Co., sixty pair shoes.....	84.25
Aug.	15 Iowa State Journal Co., printing.....	2.50
Aug.	15 C., R. I. & P. Railroad Co., freight bills.....	12.81
Aug.	15 Mills & Abdill, stationery.....	12.21
Aug.	19 Willis & Fuller, fruit.....	2.00
Aug.	20 Peter Pergison, work in hay harvest.....	7.00
Aug.	21 Thomer & Hickok, provisions and groceries.....	106.89
Aug.	22 John West, mowing yard.....	4.50
Aug.	22 Mills & Co., book binding.....	12.35
Aug.	22 John Cloughly, mending shoes.....	23.85
Aug.	22 J. S. McCrory, corn.....	16.45

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1888.	
Aug. 22	Giant Coal Company, coal.....
Aug. 22	H. P. Brown, corn.....
Aug. 22	F. A. Dunham, chairs.....
Aug. 23	C. L. Henney, assignee, provisions and groceries.....
Aug. 25	L. D. Lewelling, returning truant.....
Aug. 25	L. D. Lewelling, current expenses.....
Aug. 24	L. D. Lewelling, sending girl home.....
Aug. 25	P. C. Kenyon, printing.....
Aug. 25	S. J. Oldfield, postage stamps.....
Aug. 26	L. D. Lewelling, paid hands for threshing.....
Aug. 26	Ada J. Platt, returning girl.....
Aug. 28	Miss Eva Fay, millinery for girls.....
Aug. 28	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraph account.....
Aug. 28	Express charges.....
Aug. 28	W. L. White, shoes.....
Aug. 28	Willis & Fuller, fruit.....
Aug. 28	L. W. Cannon, hardware.....
Aug. 29	Perkins & Perkins, coal.....
Aug. 31	W. C. Wells, livery hire, returning girl.....
Aug. 31	Pay roll for August.....
Sept. 1	Gus Smith, provisions and groceries.....
Sept. 14	S. Walsh, flower stand.....
Sept. 11	E. A. Price, vegetables.....
Sept. 12	S. S. Moore & Son, provisions and groceries.....
Sept. 12	S. S. Moore & Son, provisions and groceries.....
Sept. 18	Flower & Hickok, provisions and groceries.....
Sept. 18	Jas. A. Brennau, provisions.....
Sept. 14	Will R. Stewart & Company, queensware.....
Sept. 14	L. Trepanier, dry goods.....
Sept. 30	Pay roll for September.....
Oct. 11	Charles Pergison, work.....
Oct. 14	Williams & Martin, mileage book.....
Oct. 22	E. H. Collins & Son, steam pipe.....
Oct. 22	S. S. Moore & Son, provisions and groceries.....
Oct. 23	Frank Laraller, brooms.....
Oct. 25	Ben O. East, ladders.....
Oct. 27	F. C. Tyler, molasses.....
Oct. 29	O. K. Carr, oats.....
Oct. 29	D. P. Clayton, tomatoes.....
Oct. 30	L. D. Lewelling, current expenses.....
Oct. 30	Pay roll for October.....
Nov. 1	Murray & Mullen, steam fixtures and pipe.....
Nov. 5	H. F. Brown, corn.....
Nov. 5	Webb & Prouty, groceries and provisions.....
Nov. 5	Giant Coal Company, coal.....
Nov. 6	E. A. Shackelford, mending shoes.....
Nov. 8	Mrs. P. A. Guenther, oysters.....
Nov. 8	E. P. Marmou, printing.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.		
Nov.	9 J. W. Morse, carpenter work	\$ 2.00
Nov.	9 John F. y. affidavits on account	3.00
Nov.	9 Cyrus Henney, clerical work	6.75
Nov.	10 A. J. Thompson, molasses	26.00
Nov.	10 Eclipse Mining Co., coal	26.25
Nov.	17 G. W. Hay, carpenter work	31.75
Nov.	17 G. W. McConnell, potatoes	5.13
Nov.	17 A. G. Nye, Wood	35.62
Nov.	17 J. DeLong, Straw	2.00
Nov.	19 Holland & New, glass and painting	10.06
Nov.	19 Holland & New, kalsomining	42.00
Nov.	20 L. Trepanier, dry goods	184.58
Nov.	20 Flower & Hickok, provisions and groceries	235.37
Nov.	20 A. J. Kibby, agent, express charges	7.55
Nov.	20 Will R. Stewart & Co., queensware	9.40
Nov.	20 D. H. Reichard, drugs, medicine and glass	43.25
Nov.	20 Willett Barlow, molasses	23.00
Nov.	21 Gus Smith, fruit	2.50
Nov.	21 Reynolds & Gonden, apples	3.00
Nov.	21 Comparet & Stark, stove castings	8.40
Nov.	21 Freight bills	17.70
Nov.	21 J. M. Hatcher, butter, eggs, and groceries	51.05
Nov.	21 Adsit & Litzhne, coal	37.67
Nov.	21 A. M. Morrison, smithing and repairing	18.25
Nov.	30 L. D. Lewelling, current expenses	7.14
Nov.	30 Pay roll for November	233.33
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,176.34
Dec.	8 Howard Gannett & Co., Sunday-school quarterlies	15.70
Dec.	5 Charles P'erguson, work	2.25
Dec.	7 Ben. O. East, making step-ladder	2.00
Dec.	7 Webb & Prouty, provisions and groceries	78.20
Dec.	10 J. L. Eaton, Christmas toys	2.50
Dec.	10 Willis & Fuller, table supplies	7.75
Dec.	10 Weaver & Maish, drugs	2.25
Dec.	10 Crescent planing mill	1.50
Dec.	10 T. P. Daniels, work	11.50
Dec.	15 M. Frink, painting	10.75
Dec.	15 Mills & Co., printing and stationery	14.00
Dec.	18 Comparet & Stark, hardware	1.05
Dec.	18 J. M. Craig, plastering	20.00
Dec.	18 Chan. L. Smith, keys and key-checks	2.07
Dec.	18 Gus Smith, grocers' supplies	67.47
Dec.	16 Perkins & Gray, glass and queensware	25.30
Dec.	19 W. L. White, girls' shoes	10.45
Dec.	19 Alex Forbes, school books	30.12
Dec.	21 C. T. Martin, carpenter work and lumber	5.62
Dec.	30 A. J. Kibby, express charges	4.65
Dec.	31 Robert Morgan, chickens	5.50
Dec.	31 Kimball & Mitchell, lumber, lime	55.20
Dec.	31 Quaintance & Knowlton, meat	21.48
Dec.	31 C. W. DeLong, stoves and hardware	23.60
Dec.	31 S. J. Oldfield, stamps and box rent	16.00
Dec.	31 S. S. Moore & Son, grocers' supplies	72.76

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	A.
1883.		
Dec. 31	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., freight..	\$
Dec. 31	Pay roll for December.....	
1884.		
Jan. 1	S. Walsh & Son, smithing	
Jan. 1	J. D. Seeberger, hardware	
Jan. 2	A. J. Kibby, telegraphing	
Jan. 5	L. Trepanier, dry goods	
Jan. 7	Bentley & Olmstead, shoes	
Jan. 7	Chicago, Rock Island & P. R'y Co., mileage ticket.....	
Jan. 16	B. F. East, oysters	
Jan. 17	B. O. East, chickens	
Jan. 18	Excelsior Manufacturing Company, stove repairs	
Jan. 23	Flower & Hickok, provisions and groceries	
Jan. 23	O. K. Carr, corn	
Jan. 23	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat	
Jan. 23	Miss Eva Fay, girls' hats	
Jan. 24	Gourley & Co., coal	
Jan. 26	Black Heath Coal Company, coal	
Jan. 27	Charles L. Kales, shoes	
Jan. 29	H. T. Riley, show case	
Jan. 29	S. Green & Son, casting	
	Pay roll for January	
Feb. 4	Lightner & Duncan, flour	
Feb. 7	H. Creswell & Co., flour	
Feb. 7	Reynolds & Gomlon, apples	
Feb. 11	L. B. Abdill, books and stationery	
Feb. 13	A. G. Nye, wood	
Feb. 16	D. H. Dean, dry goods	
Feb. 16	D. H. Dean, drugs and medicines	
Feb. 16	Gus Smith, groceries and supplies	
Feb. 16	L. Trepanier, dry goods	
Feb. 18	J. W. Morse, stationery	
Feb. 18	T. E. Sheppard, use of wagon	
Feb. 20	L. A. Stewart & Co., kerosene	
Feb. 22	B. F. East, fresh oysters	
Feb. 22	Jacob Eshelman, molasses	
	Pay roll for February	
March 1	A. J. Kibby, express charges	
March 7	Gourley & Co., coal	
March 7	J. M. Hatcher, grocers' supplies	
March 8	J. A. Brennan, grocers' supplies	
March 13	S. J. Oldfield, postage stamps	
March 14	J. M. Camp, setting tire	
March 19	K. C. Ellis, chickens	
March 25	A. M. Morrison, smithing and repair work	
March 26	Des Moines Soap Works, soap	
March 26	Lightner & Duncan, flour and meal	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
March 26	F. R. Tyler, eggs	\$ 3.00
March 28	Jacob Eshelman, molasses	24.75
March 31	L. D. Lewelling, hotel bills	10.25
March 31	L. D. Lewelling, current expenses	16.61
	Pay roll for March	233.33
		\$ 614.55
April 1	Giant Coal Company, coal	78.14
April 1	Perkins & Gray, glassware and queensware	34.90
April 1	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat	46.56
April 1	D. H. Dean, dry goods and drugs	10.28
April 1	C. L. Keeler, tuning and repairs	3.50
April 2	L. D. Lewelling, paid for labor	18.20
April 4	S. J. Oldfield, postage	4.50
April 4	S. S. Moore & Son, provisions	53.77
April 4	James S. Plumley, apples	6.00
April 7	George A. Clark, tinwork and repairs	4.15
April 7	A. J. Kibby, fresh fish	1.20
April 10	John Cloughly, mending shoes	6.10
April 10	E. L. Shackelford, mending shoes	25.30
April 10	Ben O. East, plants	2.50
April 10	W. W. Hedges, straw	2.80
April 10	Mrs. Louis Tucker, butter and milk	20.65
April 12	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co., freight bills ..	29.14
April 14	Will E. Stewart, glassware and crockery	6.15
April 14	C. W. Dorr, seeds	16.35
April 19	W. L. Johnson, wagon repairs	6.10
April 21	O. K. Carr, hogs	20.00
April 21	John W. Simpson, potatoes	6.70
April 21	Thomas McClannahan, wood	34.50
April 21	Cyrus L. Henney, clerical work	2.00
April 26	Gus Smith, groceries and supplies	230.40
April 26	Perkins & Gray, glassware and crockery	21.60
April 26	Dr. T. Seems, medical services	7.25
April 27	S. J. Oldfield, stamps	8.00
April 28	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co., freight bills ..	5.90
April 30	L. D. Lewelling, contingent expenses	12.02
April 30	Pay roll for April	233.33
		\$ 968.66
May 1	Pittsburg Coal Mining Co., coal	102.10
May 2	Iowa State Register, newspaper	12.00
May 2	St. Louis Stamping Co., granite ware	7.88
May 3	Des Moines Soap Works, soap	15.00
May 3	L. Trepanier, dry goods	73.39
May 9	Altoona Coal and Mining Company, coal	47.98
May 12	Geo. D. Moore, dry goods	186.23
May 14	J. M. Hatcher, groceries and supplies	53.72
May 15	Louis Tucker, butter and milk	44.77
May 15	A. C. Tracy, milk buckets	3.00
May 16	L. Trepanier, quilts and dry goods	145.25
May 17	Perkins & Gray, glassware	18.75
May 19	A. B. Copley & Bro., oysters and lemons	1.90

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1884.	
May 19	Louis Tucker, oats
May 21	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co., freight bills
May 23	Edward Wells, pole straps
May 29	Gerge S. Sneer, hardware and cutlery
May 30	Pay roll for May
June	
June 7	Gus Smith, groceries and supplies
June 7	S. J. Oldfield, stamps and box rent
June 7	A. Carson, repairing furniture
June 7	Giant Coal Co., coal
June 9	Samuel Pinney, harness repairs
June 14	S. S. Moore & Sons, groceries
June 18	A. G. Nye, wood
June 19	L. B. Abdill, stationery
June 21	A. P. Joy, dentistry
June 26	D. H. Reichard, sewing machine
June 27	H. B. Craig, cherries
June 27	D. P. Clayton, plants
June 27	Flower & Hickok, groceries and supplies
June 28	C. B. I. & P. R'y Co., freight bills
June 30	Lightner & Duncan, flour
June 28	John E. Mason, potatoes
June 28	A. J. Kibby, express charges
June 30	Pay roll for June
July	
July 1	Jones, the Grocer, groceries
July 1	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat
July 8	Aaron Brown, provisions
July 17	Ben. O. East, garden plants
July 17	Mary McClannahan, fruit
July 18	C. W. Dorr & Co., seeds
July 18	F. W. Wyman, hay
July 18	E. A. Price, groceries
July 25	S. Green & Son, castings
July 27	Gus Smith, groceries and provisions
July 30	Perkins & Gray, queensware and glass
July 30	Pay roll for July
Aug.	
Aug. 7	Flower & Hickok, groceries and provisions
Aug. 8	S. S. Moore & Son, groceries and provisions
Aug. 8	W. P. DeLong, Hardware
Aug. 8	J. M. Hatcher, groceries and provisions
Aug. 8	L. W. Cannon, hardware
Aug. 8	Altoona Coal Co., coal
Aug. 8	E. A. Price, gooseberries
Aug. 13	W. N. McClannahan, harvesting
Aug. 16	J. S. Cloughly, mending shoes
Aug. 16	C. K. Ellis, one turkey
Aug. 16	L. D. Lewelling, returning girl

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
Aug. 18	J. W. Eastman, grapes	\$ 2.00
Aug. 21	Louis Tucker, butter.....	20.60
Aug. 22	L. D. Lewelling, current expenses.....	3.52
Aug. 28	L. D. Lewelling, paid for harvesting	9.50
Aug. 29	S. J. Oldfield, postage stamps.....	8.00
Aug. 30	Pay roll for August.....	238.33
		<hr/>
		\$ 704.68
Sept. 1	Sunday School Times, subscription.....	2.15
Sept. 1	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat	41.64
Sept. 3	Booth & Schaffer, drugs and medicines.....	27.85
Sept. 8	Lightner & Duncan, flour.....	32.50
Sept. 10	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co., freight	10.77
Sept. 12	Willis & Fuller, fruit.....	10.90
Sept. 15	George S. Sneer, refrigerator	33.00
Sept. 15	Mills & Co., stationery.....	25.00
Sept. 15	Bentley & Olmstead, shoes.....	190.45
Sept. 15	Black Heath Mining Company, coal	10.15
Sept. 15	Geo. White & Co., notions.....	62.70
Sept. 18	Flower & Hickok, groceries and provisions.....	92.74
Sept. 19	Gus Smith, groceries and provisions.....	88.70
Sept. 22	M. S. Kimball, lumber.....	32.56
Sept. 22	Geo. F. Stapleton, smithing	39.00
Sept. 30	Pay roll for September	268.33
Sept. 1	John Hume, threshing.....	9.10
Sept. 2	J. C. Bean, melons.....	1.50
Sept. 3	Booth & Schaffer, hard coal.....	2.65
Sept. 6	A. M. Harvey, melons.....	2.00
Sept. 18	H. P. Brown, rye.....	10.32
Sept. 20	O. K. Carr, sows and pigs.....	30.00
Sept. 24	S. S. Michael, potatoes and apples.....	7.20
Sept. 25	Miss Eva Fay, millinery goods	27.67
Sept. 30	M. V. Hayes, chickens.....	1.20
Sept. 30	S. J. Oldfield, postage	6.00
Sept. 30	L. W. Cannon, hardware.....	17.67
Sept. 19	Geo. White & Co., notions.....	12.53
Sept. 26	Patten & Neidig, fruit.....	1.00
Sept. 26	C. L. Kahler, shoes.....	14.15
Sept. 26	Peter Stone, fruit.....	3.75
Sept. 28	S. S. Michaels, apples.....	27.25
Sept. 28	D. P. Clayton, mango peppers.....	2.20
Sept. 28	Des Moines Soap Works, soap	15.00
Sept. 29	Jessie Fillman, cabbage.....	15.00
Sept. 29	E. A. Shackelford, shoes	10.95
Sept. 29	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co., transportation	20.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,205.58
Oct. 1	S. J. Oldfield, postage stamps.....	8.50
Oct. 1	M. W. & J. S. Lynch, purchase of stove	18.50
Oct. 2	A. J. Reynolds, labor.....	20.00
Oct. 2	J. D. Seeberger, hardware.....	3.18
Oct. 2	Compagnet & Stark, Baltimore heater.....	75.00
Oct. 2	Perry Osgood, timothy seed	9.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1884.	
Oct. 9	C., R. I. & P. R'y Co., freight bills.
Oct. 10	A. J. Kibby, express charges.
Oct. 10	N. Ball, fruit.
Oct. 11	George Dean, labor.
Oct. 11	James S. Plumley, fruit.
Oct. 12	C. W. De Long, nails and sundries.
Oct. 13	Willis & Fuller, fruit.
Oct. 14	Perkins & Gray, glass, queensware and cutlery.
Oct. 27	Holland & New, glass.
Oct. 27	L. W. Cannon, mower.
Oct. 29	F. A. Dunham, chairs.
Oct. 29	G. F. Stapleton, repairing and implements.
Oct. 29	S. S. Moore & Son, groceries.
Oct. 29	W. P. De Long, hardware.
Oct. 29	L. Trepanier, yarn.
Oct. 31	Freight bill.
Oct. 31	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat.
Oct. 31	Pay-roll for October.
Nov. 5	Louis Tucker, butter.
Nov. 5	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co., freight bills.
Nov. 10	W. W. Hedges, straw and sundries.
Nov. 19	J. E. Rees, livery bill.
Nov. 19	C. R. Tyler, turkeys and butter.
Nov. 20	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat.
Nov. 21	H. P. Brown, corn.
Nov. 24	Flower & Hickok, groceries.
Nov. 25	George White & Co., notions.
Nov. 26	John Cloughly, mending shoes.
Nov. 26	John Rassaler, labor.
Nov. 26	Charles E. Risser & Co., dry goods.
Nov. 26	Redhead & Wellslager, croquet sets.
Nov. 27	J. D. Seeberger, hardware.
Nov. 27	Gus Smith, groceries and provisions.
Nov. 27	Altoona Coal Co., coal.
Nov. 29	Des Moines Soap Co., soap.
Nov. 29	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat.
Nov. 29	F. A. Dunham, currants.
Nov. 29	Lightner & Duncan, flour.
Nov. 29	Comparet & Stark, tea kettle.
Nov. 29	A. Carson, repairing.
Nov. 29	George D. Moore, dry goods.
Nov. 30	Pay roll for November.
Dec. 11	C., R. I. & P. R'y Co., freight bills.
Dec. 11	M. P. Smith, firing one month.
Dec. 16	N. Ball, work.
Dec. 17	C., R. I. & P. R'y Co., freight bills.
Dec. 19	Booth & Shaffer, drugs and medicines.
Dec. 25	Samuel Pinney, repairs.
Dec. 26	S. S. Moore & Son, merchandise.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
ec. 27	G. Sherwood & Co., school books	\$ 7.04
ec. 27	Reynolds & Reynolds, perforated bill books	7.40
ec. 30	Eva Fay, dry goods	5.55
ec. 30	Arch Williams, paid for labor	5.85
ec. 31	Leightner & Duncan, flour and feed	158.12
ec. 31	S. J. Oldfield, stamps	18.00
ec. 31	S. J. Oldfield, repairing clock	1.00
ec. 31	D. P. Clayton, provisions	2.75
ec. 31	G. T. Stapleton, blacksmithing and repairs	18.90
ec. 31	Harry Hay, sugar	24.60
ec. 31	James M. Hatcher, provisions and groceries	52.09
ec. 31	D. H. Richard, drugs and medicines	58.97
ec. 31	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat	72.21
ec. 31	L. D. Lewelling, current expenses	5.74
ec. 31	H. Hanson, Christmas toys	4.10
ec. 31	Jas. S. Plumbly, provisions	1.15
ec. 31	J. M. Craig, labor	4.00
ec. 31	Pay roll for December	250.88
		\$ 834.02
1885.		
Jan. 1	Sunday School Times	2.00
Jan. 1	C. T. Martin, work	1.00
Jan. 2	A. Carson, Repairing	31.65
Jan. 2	W. D. Monnett, medical services	18.00
Jan. 3	G. F. Stapleton, work	18.50
Jan. 3	T. Seems, medical services	20.25
Jan. 5	Express charges	10.70
Jan. 5	A. Carson, repairing	31.18
Jan. 5	W. P. DeLong, hardware	33.08
Jan. 8	C. R. I. & P. freight bills, coal	27.72
Jan. 8	Chas. Satchel, three nights firing	1.50
Jan. 8	C. M. Braden, hardware and repairing	41.50
Jan. 10	Perkins & Gray, glassware	7.75
Jan. 16	C. R. I. & P. freight bills	10.08
Jan. 14	Thomas McClannahan, fruit	18.50
Jan. 14	J. E. Bader, labor	7.70
Jan. 15	Chas. Kahler & Co., shoes	144.25
Jan. 16	C. M. Braden, tanners' work	16.65
Jan. 16	L. W. Cannon, hardware	17.55
Jan. 16	J. M. Craig, repairing fire-place	4.50
Jan. 17	Mills & Co., letter heads and envelopes	21.00
Jan. 17	Bentley & Olmstead, shoes	2.10
Jan. 17	C. K. Mead, telephone rent	9.00
Jan. 17	L. Trepanier, dry goods	251.08
Jan. 17	J. W. Morse, merchandise	7.25
Jan. 18	W. P. Smith, firing one month	35.00
Jan. 19	Gus Smith, groceries	23.98
Jan. 21	C. R. I. & P. freight bills	30.24
Jan. 22	Louis Tucker, butter	4.00
Jan. 23	Mrs. C. Elliott, weaving carpet	4.98
Jan. 31	G. W. Hay, carpenter work	1.25
Jan. 31	Pay roll for January	258.33
		\$ 1,107.07

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1885.	
Feb. 2	W. S. Kimball, pumps.....
Feb. 12	Charles Pergison, night firing.....
Feb. 13	C., R. I. & P. R'y., express charges.....
Feb. 14	S. J. Oldfield, postage stamps.....
Feb. 14	J. D. Seeberger, hardware.....
Feb. 16	L. D. Lewelling, telegrams and express.....
Feb. 20	D. C. Bishard, recording deed.....
Feb. 21	C. K. Ellis, hauling coal.....
Feb. 21	W. Satchel, hauling coal.....
Feb. 21	J. E. Bader, hauling coal.....
Feb. 21	C. K. Ellis, turkey.....
Feb. 24	The Index, printing.....
Feb. 25	Jasper Co. R. R. Co., coal.....
Feb. 25	S. S. Moore & Son, groceries.....
Feb. 26	Iowa Fuel Company, coal.....
Feb. 26	Perkins & Gray, glass and queensware.....
Feb. 26	Altoona Coal Company, coal.....
Feb. 26	Gus Smith, provisions and groceries.....
Feb. 28	Pay roll for February.....
Feb. 16	Des Moines Packing Company, meat.....
March 1	Booth & Shaffer, drugs.....
March 2	C. K. Ellis, hauling coal.....
March 3	Charles Pergison, work.....
March 4	L. D. Cook, R. R., fare for Agnes Kline.....
March 4	Flower & Hickok, provisions and groceries.....
March 5	Clark Pierson, corn.....
March 8	Henry Vose, labor.....
March 10	E. A. Shackelford, mending shoes.....
March 10	C. L. Henney, clerical work.....
March 11	J. M. Craig, mason work.....
March 20	The Index, printing.....
March 20	John Eshelman, molasses.....
March 21	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y. Co., freight.....
March 24	W. Bernard, trimming grape vines.....
March 26	V. C. Taylor, tuning piano.....
March 26	S. J. Oldfield, postage stamps.....
March 28	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., freight bills.....
March 30	George D. Moore, dry goods.....
March 30	Leightner & Duncan, flour and feed.....
March 30	William Jones, bill of goods.....
March 30	Flower & Hickok, groceries and provisions.....
March 30	M. S. Kimball, lumber.....
March 30	M. S. Kimball, apples.....
March 30	Quaintance & Knowlton, Jan. and Feb., meat.....
March 30	Charles Pergison, repairs for water tank.....
March 31	Des Moines Soap Works, soap.....
March 31	C. L. Kahler, shoes.....
March 31	Perkins & Gray, queensware.....
March 31	L. Harbach, mattress and stools.....
March 31	Pay roll for March.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1885.		
April 1	Express charges.....	\$ 1.65
April 1	Express charges.....	2.20
April 1	Clark Pierson, corn.....	14.64
April 1	C. K. Mead, telephone rent.....	9.00
April 1	Redhead, Wellslager & Co., books and stationery.....	4.50
April 1	L. D. Lewelling, current expenses.....	8.21
April 1	Jasper County Railway Company, coal.....	15.00
April 2	Robert Patterson, turkeys.....	7.20
April 3	C. A. Tower, coal.....	8.66
April 3	Mary Marshall, expenses escaped girl.....	10.00
April 4	N. Ball, labor carpentering.....	5.50
April 5	Ball & Martin, labor carpentering.....	27.00
April 5	Thomas McClannahan, wood.....	57.50
April 9	W. G. Hazen, hauling hay.....	2.00
April 10	Ben. O. East, plants and labor.....	6.90
April 11	M. J. McDonald, work in laundry.....	5.00
April 11	A. J. Kibby, coal.....	5.70
April 14	S. Green & Son, foundry goods.....	2.05
April 15	E. M. Smith, lock and keys.....	.70
April 22	Thomas Mitchell, potatoes.....	4.05
April 22	Thomas Mitchell, one bull.....	60.00
April 22	Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, boots and shoes.....	5.40
April 23	Hemphill, Hepburn & Traversy, dry goods.....	110.52
April 24	F. A. Dinham, one dozen chairs.....	14.00
April 25	W. D. Minnell, M. D., medical services.....	13.50
April 25	C. T. Martin, labor.....	10.85
April 29	C. W. Dorr & Co., seeds.....	25.94
April 30	Daniel Clayton, oysters.....	8.85
April 30	Clarkson Brothers, Iowa State Register.....	6.00
April 30	Pay roll for April.....	273.83
		\$ 724.29
May 2	Petty Brothers, dry goods.....	8.88
May 6	R. Pieria, lawn vases.....	2.50
May 7	Stewart & Company, oils.....	13.70
May 9	J. H. Storms, carpenter labor.....	6.00
May 15	C. R. I. & P. Railway, fuel.....	34.65
May 20	L. D. Lewelling, railroad expenses.....	12.37
May 21	J. M. Hatcher, provisions and groceries.....	130.70
May 21	D. O. Clayton, oranges and night's lodgings.....	1.35
May 22	Lightner & Duncan, flour and feed.....	116.69
May 23	B. H. Corning, stove and castings.....	18.25
May 23	George Stapleton, blacksmithing.....	26.20
May 22	Flower & Hickok, provisions.....	89.37
May 22	Perkins & Gray, crockery and glassware.....	20.10
May 23	S. W. Adams, steam supplies.....	21.48
May 28	Hemphill, Hepburn & Traversy, dry goods.....	13.88
May 26	S. S. Moore & Son, potatoes.....	73.50
May 28	S. J. Oldfield, putting up telephone.....	1.60
May 27	H. Carson, labor.....	17.00
May 29	C. R. I. & P. Railway, freight bills.....	17.37
May 29	D. H. Reichard, drugs, oils and medicines.....	18.10
May 30	I. Bush, eggs.....	5.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1885.	
May 30	Charlie Pergison, labor.
May 30	Pay roll for May.
June 1	C. A. Braden, hardware
June 1	Iowa State Register, advertising
June 1	C., B. I. & P. R'y, mileage book
June 1	L. Harbach, furnishing goods
June 2	Thomas Mitchell, hay
June 3	S. J. Oldfield, stamps and telephone rent.
June 4	L. Harbach, furniture
June 5	W. Simon, tiling
June 6	Redhead & Wellslager, bill paper
June 6	United States Express Company, express charges
June 8	W. P. DeLong, hardware
June 8	B. F. Cottwell, cutting rye
June 9	Dr. W. D. Monnell, medical services
June 10	Hemphill, Hepburn & Traversy, dry goods
June 11	A. J. Kibby, express charges
June 12	C. R. Tyler, potatoes
June 13	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat
June 13	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat
June 13	Miss Ida Platt, labor
June 18	E. H. Schackelford, mending shoes
June 13	Quaintance & Knowlton, meat
June 13	Ben. O. East, plants
June 13	J. H. Duffreys, printing
June 15	L. Trepanier, dry goods
June 15	Tuttle & Corey, sewer pipe
June 15	Lightner & Duncan, flour
June 15	L. D. Lewelling, current expenses
June 15	F. W. Wyman, painting and material
June 15	L. M. G. Barnett, fruit
June 19	Charles Burgis, manure
June 23	Page & Chambers, rubber stamp
June 25	Geo. D. Moore, dry goods
June 25	Fry House, board and lodging
June 26	Mills & Company, printing
June 26	Perkins & Gray, lamp chimney
June 26	Jones & Wallis, groceries
June 26	Flower & Hickok, groceries and supplies
June 26	Gus Smith, groceries and supplies
June 26	G. W. Morse, stationery and fruit
June 26	Jasper County Coal and Mining Company, coal
June 28	L. W. Cannon, hardware
June 29	J. H. Storms, carpenter work
June 30	L. D. Lewelling, current expenses
June 30	Mrs. Valentine Hibbs, weaving carpet
June 30	Pay roll for month of June.
Total	

The expenses of the biennial term are summarized as follows:

Books and stationery.....	\$ 412.68
Clothing.....	2,506.30
Building and improvements.....	366.97
Contingent fund.....	148.61
Fuel and lights.....	719.29
Furnishing goods.....	436.95
Implements and tools.....	120.55
Live stock.....	110.00
Salaries.....	5,987.81
Support.....	10,428.67
	<hr/>
	\$21,187.78

SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the biennial term are as follows:

Balance on hand.....	\$ 65.55
State warrants.....	31,074.20
Stock and produce sold.....	159.22
Interest on warrants.....	9.59
	<hr/>
	\$ 31,302.56
Total receipts for the biennial term....	31,302.56
Total expenditures for biennial term.....	21,187.78
	<hr/>
Cash balance on hands July 1, 1885	\$ 114.78

IMPROVEMENTS.

It is a pleasure to refer to the improvements which were able to make with the appropriations provided for this department by the last legislature. All the buildings of the Institution are heated by steam from a central boiler house, and every corner may be warmed in the coldest weather, with moderate expense, and at less expense than the same surface was formerly warmed by stoves and furnaces.

The boiler house erected during the last term, is a brick building, with an excellent stone foundation ten feet above the surface of the ground, thus enabling us to set the boiler level and secure a good fall for the return of the condensed steam. In connection with this boiler house, we have a tank which holds one hundred barrels of water, and this tank is supplied by the steam pump in the basement of the boiler house. A hot water tank in connection with this, enables us to supply hot and cold water on the first floor of the buildings. We have also provided through underground pipes to supply two hydrants, one in the pasture and another in the woods for watering stock. An additional pipe is already laid to the new family building now in process of construction, and from this supplies a home-made but pretty fountain, the overflow of the fountain returning to the reservoir to be pumped up again. The fountain is directly in front of the new family building, in the center of the lawn or children's play ground, and it is needless to say that they anticipate great pleasure from it in the future.

A large amount of grading has been done this summer for the school teams, and we have planted out a number of elm and shade trees so that the place is really becoming beautiful, attracting attention, and eliciting remarks of approval from citizens. We frequent our drives in the evening, as well as from visitors from other parts, and with proper care the "Girl's Industrial School" may be considered the most beautiful Institution in Iowa.

The money appropriated for cow stable and out buildings has been used, and we have now stable room for fourteen or fifteen horses, an elegant room for vehicles, plenty of grain bins, and a most elaborate mow for storing hay and straw. It can be truly said, that the appropriations for this year have been wisely expended, and in a manner which must reflect credit upon your honorable body, as well as upon the State.

But notwithstanding what has been done, there is much which yet remains; and even now, it is a pressing necessity that we have another family building, to accommodate the children who are rapidly increasing in number. The original building which was purchased from the State should be made the permanent headquarters of the Institution, affording store room, work rooms, office, library and chapel. At present we really have no store rooms at all, neither have we a place where all the girls can assemble and be comfortably seated. But if all the girls were removed from this building into family buildings or homes, we could then seat the present school-room as a chapel, removing the cumbersome school desks, and we should then have a chapel which would be sufficient for all time to come, and abundant room for the other purposes designated. If this idea is carried out in the future, it will add greatly to the appearance, as well as the convenience of the School. The present fine brick building, would then become the main or administrative building, standing at the entrance to the Institution, and the family homes would be ranged in an oblong square to the south. The school-house would stand at the extreme south of the inclosure, opposite the main building, and the boiler in the center of the square, supplying heat, steam for cooking, and also hot and cold water to every building on the premises.

I have given much thought to this plan, and I would respectfully suggest that you authorize some proper person to prepare a sketch or drawing of the plan I have suggested, and if it should meet your approval, it might be very useful hereafter, in determining the location of buildings, so as to insure the best effect, as well as the greatest convenience and economy in building and administration.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to dwell upon the needs of this department as they are already well understood by you and will doubtless be set forth in your report to the legislature without any suggestion of mine. But I cannot refrain from emphasizing the importance of repairing the present main building. The meagre appropriations for repairs heretofore have scarcely been enough for current demands, and nothing has ever been appropriated for generally improving this building, though it was in great need of a thorough overhauling when first purchased by the State. It will be necessary to have an entire new roof before the legislature convenes again, and if the wood work is not painted before two or three years more

elapse, a number of the window frames will have to be replaced, and other parts of the building will sustain much damage to the elements.

ORDINARY FUND.

It is also very important that the legislature provide an appropriation to meet the ordinary expenses of the Institution for house furnishing and the payment of salaries. At the present time we receive an appropriation of one hundred and twenty dollars annually for each girl, which amounts to two dollars and twenty cents per week; none too much to pay for subsistence alone, and for this sum all food and clothing is purchased, all fuel and light, and bedding, house, kitchen, school room and laundry furnished, all salaries of all employes paid, and it is plain to be seen that it is insufficient. Of course the salaries must be paid, fuel must be supplied, some furniture must be purchased, and the girls must then be fed and clothed from what is left.

An annual appropriation with which to pay salaries and purchase furniture would greatly relieve the support fund and enable it to provide the "bill of fare" for the girls, as well as the quality of their clothing; both of which items now depend on the fluctuations of the market and the amount paid from the support fund for these purposes.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I must express my gratification at the progress of the Institution which have so long existed between your honorable committee and myself. I believe we have attained a fair measure of success in our peculiar work, and very much is due to the unanimity with which we have labored together. While endeavoring not to shirk the responsibility which pertains to my office, I have sought earnestly to carry out your views and desires in the affairs of the Institution.

In this I have been ably seconded by Miss Mary Marshall, the efficient matron, and also by the teachers and employes to whom I have entrusted so much that is important in the details of the School.

If our work for the past biennial term meets your approval, it is your pleasure that I continue to administer the affairs of the

office I shall enter upon the work of another term with renewed zeal, in the hope that the fruits of our united efforts, may, by God's grace and helpfulness, be increased in great degree.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. LEWELLING,
Superintendent.

Mitchellville, June 30, 1885.



APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX.

IS THE SCHOOL DOING ANY GOOD?

We are sometimes asked this question by persons who seem to be in earnest. But those who are familiar with such institutions it may seem superfluous to adduce evidence to show that, when properly conducted, they are a source of great and lasting good to society and a blessing to the children who come under their control. This is the testimony of all philanthropists of modern times.

It is true there are girls sent to this School who make little, if any, progress toward a better life. They are those who come from vicious parentage, from the most unfortunate conditions; from the mire and the clay. They have been conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. Their lives are controlled by one overwhelming propensity for self gratification. They are the victims of inherited tendencies, and they cannot be transformed into good citizens. But if such as these are too bad to be reformed, it is still possible that they may be improved by good food and kind influences. If they do not become good citizens they may at least become better animals.

But the chief good which arises from the commitment of such a class is the protection which is thus secured to more innocent girls, by removing the vicious ones from their midst. But there are those in whom there is no innate tendency to vice, or in whom it is only the result of outward causes.

It is this class that the Industrial School can and does save, and the results are beyond question. To give this statement weight, I would publish in this report the names and circumstances of many girls who have graded out of this School, and who are leading upright and industrious lives. But should this be done, the very fact that they have been children of such an institution would forever

shut out all hope of aid or encouragement from those who doubt their possible reformation.

A few weeks ago I received a letter from a girl who was ten (that is to say, she was the tenth girl committed to the School). She was granted leave of absence as long ago as the year 1871, at which time we have watched her course and been acquainted with her career. She is still doing well, and writes as follows: "I am more than ever determined to do right. * * * I have had such a good chance to make something of myself if I only tried. I am going to try my best."

No. 11—Was one of our most vicious girls. Before she was eleven years of age she had set on fire, and burned, the grain stacks of the gentleman with whom she lived. She was wayward, was in the School a number of years, and it must be confessed we had little hope of her; but she now has a home, an excellent family, and we learn from the most reliable source that she is leading an industrious, Christian life.

No. 15—Was a very bad girl. Was committed at the age of sixteen, but we have it from the sheriff of the county to which she was turned, that she has long since married and is leading a quiet life.

No. 22—Was an Irish girl, from low parents and surroundings. Was granted leave several years ago. An affidavit is on file in the Court from an attorney who was requested to visit this girl, in which he states that she is an industrious domestic in the city of Keosauqua, and she is well respected, and at last accounts had lived in the city more than a year.

No. 24—Was well spoken of by those who knew of her for several months. We have not heard from her for a long time.

No. 32—Married an industrious young man and makes him a good wife. We have visited them at their own home a number of times. They are happy and prosperous.

No. 37—Was a bright and intelligent girl, committed to the School for rigidity. We have received many letters, from her, and from her aunt, who is an excellent woman. At last accounts she is doing well.

No. 38—After her release, lived a long time next door to a man who was a member of the Eighteenth General Assembly. He visits us often, and the gentleman says she is an excellent girl.

No. 43—Was a New York city waif, who came west with her. Home for the Friendless. She was committed for larceny.

in the School she made some reputation for writing poetry, several poems being published in the Mt. Pleasant Journal. We are in frequent communication with her. She has received a legacy, is happily married, and lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 44—Was committed from the city of Des Moines, for disorderly conduct. Was released on Christmas day, 1876, after being in the School a little over one year. After her release she learned dress-making. She worked near the School for several years, until her eyes became weak, when she obtained work in a private family as a domestic, and has continued ever since. She is faithful and conscientious in her labors, and is highly respected by all who know her.

No. 50—A colored girl who had a bad record. She is married, is an excellent cook, is popular with her friends, honorable in her conduct, and was a paper folder in the last General Assembly.

No. 52—Is a domestic in the city of Des Moines, and often visits the School.

No. 53—A bright girl; married a printer, and has a delightful family of little girls. We are familiar with her record since she left the School, and she is a good wife and mother.

No. 55—Released five years ago; is still working as a domestic in the village where the School is located, and visits us every Sunday.

No. 59—Married a blacksmith, who conducts business for himself. They have one or two children, and live in Mt. Pleasant.

Nos. 36 and 64—Were sisters, colored girls. They are leading quiet and industrious lives in the city of Des Moines.

No. 70—One of our brightest girls; graduated at a female seminary in Illinois, and now lives with her family, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and respect of the community.

No. 71—This girl is married, and has visited us a number of times. She has one or two children, and is doing well, as shown by affidavits from a prominent attorney in her town.

No. 74—Committed for disorderly conduct at the age of fourteen, has lived in one family a number of years as a domestic, and is much esteemed by her employers.

No. 75—With her husband, is employed in a responsible position in one of the large public institutions of the State, and gives excellent satisfaction.

No. 91—Lives with her husband, who is a merchant in Boulder

City, Colorado. She visited us this summer, with two children.

These statements can all be verified by information received from various sources, and there are very many cases not mentioned which are equally creditable. A number of these here have very bad records, and one who has surpassed in her career many girls of the best families was for a number of months a professional prostitute.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Girls' Department of the Iowa Industrial School is located at Mitchellville, Polk county, about seventeen miles east of Des Moines. The buildings occupy one corner of a forty-acre farm and are situated about half a mile from town. They are reached directly through the corner of the farm which lies nearest the town. A carriage-way on leaving the street corner passes between two rows of shade trees into an open blue-grass lawn, through which it curves a few rods away to the main building—an elegant architectural structure—and thence on to the barn. Here the driver turns onto one road leading around the vegetable and fruit garden, and then, circling around a shady park between the house and barn, the road, after a few more rods, crosses the main carriage-way, and the two reflecting roads again returning to the main carriage-way.

The plan of the Institution is an oblong square, the main building fronting the north end of the square, the graded school building at the south end just opposite, while the family homes are arranged along the sides of the square opposite each other. Inside the square stands the boiler-house, from which pipes are laid separately for hot and cold water and steam for heating and cooking the separate buildings.

At present none of these family homes are built. One is now under way of construction and will be completed in the fall, but its accommodating only about forty inmates, it will be necessary to keep a number of girls in the main building a few years longer, or until the legislature appropriates money to erect another of the family homes. It is the design that each of these family homes shall provide for heating, dining and sleeping for forty girls.

Each morning after breakfast all the girls will be assembled. A number of the entire number sent to school, and the remaining half to their respective places of work under competent instruction.

noon when the bell rings each family will return to its own home for dinner, and after the noon hour they will again be assembled by the ringing of the bell to be detailed as in the morning, except that those who were in school in the forenoon will change places with those who worked. In this manner each girl will receive four hours schooling and four hours instruction in some kind of work each day.

This plan of detailing, so as to change from work to school, and from school to work, has already been practiced for a number of years.

The family buildings will be very convenient for the purposes for which they are designed. The girls in each are accommodated with a large, well ventilated sitting-room, with two open fire-places, and sliding doors opening into a room at one end, which is ordinarily used for a reception room, but which may be quickly converted into a stage for theatricals, such as tableaux, charades, etc. This dining-room and kitchen are also on the first floor, and the girls' bed-rooms on the second and third floors. Here each girl has her own little room, six by ten, with single bed, cabinet wash-stand (which also serves for a bureau), wash-bowl, pitcher and other conveniences. At the ringing of the bell in the morning, each girl is expected to rise, put her room in order and be ready for breakfast at the proper signal, and after breakfast she enters upon the duties of the day.

THE DISCIPLINE

of the School is simple, but effective, and chiefly consists in a system of credit marks for good conduct. The law provides that all girls committed to the Institution may be released on probation after the lapse of one year, provided they show evidence of improvement sufficient to warrant such release.

The degree of improvement is indicated by certain credit marks for good conduct, together with proficiency in work and study. A "credit" consists of the aggregate of good marks obtained at roll-call each evening for one month. Credit twelve is the last and highest which can be obtained, but every girl must obtain credit twelve, and in every way give evidence of real reformation, before she can be released. One hundred marks may be obtained by a girl in one month, but only sixty marks each are necessary to obtain credit one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight. Sixty-five marks are required for credit nine, seventy-five for credit ten, eighty-five for credit eleven, and ninety-five for credit twelve.

Leave of absence is granted girls who obtain credit they may then be returned to their parents or friends, or will be found for them in private families. There are more than one hundred girls in the School, and among there are, of course, those who are too well contented home to be stimulated to good conduct by a desire to graduate. Such as these, more severe measures than the loss of credit may sometimes be resorted to. One of the most severe, and at the same time one of the most harmless methods of discipline is to seclude a girl for some days in succession, or until she is willing to improve. The credit method is a sufficient restraining influence for most girls, and it is only the few who experience any other punishment during their stay in the School.

TO PARENTS AND FRIENDS.

Every girl is permitted to write one letter each month at the expense of the School. Parents and friends may write as frequently as they desire, but they should avoid writing to excite or disturb them. They should always give the name and address in every letter. Parents may visit girls twice a year, to remain one day and night only. No visits are permitted on the Sabbath nor on holidays, such as Christmas, New Year, Fourth of July, unless by special arrangement with the Superintendent. All visits should be of an encouraging nature, and should desire their girls to improve under the influence of the School. They should admonish them to be obedient to their teachers, to be industrious and studious, and above all, they should convince them that there is no hope of release from the School except by real reformation, obedience, and by advancement in their work and studies. Questions as to the time of girls coming home should be addressed to the Superintendent.

When girls are entitled to leave of absence, notice will be given, and on receipt of money to pay railroad fare, they will be sent home to their parents.

Be sure to address all letters and parcels plainly, and to the Industrial School, Mitchellville, Polk county, Iowa.

HOW CHILDREN ARE COMMITTED.

We often receive letters from parents or friends asking what legal process is required to send girls to this School. In reply, we would say all that is necessary to be done is to make formal complaint to any judge in your district of the child's conduct. This may be done in open court, at the private residence of the judge, or elsewhere, provided he is willing. It then becomes his duty to hear the evidence in the case; and if in his judgment the complaint is sustained by the evidence in the case, he may issue a writ commanding the sheriff of the county to deliver the child to the Superintendent of the Industrial School.

□ Complaint may also be made before a justice of the peace; but he cannot commit the child. He can only hear the evidence in the case, and forward it to the judge, who, if he may think best, will issue the order for commitment upon the written evidence submitted to him by the justice of the peace. For further information on the subject, see chapter five of the Code of 1873.

REPORT OF W. J. MOIR, TREASURER.

REPORT OF W. J. MOIR, TREASURER.

HON. JOHN A. PARVIN, *President of the Board of Directors of the
Iowa Industrial School:*

DEAR SIR—I herewith present my report as Treasurer of said School from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.

W. J. MOIR, *Treasurer, in account with the Iowa Industrial School:*

DATE.	SUPPORT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1883.				
July 1	To balance on hand		\$ 541.19	\$
July 12	To State warrants for June, 1883.		2,765.00	
July 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't.	1		825.00
July 31	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.	2		1,500.00
Aug. 13	To State warrants for July, 1883.		2,780.00	
Aug. 14	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't.	3		830.00
Aug. 28	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.	4		1,800.00
Sept. 10	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.	5		1,500.00
Sept. 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't.	6		810.00
Sept. 13	To State warrants for August, 1883.		2,698.00	
Oct. 11	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.	7		1,200.00
Oct. 24	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't.	8		805.00
Oct. 24	To State warrants for September, 1883.		2,717.00	
Nov. 1	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.	9		912.00
Nov. 1	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.	10		1,000.00
Nov. 9	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't.	11		820.00
Nov. 9	To State warrants for October, 1883.		2,800.00	
Nov. 28	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.	12		1,800.00
Dec. 6	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.	13		400.00
Dec. 10	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't.	14		845.00
Dec. 10	To State warrants for November, 1883.		2,867.00	
Dec. 27	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.	15		1,000.00
Dec. 31	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.	16		800.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	SUPPORT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT
1884.			
Jan. 11	To State warrants for Dec., 1883		\$ 2,863
Jan. 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	17	
Jan. 24	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	18	
Jan. 31	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	19	
Feb. 11	To State warrants for Jan., 1884		2,901
Feb. 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	20	
Feb. 16	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	21	
Feb. 29	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	22	
March 15	To State warrants for Feb., 1884		2,952
March 15	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	23	
March 31	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	24	
April 4	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	25	
April 12	To State warrants for March, 1884		2,993
April 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	26	
April 17	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	27	
April 30	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	28	
May 9	By paid B. S. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	29	
May 10	To State warrants for April, 1884		3,025
May 10	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	30	
May 29	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	31	
June 26	To State warrants for May, 1884		3,000
June 28	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	32	
June 28	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	33	
July 1	By paid exchange		
July 5	To State warrants for June, 1884		2,968
July 8	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	34	
July 31	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	35	
Aug. 18	To State warrants for July, 1884		2,994
Aug. 18	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	36	
Aug. 28	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	37	
Sept. 15	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	38	
Sept. 16	To State warrants for August, 1884		3,028
Sept. 19	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	39	
Sept. 25	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	40	
Sept. 30	By paid Hardin Co. B'k. dis't on war'ts.	41	
Oct. 18	To State warrants for September, 1884 ..		3,032
Oct. 23	By paid exchange		
Oct. 24	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	42	
Oct. 24	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	43	
Nov. 4	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	44	
Nov. 10	To State warrants for October, 1884		3,060
Nov. 14	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	45	
Nov. 14	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	46	
Dec. 6	To State warrants for November, 1884 ..		3,110
Dec. 8	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	47	
Dec. 13	By paid discount on warrants	48	
Dec. 24	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	49	
1885.			
Jan. 10	To State warrants for December, 1884 ..		3,151
Jan. 10	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	50	
Jan. 12	By paid discount on warrants	51	
Jan. 14	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	52	
Feb. 3	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	53	
Feb. 12	To State warrants for January, 1885		3,130
Feb. 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	54	

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	SUPPORT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1885.				
Feb. 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	55	\$	\$ 870.00
Feb. 19	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	56		1,600.00
March 3	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	57		500.00
March 7	To State warrants for February, 1885.		3,171.00	
March 7	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	58		895.00
March 9	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	59		500.00
March 31	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	60		2,000.00
April 10	To State warrants for March, 1885.		3,233.00	
April 10	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	61		925.00
April 30	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	62		2,000.00
May 14	To State warrants for April, 1885.		3,264.00	
May 14	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	63		940.00
May 30	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	64		2,000.00
June 10	To State warrants for May, 1885.		3,319.00	
June 15	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	65		975.00
June 15	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	66		1,000.00
June 29	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	67		1,800.00
June 30	Balance cash on hand			229.67
	Total		\$ 72,302.19	\$ 72,302.19

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

DATE.	WATER FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1883.				
July 1	To balance cash on hand		\$ 295.94	\$
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant		250.00	
Oct. 29	By paid Smith & Tower, for brick.	1		75.00
Oct. 29	By paid F. A. Buse, labor	2		17.50
June 30	Balance cash on hand			453.44
	Total		\$ 545.94	\$ 545.94

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	STEAM HEATING FUND.	Number voucher	CREDIT
1883.			
July 1	Balance cash on hand		\$ 7
1884.			
Jan. 15	By paid C. A. Stevens, labor, etc	1	
Feb. 18	By paid B. T. Frederick & Company	2	
May 26	To State warrant		1.00
May 29	By paid L. M. Rumsey M'fg Co	3	
Oct. 29	By paid Marshalltown Gas Light Co ...	4	
Oct. 29	By paid L. M. Rumsey M'fg Co	5	
Oct. 29	By paid Central Iowa R'y freight	6	
Dec. 19	By paid L. M. Rumsey M'fg Co	7	
Dec. 19	By paid Central Iowa R'y Co., freight ..	8	
1885.			
Jan. 10	By paid B. T. Frederick & Co., grates, etc	9	
April 11	By paid D. S. Trass, labor	10	
May 29	By paid L. M. Rumsey M'fg Co., pipe, etc	11	
June 30	Balance cash on hand		
	Total		\$ 1.7

DATE.	REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.	Number voucher	DEBIT
1883.			
July 1	To balance cash on hand		\$ 3
Oct. 31	By paid Hauser & Rew, lumber	1	
Oct. 31	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber	2	
Dec. 12	By paid J. D. Conger, painting	3	
1884.			
Jan. 25	By paid F. B. Wakeman, labor	4	
Feb. 1	By paid S. E. Whitney, glass	5	
Feb. 1	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber	6	
Feb. 8	By paid G. E. Fannon, labor	7	
May 26	To State warrant		1.50
July 8	By paid J. S. Ross, printing	8	
July 8	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber	9	
July 30	By paid T. E. Corkhill, book	10	
Oct. 29	By paid E. Johnson	11	
Oct. 29	By paid S. L. Irish, labor	12	
Oct. 29	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware	13	
Oct. 29	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber	14	
Oct. 29	By paid C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight ..	15	
Oct. 29	By paid Wemott, Howard & Co., lamps.	16	
Oct. 29	By paid F. A. Buse, labor	17	
Oct. 29	By paid Henry Shafer, rock	18	
Nov. 6	By paid J. H. Hammond, oil, etc.	19	
Nov. 8	By paid L. Dobbins, labor	20	
Nov. 18	By paid C. M. Lee, lime, etc.	21	
Nov. 18	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware	22	
Nov. 22	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber	23	

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
ec.	9 By paid D. S. Trass, labor.....	24		\$ 8.25
ec.	9 By paid J. P. Jones, labor.....	25		195.25
ec.	9 By paid Geo. T. Washburn, labor... ..	26		48.00
ec.	29 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	27		85.74
1885.				
pril	11 By paid D. S. Trass, labor.....	28		10.50
pril	25 By paid C. E. Smith, labor... ..	29		14.00
ay	7 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	30		190.29
ay	16 By paid Jno. S. Hadley, hardware.....	31		44.85
une	23 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	32		154.68
une	27 By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware	33		91.91
une	27 By paid J. H. Hammond, paints	34		77.16
une	27 By paid J. P. Jones, labor.....	35		100.00
une	27 By paid G. T. Washburn, labor	36		128.00
une	27 By paid D. S. Trass, labor.....	37		128.00
une	27 By paid Jared Flagg, fire extinguisher..	38		50.00
une	27 By paid G. E. Fannon, labor.....	39		6.00
une	27 By paid J. D. Conger, labor.....	40		23.00
an.	30 To State warrant.....		\$ 1,000.00	
une	30 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	41		657.92
une	30 By paid W. J. Moir, building committee	42		38.75
une	30 Amount over-paid by treasurer		437.26	
	Total.....		\$ 3,303.51	\$ 8,303.51

DATE.	TOOL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1883.				
July	1 To balance cash on hand		\$ 248.26	
1884.				
Aug.	25 By paid L. M. Rumsey Manuf. Co....	1		\$ 24.62
1885.				
June	30 By balance cash on hand			223.64
	Total.....		\$ 248.26	\$ 248.26

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	LIBRARY FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
1883.			
July 1	Balance cash on hand.....		\$ 2.
Nov. 5	To State warrant		100.
1885.			
Jan. 30	To State warrant		100.
June 30	By paid Jansen, McClurg & Co., books.	1	
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....		
	Total.....		\$ 202.

DATE.	FENCE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
1883.			
July 1	To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 55.
1884.			
Sept. 27	To paid S. E. Whitney, sundries.....	1	
	Total.....		\$ 55.

DATE.	STANDARD PERIODICAL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
1883.			
July 1	To balance case on hand		\$ 50.
1885.			
May 29	By M. W. Moir, for periodicals		
	Total		\$ 50.

DATE.	LAND FUND.	Number voucher.	CREDIT.
1884.			
April 19	To cash of D. Doll, for land		\$ 1,600.
April 21	By paid B. Eggleston for 79 acres land.	1	
April 21	By paid recording two deeds.....	2	
April 21	By paid making deed and exam'ng title	3	
May 26	To State warrant		120.
1885.			
Jan. 30	To State warrant		120.
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....		
	Total		\$ 1,840.

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	CHAPLAIN FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1883.				
July 1	By cash on hand		\$ 240.00	
Sept. 17	By paid Rev. John Dolph	1		\$ 15.00
Dec. 11	By paid Rev. John Dolph	2		15.00
1884.				
Jan. 24	By paid C. A. Stevens	3		10.00
Feb. 9	By paid E. Adams	4		25.00
Feb. 18	By paid C. A. Stevens	5		5.00
March 14	By paid E. Adams	6		25.00
March 27	By paid C. A. Stevens	7		5.00
April 21	By paid C. A. Stevens	8		5.00
June 12	By paid J. Dolph	9		30.00
Aug. 1	By paid E. Adams	10		25.00
Oct. 29	By paid J. Dolph	11		20.00
Dec. 30	By paid E. Adams	12		25.00
1885.				
May 9	By paid T. Simmons	13		15.00
May 13	By paid E. Adams	14		20.00
	Total		\$ 240.00	\$ 240.00

DATE.	FRONT YARD FENCE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant		\$ 75 00	
Sept. 27	By paid S. E. Whiting, sundries	1		146.10
1885.				
Jan. 30	To State warrant		75.00	
June 30	By paid B. Hopkins	2		3.90
	Total		\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00

DATE.	SUNDAY SUIT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 27	To State warrant		\$ 600.00	
Nov. 18	By paid Pitkin & Thomas, cloth	1		\$ 668.81
1885.				
Jan. 30	To State warrant		600.00	
April 29	By paid Pitkin & Thomas, caps, etc	2		231.37
May 29	By paid Pitkin & Thomas, cloth, etc	3		299.82
	Total		\$ 1,200 00	\$ 1,200.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	PASTURE FENCE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
1884.			
May 28	To State warrant.....		\$ 200.00
Oct. 29	By paid W. J. Young & Co., fencing...	1	
Oct. 29	By paid J. S. Hadley, wire.....	2	
Dec. 4	By paid John Perkins, posts.....	3	
1885.			
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		200.00
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....		
	Total.....		\$ 400.00

DATE.	FAMILY, BUILDING AND FURNISHING FUND	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
1884.			
May 28	To State warrant.....		\$ 5,000.00
June 3	By paid W. O. Barnard & Son, lime.....	1	
July 30	By paid C. M. Lee, cement.....	2	
July 30	By paid B. T. Frederick & Co., iron col.	3	
July 30	By paid Wm. H. Noyes, hauling rock....	4	
July 30	By paid J. W. McMillen, hauling rock....	5	
July 30	By paid P. Shafer, hauling rock.....	6	
July 30	By paid Geo. Boody, hauling rock.....	7	
July 30	By paid Jos. Boody, hauling rock.....	8	
July 30	By paid H. M. Doren, hauling rock.....	9	
July 30	By paid O. O'Donnell, hauling rock....	10	
July 30	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	11	
July 30	By paid J. H. Hammond, paint, etc.....	12	
July 30	By paid W. Zeiger, hauling rock.....	13	
July 30	By paid J. D. Myers, labor.....	14	
July 30	By paid Jno. Murray, labor.....	15	
July 30	By paid P. Hermence, labor.....	16	
July 30	By paid S. L. Irish, labor.....	17	
July 30	By paid P. Shafer, hauling rock.....	18	
July 30	By paid W. H. Myers, labor.....	19	
July 30	By paid J. R. Edick, labor.....	20	
July 30	By paid H. Shafer, rock.....	21	
July 30	By paid M. A. Chaffin, rock.....	22	
Aug. 2	By paid Jno. Murray, labor.....	23	
Aug. 2	By paid Legrand Quarry Co., rock.....	24	
Sept. 18	By paid J. A. Wilbur, labor.....	25	
Sept. 18	By paid Smith & Tower, brick.....	26	
Sept. 18	By paid A. M. Lindsay, labor.....	27	
Sept. 18	By paid R. C. Lindsay, labor.....	28	
Sept. 18	By paid C. E. Smith, labor.....	29	
Sept. 18	By paid A. H. Goodwin, labor.....	30	
Sept. 18	By paid John Williams, labor.....	31	
Sept. 18	By paid W. O. Barnard & Son, lime....	32	
Sept. 18	By paid W. J. Young & Co., lumber....	33	
Sept. 18	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	34	
Sept. 18	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	35	

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	FAMILY BUILDING AND FURN. FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
Sept. 18	By paid C. E. Smith, labor	36		\$ 22.00
Sept. 18	By paid F. A. Buse, labor	37		276.55
Sept. 19	By paid A. Meader, labor	38		17.00
Oct. 2	By paid I. B. Holt, labor	39		64.10
Nov. 1	By paid C. M. Lee, lime, etc.	40		42.15
Nov. 1	By paid Harry Woodson, labor.....	41		185.25
Nov. 4	By paid F. D. Hauser, labor.....	42		159.75
Nov. 12	By paid I. P. McDonald, labor	43		215.00
Nov. 14	By paid G. E. Fannon, labor	44		104.40
Nov. 15	By paid J. W. Fannon, labor.....	45		59.40
Nov. 15	By paid N. Surles, labor.....	46		118.40
Nov. 18	By paid S. E. Whitney, roofing.....	47		449.38
Nov. 22	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	48		474.03
Dec. 8	By paid A. Meader, labor	49		9.54
Dec. 9	By paid D. S. Trass, labor.....	50		348.95
Dec. 9	By paid W. J. Allison, labor	51		307.50
Dec. 9	By paid G. T. Washburn, labor	52		97.60
Dec. 12	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware	53		9.90
Dec. 19	By paid L. M. Rumsey M't'g Co.....	54		29.25
Dec. 29	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	55		18.52
1885.				
Jan. 2	By paid J. H. Hammond, oil, etc.....	56		80.22
Jan. 2	By paid J. S. Hadley, stoves, etc.....	57		246.71
Jan. 2	By paid J. D. Conger, labor	58		69.90
Jan. 13	By paid A. H. Andrews & Co., desks, etc.	59		234.90
Feb. 4	By paid Shuerman Bros., blankets.....	60		617.19
March 3	By paid Union Wire Mattress Co.	61		530.85
March 7	By paid C. I. & D. B'y Co., freight.....	62		61.78
March 9	By paid L. Harbach, furniture, etc.....	63		439.96
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		\$ 5,000.00	
June 30	By paid Arnold Bros. & Co.....	64		57.04
Total			\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	HOSPITAL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
1884.			
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 2,500.0
1885.			
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		2,500.0
May 29	By paid W. O. Barnard & Son, lime.....	1	
May 30	By paid C. E. Smith, stone.....	2	
June 23	By paid C. M. Lee, cement.....	3	
June 26	By paid P. Hermence, labor.....	4	
June 27	By paid C. E. Smith, labor.....	5	
June 27	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	6	
June 27	By paid Legrand Quarry Co., rock.....	7	
June 27	By paid D. S. Trass, labor.....	8	
June 27	By paid J. P. Jones, labor.....	9	
June 27	By paid L. A. Reynolds, labor.....	10	
June 27	By paid H. Shafer, stone, etc.....	11	
June 27	By paid P. Shafer, hauling rock.....	12	
June 27	By paid H. B. Clark, hauling rock.....	13	
June 27	By paid Jno. Murray, labor.....	14	
June 27	By paid W. H. Myers, labor.....	15	
June 29	By paid J. A. Surles, hauling rock.....	16	
June 30	By paid J. R. Edick, labor.....	17	
June 30	By paid B. T. Frederick & Co., iron.....	18	
June 30	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	19	
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....		
	Total.....		\$ 5,000.0

DATE.	ROOF FUND—MAIN BUILDING.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
1884.			
May 6	To State warrant.....		\$ 1,000.0
1885.			
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....		
	Total.....		\$ 1,000.0

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

DATE.	WATER SUPPLY FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1883.				
July 1	To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 9.57	
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant.....		750.00	
May 26	By paid Charles Ferguson, labor.....	1		\$ 9.57
July 30	By paid B. O. East, labor.....	2		9.00
July 30	By paid Wm. Harnsen, labor.....	3		118.05
Oct. 29	By paid M. S. Kimball, tile.....	4		5.51
Oct. 29	By paid T. J. Woods, labor.....	5		362.50
Oct. 29	By paid Wm. Satchell, labor.....	6		11.25
Oct. 29	By paid Wm. Satchell, labor.....	7		14.00
Oct. 29	By paid L. D. Lewelling, paid.....	8		50.73
Oct. 29	By paid Wm. Satchell, labor.....	9		1.00
Oct. 29	By paid S. B. Tyler, labor.....	10		7.00
Oct. 29	By paid John Lasler, labor.....	11		22.87
Oct. 29	By paid S. B. Tyler, brick.....	12		98.00
Oct. 29	By paid Henry Vors, cement.....	13		99.85
Oct. 29	By paid W. W. Hedges, labor.....	14		8.90
Oct. 29	By paid J. R. Boyd.....	15		4.00
Oct. 29	By paid G. F. Stapleton.....	16		14.25
1885.				
Jan. 28	By paid Regan Bros. & McGorrick.....	17		26.00
Jan. 28	By paid S. B. Tuttle & Corey.....	18		63.40
Jan. 28	By paid Ewing, Jewett & Chandler.....	19		25.68
Jan. 28	By paid Wm. Grinstead.....	20		14.00
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		750.00	
March 11	By paid Frank Smith, labor.....	21		47.80
March 11	By paid B. J. Polley, labor.....	22		148.75
May 1	By paid C. M. Braden, materials.....	23		45.00
May 1	By paid F. C. Tyler, brick.....	24		17.50
May 1	By paid B. J. Polley, labor.....	25		5.00
May 1	By paid M. S. Kimball, pumps.....	26		4.65
May 1	By paid L. D. Lewelling, paid W. H. B.....	27		10.00
May 1	By paid L. D. Lewelling, paid sundries.....	28		23.11
May 1	By paid Robert Patterson, labor.....	29		12.75
May 26	By paid Ewing, Jewett & Chandler.....	30		45.52
May 26	By paid Ralph L. Storm, labor.....	31		20.00
May 26	By paid F. E. Wilson, pipe, etc.....	32		56.25
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....			109.08
Total.....			\$ 1,509.57	\$ 1,509.57

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	FAMILY BUILDING FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
1884.			
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 5,000.00
1885.			
May 16	By paid N. Ball, plans, etc.....	1	
June 27	By paid R. & N. Ball, contract.....	2	
June 29	By paid R. & N. Ball, contract.....	3	
June 30	By balance cash on hand.....		
	Total.....		\$ 5,000.00

DATE.	CONTINGENT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
1883.			
July 1	Balance cash on hand.....		\$ 9.72
1884.			
May 26	To State warrant.....		300.00
May 26	By paid W. W. Hedges, sundries.....	1	
July 30	By paid N. Carson, milk safe.....	2	
July 30	By paid N. Carson, book-case.....	3	
Oct. 29	By paid C. M. Braden, hardware.....	4	
Oct. 29	By paid L. D. Lewelling, paid C. P.....	5	
Oct. 29	By paid S. J. Oldfield, telephone.....	6	
Oct. 29	By paid A. J. Reynolds, labor.....	7	
Oct. 29	By paid C. U. Telephone Co.....	8	
Oct. 29	By paid C. U. Telephone Co.....	9	
Oct. 29	By paid C. U. Telephone Co.....	10	
Oct. 29	By paid M. Dyer, labor.....	11	
Oct. 29	By paid M. S. Kimball, lumber.....	12	
Oct. 29	By paid M. S. Kimball, lumber.....	13	
Nov. 5	To State warrant.....		75.00
1885.			
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		375.00
Mar. 11	By paid C. L. Henney, notary.....	14	
May 1	By paid F. W. Wyman, labor.....	15	
May 1	By paid C. T. Martin.....	16	
May 14	By paid Martin & Daniels, book-cases...	17	
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....		
	Total.....		\$ 759.72

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	STEAM HEATING FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 2,194.00	
Oct. 29	By paid Turner & Rasser.....	1		\$ 745.00
Oct. 29	By paid Crane Bros. M'fg Co.....	2		125.16
Oct. 29	By paid Wilson & Stein.....	3		189.50
Oct. 29	By paid Frank E. Wilson.....	4		504.25
Oct. 29	By paid S. R. Tyler.....	5		70.00
Oct. 29	By paid Murray & Mullen.....	6		2.50
Oct. 29	By paid A. J. Kibbee, freight.....	7		54.04
Oct. 29	By paid E. H. Collins & Son.....	8		29.18
Oct. 29	By paid A. J. Kibbee, freight.....	9		96.19
Oct. 29	By paid W. W. Hedges.....	10		26.00
Oct. 29	By paid G. F. Stapleton.....	11		25.00
Oct. 29	By paid John Rasler.....	12		46.50
Oct. 29	By paid A. S. McDaniel & Co.....	13		5.80
Oct. 29	By paid J. M. Craig.....	14		38.50
Oct. 29	By paid S. M. Daniels.....	15		7.50
Oct. 29	By paid Wm. Satchell.....	16		10.00
Oct. 29	By paid L. D. Lewelling, paid.....	17		4.00
Oct. 29	By paid Wm. Satchell.....	18		8.75
Oct. 29	By paid Haxtun Steam Heater Co.....	19		228.28
Oct. 29	By paid C. R. I. & P. R'y Co., freight.....	20		21.76
Oct. 29	By paid Haxtun Steam Heater Co.....	21		1,396.98
1885.				
Jan. 28	By paid Chas. Pergison.....	22		20.00
Jan. 28	By paid Tuttle & Corey.....	23		142.60
Jan. 28	By paid Collins & Son.....	24		.95
Jan. 28	By paid Geo. F. Stapleton.....	25		38.30
Jan. 28	By paid Regan Bros. & McGorrick.....	26		18.50
Jan. 28	By paid S. Daniels.....	27		12.75
Jan. 28	By paid M. S. Kimball.....	28		14.56
Jan. 28	By paid C. T. Martin.....	29		16.28
Jan. 28	By paid C. S. Satchell.....	30		14.25
Jan. 28	By paid M. P. Smith.....	31		40.00
Jan. 28	By paid G. F. Fry.....	32		12.15
Jan. 28	By paid N. Ball.....	33		8.50
Jan. 28	By paid C. R. I. & P. R'y Co., freight.....	34		4.89
Jan. 28	By paid S. H. Daniels.....	35		9.50
Jan. 28	By paid Perkins & Perkins.....	36		24.40
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		2,194.00	
April 30	By paid Crane Bros. M'fg Co.....	37		2.41
April 30	By paid Crane Bros. M'fg Co.....	38		59.88
April 30	By paid Crane Bros. M'fg Co.....	39		250.00
April 30	By paid F. E. Wilson.....	40		109.74
April 30	By paid Jas. B. Clow & Son.....	41		9.20
Total.....			\$ 4,389.00	\$ 4,388.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	COW STABLE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT
1884.			
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 500.
July 30	By paid H. Voss, rock	1	
Oct. 29	By paid L. W. Cannon	2	
Oct. 29	By paid C., R. I. & P. R'y Co., freight ..	3	
Oct. 29	By paid M. S. Kimball, lumber.....	4	
Oct. 29	By paid Ball, Martin & Co., labor	5	
1885.			
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		500.
	Total.....		\$ 1,000.

DATE.	BOILER HOUSE AND HOSPITAL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT
1884.			
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 1,000.
July 30	By paid T. J. Woods, labor	1	
July 30	By paid T. J. Woods, labor.....	2	
Oct. 29	By paid M. S. Kimball, lumber.....	3	
Oct. 29	By paid C., R. I. & P. R'y Co., freight..	4	
Oct. 29	By paid J. M. Craig, labor	5	
Oct. 29	By paid C. T. Martin labor.....	6	
Oct. 29	By paid N. Ball, labor.....	7	
Oct. 29	By paid Wm. Satchell, labor	8	
Oct. 29	By paid Wm. Satchell, hauling.....	9	
Oct. 29	By paid N. H. Tanner, labor	10	
Oct. 29	By paid H. Voss, labor.....	11	
Oct. 29	By paid S. R. Tyler, brick.....	12	
Oct. 29	By paid S. H. Daniels, labor.....	13	
Oct. 29	By paid N. Ball, labor.....	14	
Oct. 29	By paid Wm. Satchell, labor.....	15	
1885.			
Jan. 28	By paid Tuttle & Corey, labor.....	16	
Jan. 28	By paid M. S. Kimball, lumber.....	17	
Jan. 28	By paid M. S. Kimball, lime, etc	18	
Jan. 28	By paid Wm. Satchell, hauling.....	19	
Jan. 28	By paid J. M. Craig, labor	20	
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		\$ 1,000.
	Total.....		\$ 2,000.

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	PURCHASE OF LAND FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 1,200.00	
May 26	By paid Thomas Mitchell.....	1		\$ 1,200.00
Oct. 29	By paid Thomas Mitchell.....	2		1,200.00
1885.				
Jan. 30	To State warrant		1,200.00	
			\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00

DATE.	REPAIR FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 250.00	
July 30	By paid Hans Voss, stone.....	1		\$ 158.60
July 30	By paid A. Carsen, labor.....	2		58.45
July 30	By paid Ball, Martin & Co.....	3		21.10
July 30	By paid Entwistle & Odea, pipe.....	4		18.35
July 30	By paid A. Carsen, labor.....	5		10.70
Oct. 29	By paid William Satchell labor.....	6		9.50
Oct. 29	By paid S. A. Robertson.....	7		22.50
Oct. 29	By paid C. R. I. P. R'y Co., freight.....	8		3.75
Oct. 29	By paid Holland & New.....	9		42.72
Oct. 29	By paid F. W. Wyman.....	10		51.75
Oct. 29	By paid M. S. Kimball.....	11		24.00
Oct. 29	By paid Crescent Planing Mill Co.....	12		15.80
Oct. 29	By paid L. W. Cannon.....	13		58.18
Oct. 29	By paid Tuttle & Corey.....	14		7.00
Oct. 29	By paid L. W. Cannon.....	15		10.80
Oct. 29	By paid Hahn & Rhodes.....	16		6.00
Oct. 29	By paid Ball, Martin & Co.....	17		98.37
Oct. 29	By paid Booth & Shaffer.....	18		69.07
Nov. 5	To State warrant		125.00	
1885.				
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		375.00	
June 30	Balance cash on hand			63.36
	Total		\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00

DATE.	COW PURCHASE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 250.00	
Oct. 29	By paid Lyman & Knowlton, cows.....			\$ 72.00
Oct. 29	By paid O. K. Carr, cows.....	1		135.00
Oct. 29	By paid J. Blyler, cows.....	2		90.00
Oct. 29	By paid James Barrett, cows.....	3		100.00
Oct. 29	By paid E. Leonard, cows.....	4		70.00
1885.				
Jan. 28	By paid William Ellison, cow.....	5		38.00
Jan. 30	To State warrant	6	250.00	
	Total		\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.		FURNISHING SUPT.'S BUILDING FUND.	Number voucher.	CRED
1884.				
May	26	To State warrant.....		\$ 50
July	30	By paid L. Harbach, furniture, etc.....	1	
Oct.	29	By paid Iowa Granite and M. Mfg. Co..	2	
1885.				
Jan.	30	To State warrant.....		50
June	30	Balance cash on hand		
		Total		\$ 1,00

DATE.		FRUIT TREE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBI
1884.				
May	26	To State warrant.....		\$ 2
July	30	By paid C. L. Watrous	1	
1885.				
Jan.	30	To State warrant		2
June	27	By paid Charles Pergison	2	
June	30	Balance cash on hand		
		Total		\$ 2

DATE.		FENCING FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBI
1884.				
May	26	To State warrant		\$ 150
Oct.	29	By paid C. R. Tyler, fence.....	1	
Oct.	29	By paid L. W. Cannon, wire	2	
Oct.	29	By paid F. M. Tumbleson, posts	3	
Oct.	29	By paid L. D. Lewelling, paid.....	4	
1885.				
Jan.	28	By paid W. P. Delong.....	5	
June	15	By paid H. A. Eaton, posts... ..	6	
June	15	By paid Charles Pergison, labor....	7	
June	30	Balance cash on hand		
		Total		\$ 150

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	LIBRARY AND SCHOOL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant.....	1	\$ 250.00	
July 30	By paid Geo. Scherwood & Co.....	2		\$ 15.00
July 30	By paid Redhead, Wellslager & Co.....	3		28.75
July 30	By paid L. B. Abdill.....	4		72.48
Oct. 30	By paid O. R. Ray, books.....	5		5.25
Oct. 30	By paid Mills & Co., books.....	6		48.30
1885.				
May 1	By paid Hotel World Publishing Co.....	6		5.00
June 18	By paid Perry, Mason & Co.....	7		7 68
June 18	By paid Howard Garnett.....	8		13.12
June 18	By paid John B. Allen, trustee.....	9		102.92
June 30	Overpaid.....		48.50	
	Total		\$ 298.50	\$ 298.50

DATE.	COOKING RANGE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 100.00	
July 30	By paid paid Excelsior Mfg. Co.....	1		\$ 109.35
Oct. 30	By paid L. W. Cannon, stove, etc.....	2		5.60
Oct. 30	By paid C. R. I. & P. R'y, freight.....	3		7.62
Oct. 30	By paid C. M. Braden.....	4		14.75
1885.				
May 27	By paid A. Carson.....	5		6.00
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		100.00	
June 3	By paid C. M. Braden.....	6		80.00
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....			26 68
	Total		\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00

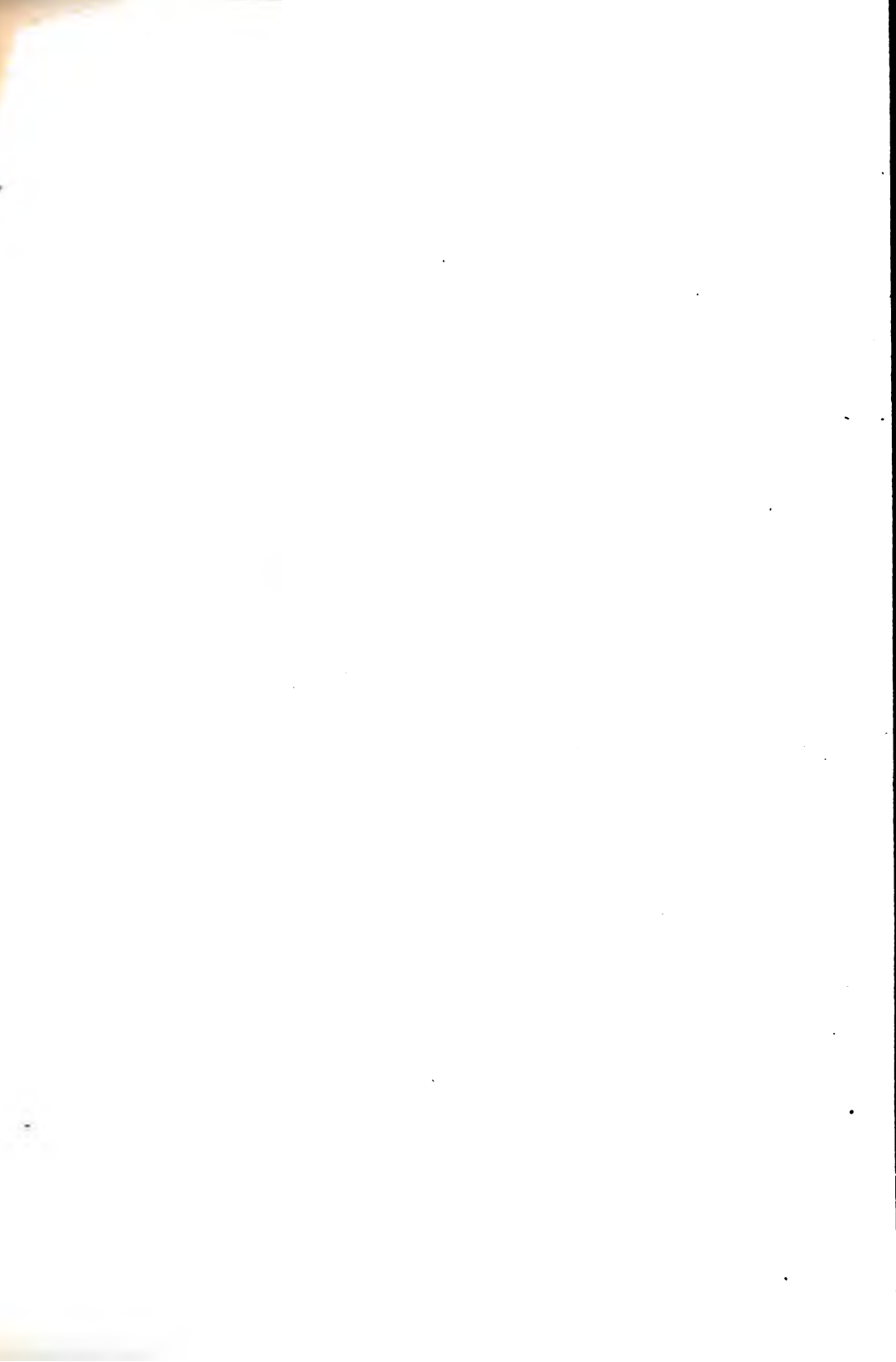
DATE.	BAKE OVEN FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 50.00	
1885.				
Mar. 11	By paid C. M. Braden.....	1		\$ 100.00
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		50.00	
	Total		\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE	NEW BUILDING FURNISHING FUND.		Number voucher.	DEBIT
1885.				
May 1	By paid F. A. Dunham, chairs		1	
May 14	To State warrant			\$ 200
June 30	Balance on hand			
Total				\$ 200

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. MOIR.



REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
LOCATED AT
ELDORA.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1896.

REPORT.

To the Twenty first General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your committee to visit the Industrial School for Boys at Eldora, Iowa, beg leave to submit to you their doings under concurrent resolution number nine of this Assembly:

First—That the \$10,000 appropriated for the purpose of erecting a family building and furnishing thereof has been expended judiciously and economically for that purpose.

The \$2,000 appropriated for repairing the roof has not been expended by advice of the Governor and Robert Finkbine, architect, it having been considered injudicious to expend it for the purpose for which it was appropriated.

The \$1,200 appropriated for Sunday suits for the boys has been so expended, and add greatly to their appearance and self respect.

The \$3,000 appropriated for repair fund has been expended.

The amount appropriated for fencing-fund—\$400 for pasture, and \$150 for front fence has been properly expended.

The \$240 appropriated for the difference in pieces of land has been expended, except the sum of \$20.50, and that balance is asked to be transferred to the contingent and repair fund.

The amount for steam-heating purposes has been expended only in part, and the balance is in hands of treasurer.

The amount for library, \$200, has been expended, and the \$5,000 appropriated for building a hospital has been very judiciously and economically expended, and a very fine building has been constructed.

Second—Said appropriations, we believe, have all been expended for the purposes for which they were appropriated, and in accordance with law, except as stated heretofore.

Third—As far as we have been able to ascertain no indebtedness has been contracted not in accordance with law and within the letter and spirit of chapter 7, Laws of the Seventeenth General Assembly.

Fourth—We think there has been no diversion of any of the specific purpose for which it was appropriated.

Fifth—Below we present the names and salaries of all employed in the Industrial School on the 21st day of January, also the purpose for which each is employed.

B. J. Miles and wife, Superintendent and Matron.....	
D. M. Crouse and wife, Assistant Superintendent and Matron.....	
N. F. Hewitte and wife, manager and teacher.....	
W. E. Whitney and wife, manager and teacher.....	
C. H. Waterman and wife, manager and teacher.....	
D. J. Dickinson and wife, manager and teacher.....	
J. O. Hardin and wife, manager and teacher.....	
J. O. Floyd, engineer.....	
F. E. Evans, stockman.....	
J. S. Shafer, farmer.....	
O. O. McDonold, shoemaker.....	
Wm. Crawford, gardner.....	
George Shafer, night watch.....	
Miss S. J. Wright, laundry.....	
Miss Cora Cook, bake-house.....	
Miss Ella Steward, tailor shop.....	
Miss Etta Lockwood, dining-hall.....	
Miss Ida Platt, dining-hall.....	
Miss L. N. Bateman, kitchen.....	
Miss Fannie Harrison, kitchen.....	
Mrs. O. O. McDonold, dining-hall.....	

In addition to which all of the foregoing employes receive board, fuel, lights and house-rent free, and all of said salaries with all of said expenses, are paid from the support fund of the Institution, consisting of \$8 per month for each inmate of the Industrial School.

Sixth—There are no means of fire escape from any of said buildings except the wooden stairways inside of same, and ladders under the control of the managers of the said Institution capable of reaching to the upper story of all said buildings except the main building in which inmates of said school are kept—and we do not know of any means by which the fire escapes could be adjusted to said buildings without the same becoming an easy means of escape from the same thereof.

Seventh—The sanitary condition of this Institution is good, there being at the present time but four in the hospital out of

mates. One only of said patients being at all dangerous, and from the best information we could get this number is far above the average.

After investigating the needs of the Institution we have come to the conclusion that there is needed for

Contingent and repair fund	\$ 4,000
Laundry machinery.....	600
Cooking range.....	300
Two steam kettles.....	300
Rotary bake oven.....	650
Chaplain fund.....	250
Steam pump.....	250
Library.....	200
Digging cellar, walling same, and frame house over same for storing seeds, etc.....	1,200
Furnishing hospital building so it can be occupied by inmates of Institution, when not needed for hospital ...	1,000

And would recommend the above sums for the purposes therein set out, and would recommend the transfer of the \$2,000 appropriated by the last Assembly for "changing mansard roof on main building" to strengthening and repairing roof on same. There is undoubtedly more room badly needed as requested by the trustees of this Institution, and we would willingly recommend the same to the General Assembly if the State finances were such as would justify, but refrain from doing so for this reason.

Your committee further states that a great many of the children in the Institution are of tender years and confined here for no crime of their own.

That the quality of their food is not such as is suitable to their condition, it consisting of bread without butter, meat once a day, and vegetables of some variety at each meal, and cold water to drink.

We would therefore recommend the following proposition: That The support fund be increased to \$10 per capita per month.

In conclusion we feel like commending the ability and efficiency with which the Superintendent has handled this Institution, morally and financially. That his choice of employes seems to have been governed by good judgment and humanity. The discipline seems almost perfect, and the superintendent and managers of the various families seem to have the good will of the inmates of the Institution.

The graded schools are under good management and instruction,

and the children are undoubtedly accumulating a fund of
and moral training that will have a tendency to make them
zens when released from confinement. ll of which is re
reported.

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REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
GIRLS' DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
AT
MITCHELLVILLE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

REPORT.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of the Representatives of the Twenty-first General Assembly:

Your joint committee to visit the Girls' Department of the State Industrial School at Mitchellville have performed that duty, and beg leave to report as follows:

We were kindly received by L. D. Lewelling, Superintendent, and Miss Mary Marshall, Matron, who have charge of and conduct the affairs of the Institution, and by them shown over the buildings and grounds, and accorded free access to their books and accounts, and to the various departments of the Institution.

By an act of the Eighteenth General Assembly this property, known as the Mitchell Seminary, was purchased by the State of Iowa for the purposes for which it is now used.

The school building is a two-story brick, forty by eighty feet, with basement story, which is used as a cooking-room, dining-room and general household purposes.

The new administration office building is a two-story frame building, thirty-six by forty feet, well divided up and finished off, and is a very good building for the sum of \$3,500.

The laundry building is a one-story, twenty by thirty feet, with an addition of twenty by twenty feet, all with basement story, and cost the sum of \$1,500.

A new vegetable cellar, built in 1883, is a good structure, and very much needed.

The new house, for which funds were appropriated at the last session of the General Assembly, is a frame building veneered with brick, seventy-five by forty-seven feet, three stories high; the second and third stories being divided into rooms and closets sufficient to accommodate twenty girls on each floor with a nice, well-ventilated bed-room,

with also a room on each floor for teacher or manager; the building being used for cooking, dining and sitting rooms, and for household work. The building is well finished, and well complete as can be for the amount of money expended. The building is heated by steam, furnished by the central boiler at the premises.

The boiler house for steam heating purposes is thirteen feet with twelve feet basement foundation, laid with rubble stone twelve inches thick, with brick smoke stack. From this boiler house steam is furnished to heat main school building, officers' quarters and the new cottage building built the last year.

The money appropriated by the last General Assembly for building cow stable has been used in building two wings to the main building on the premises. The wings are twenty-four by twenty-four feet with stone foundation under sills. One wing being used for cow stable and the other for carriage house, with room on the side for stock. In our opinion the money has been judiciously expended.

The number of persons employed in the institution and the amount paid are as follows:

L. D. Lewelling, Superintendent, per annum	
Miss Mary Marshall, Matron, per annum	
Miss Ida S. Robbins, manager family No. 1, per month	
Miss Ida J. Platt, manager family No. 2, per month	
Mrs. Cena Ellis, sewing teacher	
S. J. Deacon, service in kitchen family No. 1, per month	
Margaret J. Erwin, laundry, per month	
Mrs. Ida Bishop, relief officer, per month	
Arch Williams, fireman, per month	
Thos. Hazen, farmer, per month	

All employes receive board, rooms, fuel and light in addition to above salaries. This is the custom, and they have been accustomed with that understanding.

BILL OF FARE.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, fried bacon, gravy, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner—Bread, bean soup, stewed onions and pudding.

Supper—Sandwiches, with cake or pie.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Hot cakes, butter and syrup, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner—Bread, pork and baked beans, gravy and potatoes.
Supper—Bread and milk, tomatoes and ginger bread.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and molasses, fried mush and coffee.
Dinner—Bread, beef soup, stewed onions, rice pudding.
Supper—Bread and milk, sauce.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and butter, coffee, hominy, hash from previous days' dinner.
Dinner—Bread, pork and beans, steamed apple dumplings with dressing.
Supper—Bread, baked potatoes and gravy.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, coffee, fried bacon, apple sauce.
Dinner—Soup, corn bread, butter, pickles, fried onions.
Supper—Bread and milk, fruit.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, coffee, rice with sugar, salt fish.
Dinner—Vegetable soup, meat stew with dumplings, corn bread.
Supper—Bread and molasses, baked potatoes and gravy.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, coffee, fried potatoes and sauce.
Dinner—Biscuit and butter, mashed turnips, apple roll.
Supper—Bread and butter, fish, dried apple sauce, and milk.

The Board of Trustees have urged the necessity of purchasing an adjoining eighty acres of land, and your committee after having thoroughly examining the land, believe that it would be an advantage to the Institution and would probably settle a question with the adjoining owners in reference to the sewerage of the Institution, as great complaint is made by reason of the sewerage flowing over this adjoining land, but owing to the condition of the finances of the State at present, your committee do not feel warranted in making any recommendation of purchase.

The trustees also urge the necessity of a new building similar to the one just built. Your committee believe the same is needed for the purpose of securing the best results from the Institution. At present there are one hundred and twelve inmates, and with the present

provision as many as twenty-five girls are compelled to sleep in one room, thus placing the comparatively good with the vicious, and make it impossible to secure such results as are desirable.

Thus far your committee think the appropriations made by the General Assembly have been wisely and economically expended, and that they have been expended for the objects for which appropriated. And that the acts of the Seventeenth General Assembly have been complied with, and no contracted indebtedness in excess of the appropriation. Your committee would, however, say that in the appropriation for new building, no provision has been made for heating apparatus. The trustees have placed in the said new building new steam heating apparatus to cost one thousand dollars, with the understanding that the General Assembly fails to make appropriation for the same can be removed without expense to the State. Your committee would recommend an appropriation to pay for the same.

We believe there has been no diversion of any money appropriated for specific purposes for which appropriated.

The buildings are all so constructed that in case of fire the inmates are very easy to escape from them, and the inmates are in less danger than are persons who live in ordinary farm or city houses, and no extra means of escape are required.

No sufficient means have yet been provided for furnishing the buildings with supply. An appropriation made by last General Assembly has been expended, and it will require an amount equal to fifteen hundred dollars to finish the reservoir in process of construction, and your committee recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

The health of the inmates is good, and the sanitary condition of the Institution is excellent.

In addition to the foregoing your committee desire to make the following closing remarks of a former visiting committee and would recommend the new the same suggestions:

Whether the suggestions made are in the direct line of improvement may be doubted by some, but we will venture just one more suggestion. Not done in the spirit of criticism of the officers or managers, but the field of labor is a hard one indeed and we believe they are doing faithful and efficient work, and work that they might well be proud of if no higher motives actuated them than the mere desire to earn their salaries. Nor do we believe that the State is paying too much for the worthy Superintendent, Matron and other employees. We think that these salaries, amount paid for books and

fuel and lights and other current expenses should be provided for by appropriations for these specific purposes. And that the support of the inmates be they many or few, should be by such allowance per month to each as will surely furnish her with all necessary food, clothing and other matters required for her comfort and support, after contributing her own labor thereto when not engaged in her school work.

The thickness of the slices of bread they eat should not be conditioned or made to depend upon the price paid for coal to keep them warm, or upon the general running expenses of the Institution, or the number of bad girls in Iowa that may find their way into this school.

Under the present system there is paid for each inmate ten dollars per month, and out of this fund salaries, current expenses as above, and support of inmates are all paid. Salaries and expenses will not grow less, so it is easy to see that there is a minimum number of inmates, whose presence in the school is absolutely necessary to preserve its very life. And should the number be lessened at any time by death, or escape of very bad girls, or by the discharge or release of reformed ones, just to the extent that this vital number is so lessened will the condition of those remaining tend toward absolute want or starvation.

Again, we believe girls, when reformed, should graduate out of this school, and there should be no obstacle in the way, however slight.

But if the life of the Institution and the support of the other inmates at that very time should depend upon their longer stay, may it not happen that the reformatory period of the life of some poor Iowa girl, committed to the school, may extend far beyond the reformatory period and assume the form of involuntary servitude, or indeed imprisonment? If so, the system of support is wrong. And while there may never have been any abuse of this kind (and we distinctly aver that we know of none), yet your committee feel that this Institution to which our girls may be sent for a period of eleven years of their young lives, should in its system of support be at once put upon the most humane and liberal basis.

P. M. SUTTON,
Committee on part of Senate,

OLEY NELSON,
W. W. KLINE,
Committee on part of House.

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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY
AT
FORT MADISON,
TO THE
GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

JUNE 30, 1885.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

OFFICERS.

WARDEN,

G. W. CROSLY.

DEPUTY WARDEN,

J. TOWNSEND.

CLERK,

J. G. BERTLER.

CHAPLAIN.

W. C. GUNN.

PHYSICIAN,

A. W. HOFFMEISTER.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

WM. MOORE.

TURNKEY.

A. SCHERFE.

GUARDS.

A. E. WHITNEY,
C. H. JAMIESON,
JOSEPH MOORE,
ANDY YOUNG,
P. L. CARBUGH,
T. STONE,
S. C. BERTLER,
T. P. HOLLOWELL,
JAMES EVERST,
D. KENT,
I. B. SNYDER,
W. S. GILMER,
W. H. GARNER,
L. L. THERME,
R. EVANS,
J. L. PLEASANTS,
G. W. YOCUM,
A. R. HAVENSCROFT,
J. H. SMITH,
R. J. RATHBUN,

M. L. TRACY,
M. L. LANE,
L. R. JONES,
C. W. BOWER,
J. J. WALLACE,
A. R. PARISH,
R. F. CARTER,
L. SIMMONS,
J. F. MCKAIG,
A. PATTERSON,
H. C. TOWNSEND,
J. L. FEBRELL,
ETHAN ALLEN,
A. R. THAYER,
G. R. CROSLY,
W. S. GLASGOW,
D. S. SNYDER,
A. J. POWELL,
W. L. RAY,
W. A. SMITH,

A. EDWARDS.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN OF THE
PENITENTIARY OF THE STATE,
Fort Madison, Iowa, June 30, 1885.

To his Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to herewith submit my report of this Institution for the biennial period, from July 1, 1883 to June 30, 1885, inclusive. That portion of this report covering the time intervening between the date of my predecessor's last report and the date of my taking charge being made up from the books and records of the Institution turned over to me by him.

I took charge of the Penitentiary April 1, 1884, and receipted to my predecessor, Hon. E. C. McMillan, for the convicts then in confinement, and the property belonging to the State as shown by inventory hereto annexed, and appointed the following officers: J. Townsend, Deputy Warden; J. G. Berstler, Clerk, Dr. A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician, and Rev. W. C. Gunn, Chaplain, all of whom are still with me. These gentlemen have discharged the duties of their respective offices in the most satisfactory manner, and I call your attention to their very full and complete report to me herewith submitted. In the appointment of guards I have exercised great care in the selection of men possessing the requisite qualifications of intelligence, good judgment, unflinching courage and good physical ability, combined with power of self-control, and a keen sense of justice and humanity that will at times secure fair and just treatment of the prisoners placed under their charge, and at the same time keep them under their discipline. The statistical and financial tables carefully prepared by my clerk and deputy, together with the report of Dr. Hoffmeister, and Chaplain Gunn, constitute an exhibit of the operations of the Iowa Penitentiary for the past two years. In the discharge of my duty as Warden, I have given close attention to every department of the prison.

In the matter of purchase of supplies I have taken the market, and have bought at the lowest cash prices, so that I have always had the money to pay for every thing of purchase, together with the prevailing low prices on an article consumed in the prison has enabled me to make showing that upon comparison will be found to be the best of the Iowa Penitentiary, while the supply of food, bedding and all other articles necessary for the use of the prison has been abundant and of uniform good quality, and where the supply has been increased by the addition of articles not included in the bill of fare for daily consumption, still as the financial exhibit shows the following gratifying results:

Expense of general support.....	\$
Paid into State treasury.....	
Balance on hand—note, \$11,624.51; cash, \$890.58	
Total.....	\$

As the contractors give their notes each month for the balance of the pending month, which notes have three months to run at interest, there is due from contractors in addition to the balance owing for the month of June, 1885, the following amount:

Huiskamp Brothers.....	\$
Iowa Farming Tool Co.....	
Fort Madison Chair Co.....	
Total.....	\$

Making a total amount of \$16,388.13 available, and \$16,388.13 available in the near future for general support. There is \$3,811.59 of provisions and other supplies paid for out of support fund, the value of which is \$3,811.59.

By reference to chapter 141, Laws of the Twentieth General Assembly it will be seen that the following appropriations were made for the use of this Institution:

To complete steam-heating apparatus	\$
To transport convicts and furniture for Warden's house.	
To contingent fund and repairs	
To procure iron bedsteads	
To purchase porcelain-lined cell-buckets.....	
Total.....	\$

Of the foregoing appropriations there has been expended the following amounts:

To complete steam-heating, the sum of.....	\$ 2,341.18
For transportation of convicts.....	1,014.39
For furniture.....	205.72
For repairs.....	2,004.88
For iron bed-steads.....	1,892.75
For porcelain-lined cell-buckets.....	300.00
Total.....	\$ 7,258.42

The unexpended balance of the funds for transportation of convicts and repairs will all be needed before appropriations for the coming biennial period will be available. A portion of the unexpended balance for the completion of steam-heating will also be needed, while the amount expended for iron bed-steads and cell-buckets was sufficient for those purposes. Many needed repairs were being made at the close of the biennial period, and the demands upon this fund are constant, hence the amount unexpended does not represent a surplus, as the entire fund will have been exhausted in much needed repairs during the coming fall and winter. In asking for an increase in the appropriation for repair fund I wish to call attention to the fact that most of the buildings in the Penitentiary are old, and repairs which will become absolutely necessary within the next two years will require the full amount of my estimate for this purpose. The expenditure of funds as above shown have been strictly for the purposes for which they were appropriated. There was also appropriated by the last General Assembly the sum of two thousand dollars to the Iowa Prisoner's Aid Association, one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars of the appropriation to be placed in the hands of each of the wardens of the penitentiaries of the State, to be paid out by them on the order of the president and secretary of said Association, the wardens to keep vouchers for the payment of the same. Of this sum I have drawn and paid out on the order of the president and secretary of said Association the sum of five hundred and eighty-five and fifty one-hundredths dollars (\$585.50).

In submitting my estimates for the necessary appropriations for this Institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1887, I shall make no estimate for permanent improvements except for putting in an electric plant similar to that now in use at the Anamosa Penitentiary, which is a much needed improvement both as a measure of

economy and safety. The old gas works so long in use in are located so near the other buildings as to greatly increase the risk from fire, and the risk from explosion is also great. The receiver is so old and worn that it cannot longer be repaired to make it safe, and its capacity is not sufficient for properly heating the prison. If we were to continue the manufacture of gas in the prison an appropriation to rebuild the retort stand, construct a new receiver and repair the old works would be necessary, and this appropriation sufficient for this purpose would go far toward putting in a new gas plant. I most earnestly urge the appropriation for this purpose in view of the fact that we have the necessary steam power for heating purposes which could be utilized for the electric light. This would be cheaper than gas and much safer. I recommend the following appropriations for the use of this Institution:

For transportation of convicts.....	\$ 100.00
For contingent fund and repairs.....	50.00
For electric light plant.....	100.00
Total.....	\$ 250.00

The sanitary condition of the prison is excellent. The Dr. Hoffmeister, the prison physician, shows a very light complexion and speaks well not only for the healthfulness of the prison but for the skill and ability of its physician, whose salary is grossly inadequate to the service rendered and ought to be increased. The salaries of the clerk and guards are also in my judgment inadequate for the service they render to the State. The position of clerk is a responsible one, requiring a skilled accountant, and the present salary is barely sufficient to enable him to support his family by the exercise of close economy. I have elsewhere in this report described the kind of man it takes to make a good prison guard. The men employed at that capacity in this prison are with very few exceptions married men, have families and who are living in rented houses and it takes their entire salary to pay their rent and living expenses. Their salaries are not to be sufficient to leave them something of a margin over and above the cost of a decent living in consideration of the fact that nearly all of them are in the past middle life and have heretofore done gallant service in the country on the battle-field. I have at all times fully sustained the excellent deputy in maintaining the strict discipline so necessary to the institution of this kind, and I am happy to be able to say

has been fully accomplished without the exercise of what could justly be called inhumanity in the infliction of punishment for the violation of prison rules, and the internal management of the prison may well be compared to that of a well regulated household. I found upon taking charge of this prison three contracts for prison labor on file in the Warden's office, entered into by my predecessor and the executive council on the part of the State, copies of which are given in the appendix to this report. It will be seen that these contracts have several years to run and my duty is to see that they are strictly complied with both on the part of the State and the contractors. When the General Assembly comes to consider the question, whatever information I can give in regard to the practical working of prison labor under these contracts will be most cheerfully given.

In conclusion, I wish to thank your excellency and all the members of the executive council for the cordial support given me in the discharge of my official duties.

Very respectfully,

G. W. CROSLEY,

Warden.

STATE OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF LEE, } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, A. D.
1885.

WILLIAM C. GUNN,

Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

APPENDIX.

CONTRACT FOR CONVICT LABOR.

SHOE CONTRACT.

By articles of agreement entered into this 22d day of M
A. D. 1881, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Pen
and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and
Huiskamp and Herman J. Huiskamp, of Keokuk, Iowa, of t
part:

WHEREAS, certain proposals have heretofore been made
party of the second part, for the convict labor hereinafter m
which proposals have been accepted by the parties of the
for, and in the name of the State of Iowa. Now, there
agreed:

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let a
the party of the second part for the term of eight and one
years from July 15, 1883, the labor and services of ninety
bodied convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the I
Penitentiary, at Fort Madison, Iowa, to be employed by sai
the second part, at the following trades and occupations, to

Manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, boot and shoe p
collars and saddlery goods. Nothing in this agreement sha
the Warden from employing a limited number of convict
making and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part that f
of said labor and storage of materials during the terms of
the party of the second part shall use the following sho
shall be kept in good repair by the State, to-wit: shop nu

(10), number eleven (11), number twelve (12), number thirteen (13), and number fourteen (14).

Third—It is agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-five (45) cents per day for each convict.

Fourth—The said party of the second part, shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops, at all proper times to instruct the convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and take in and out materials and manufactured articles. Said party may also employ suitable persons to perform whatever is authorized to be done by this article, and generally to superintend the work under this contract. Said contractors and employes being whilst within the walls of said prison yard subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be able bodied men, by which term is meant those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work, and in case of any disagreement between the party of the second part and the Warden of the Penitentiary in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State; but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the shops shall be properly warmed by the party of the first part, and the fixtures thereof shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

Eighth—The party of the first part further agrees to furnish the party of the second part with sufficient water for the use of this contract. The party of the first part further agrees to furnish five lumpers or runners, for the purpose of cleaning shops, making and taking care of fires, bringing water and performing the necessary running for this contract; and it is hereby agreed that when said lumpers are not engaged in discharging the above mentioned duties they shall be subject to the order of the party of the second part.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual term for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed that after the Warden shall have selected such number of the convicts as he may deem necessary for

cooking, cleaning, sanitary and other purposes pertaining to the care of the prison, and also for shoemaking and tailoring as specified in articles, the remaining convicts shall be apportioned by the Warden among the contractors according to the number to which each is entitled, reference being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors. The State shall not be liable for any deficit under this contract, provided the State shall not transfer convicts to the Additional Penitentiary so as to diminish the number actually employed under this contract below the maximum at the time of such transfer.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number hereinbefore specified shall remain idle for the want of any materials or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of (45) forty-five cents per day for each convict so employed.

Twelfth—No charge is to be made for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or when he does not from sickness or other causes beyond the control of said party of the second part, perform his ordinary labors.

Thirteenth—In the case of loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damaged to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish other or rebuild said shops, nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until such shops can, within reasonable diligence, be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified within the walls of said prison, nor contract or lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All machinery, tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands employed on this contract.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as practicable when finished, and no article shall be stored in the shop in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at

the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in the shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings or other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof; and in written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or his foreman, each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account to the Warden of the Penitentiary on the first Monday in each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute his promissory note for the amount due which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. Said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum after maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid thirty days after the same shall become due, then the party of the second part shall, at the option of the party of the first part, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State may resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to convicts' cells for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned to them so far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict shall be assigned to this contract whose term of servitude shall be less than one year when so assigned. No convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the consent of the Warden and the contractors, except as provided in article ten (10).

Twenty-second—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden, with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-third—It is further agreed that this contract may be ter-

minated at the option of the said party of the second part by giving five months notice thereof in writing to said Warden and the Executive Council; *Provided*, that such termination shall take effect only on payment of all sums and amounts due from the party of the second part, by virtue of this contract.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands, this 26th day of November, 1881.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden*.

HERMAN J. HUISKAMP.

HENRY C. HUISKAMP.

Approved Dec. 27th, 1881.

JNO. H. GEAR.

J. A. T. HULL.

E. H. CONGER.

Filed in office of Secretary of State, December 27th, 1881.

J. A. T. HULL,

Secretary of State.

STATE OF IOWA, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State, of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that the papers hereto attached, contain a true copy of contract by and between the State of Iowa and Herman J. Huiskamp and Henry C. Huiskamp, entered into on the 26th day of November, 1881, as shown by the original contract on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 28th day of March, A. D. 1883.

J. A. T. HULL,

Secretary of State.

CONTRACT WITH THE IOWA FARMING TOOL CO.

By articles of agreement entered into this twenty-fourth day of July, 1880, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa of the first part, and the Iowa Farming Tool Company at Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part for and in the name of the State of Iowa; now, therefore, be it agreed:

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of ten years from the first day of April, 1881, the labor and services of (75) seventy-five convicts. Also for the term of nine years and six months from the first day of April, 1881, the labor and services of (40) forty additional convicts, all of said (115) one hundred and fifteen convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (if so many there may be under the specifications hereafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part in manufacturing agricultural implements.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease or any part thereof, the party of the second part shall use the following shops now situated in said prison yard, viz.: Shops numbers (3) three, (4) four, (5) five, (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, and (9) nine, together with the yard room and fixtures thereon standing north of same (except the eastern division of the west dry kiln) also the north ($\frac{3}{4}$) three fourths of cellar under shop number (1) one, also grounds outside of prison walls, commencing at the southeast corner of prison land (corner of Fourth and Olive streets) running east (100) one hundred feet, thence north (300) three hundred feet, thence west (100) one hundred feet, thence south (300) three hundred feet, to place of beginning.

It is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of

the second part shall pay at the rate of (50) fifty cents per day until the expiration of this contract for each convict actually employed.

Third—The party of the first part further agrees that the said Iowa Farming Tool Company shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all times to instruct said convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and carry in and out all materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve, said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fourth—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned it as far as practicable convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and shall not be bound to take under this contract any convict whose term of service is less than one year from the time he is assigned, and no convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the assent of the Warden and contractor.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be men who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work. In case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops and for the use of this contract, also several runners, whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for this contract, and when not engaged in necessary shop duties shall be subject to the control of the contractors.

Eighth—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, viz.: (10) ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary shall not be sufficient to supply the full number specified on this and other prison accounts now or hereafter let by authority of the State—also cooking, cleaning, and other necessary matters which in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them—the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part (within the number hereinbefore specified) shall remain idle for the want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall be liable to pay for the same as if same labor were employed.

Twelfth—No charge shall be made by the State for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read or write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

Thirteenth—In case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops. Nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until said shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore mentioned within the walls of said prison, or contract, nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the

party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings and other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or their foreman, each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday of each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. The said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of (6) six per cent per annum after maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State of Iowa shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to the convict's cell for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-second—It is hereby agreed that this contract may be terminated at the option of said party of the second part by giving five months' notice thereof in writing to said Warden and the Executive Council, provided that such termination shall take effect only on payment of all sums and amounts due from the party of the second part by virtue of this contract.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this twenty-fourth day of July, 1880.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*

IOWA FARMING TOOL COMPANY.

By W. H. KIESLINGER, *Supt.*

Approved this December 15, 1880.

JOHN H. GEAR.

J. A. T. HULL.

GEORGE W. BEMIS.

CONTRACT WITH FORT MADISON CHAIR COMPANY,
APRIL 2, 1880.

By articles of agreement entered into this 12th day of April A. D. 1880, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Fort Madison Chair Company of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part for and in the name of the State of Iowa; now, therefore, be it agreed:

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of nine years from the first day of May, 1880, the labor and service of fifty convicts; also, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1880, the labor and services of fifty additional convicts, all of said one hundred convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part, at the following trades and occupations, viz.: manufacturing chair furniture and coffins.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part, that for the use of labor during the term of this lease or any part thereof, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, now situated in said prison yard, viz.: numbers one, two, sixteen and fifteen, the latter containing two rooms and the addition to the south end of shop num-

ber fifteen, formerly used as a cook-room. All the ground to the width of twelve feet on the west side of shop number one, at present occupied by the said Fort Madison Chair Company, and containing two dry-kilns and boiler house, built and owned by them. The east half of the west dry-kiln situated north of shop number seven, one-quarter of cellar under shop number one, at south end of same, and now partly occupied by the party of the second part for foundations to engine, etc. About twenty-eight hundred square feet of the cellar under shop number fifteen, commencing at the north wall of the cellar and extending the full width of the cellar to the south wall (the already existing division-wall) and grounds outside the prison walls, commencing sixty feet north of the northeast corner of the grounds, leased to the Iowa Farming Tool Company, running east one hundred feet, north one hundred and thirty feet, thence west one hundred feet, thence south one hundred and thirty-five feet to place of beginning.

It is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-three (43) cents per day until October first (Oct. 1st), 1882, and at the rate of forty-five (45) cents per day after October 1, 1882, until the expiration of this contract for each convict actually employed.

Third—The party of the first part further agrees that the said Fort Madison Chair Company shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all times to instruct said convicts in said trades, and carry in and out all materials and manufactured articles; or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve; said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.]

Fourth—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned to it, as far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict whose term of service is less than one year shall be assigned on this contract.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be men who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work. In case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be responsible to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops and for the use of this contract; also, six runners, whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for this contract, and when not engaged in necessary shop duties shall be subject to the control of the contractors.

Eighth—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure as to fire.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, viz.: ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified on this and other prison contracts now or hereafter let by authority of the State; also, cooking, cleaning, and other matters necessary, which, in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them—the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part (within the number hereinbefore specified) shall remain idle for the want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall be liable to pay for the same as if said labor were employed.

Twelfth—No charge shall be made by the State for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

Thirteenth—In case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified; or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops. Nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for

such unemployed labor until said shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore mentioned within the walls of said prison on contract, nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to *remove*, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings and other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part or their foreman each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday of each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bonds for the amount of said note or notes as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. The said notes shall be payable three months after date and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum at maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State of Iowa shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen, or convicts, nor shall any material or tool be carried from the shop to the convict's cell for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-second—It is hereby agreed that when this contract is signed by the Warden and approved by the Executive Council, all prior contracts with said Fort Madison Chair Co. shall be void and of no effect.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this 12th day of April, A. D. 1880.

{ FORT MADISON CHAIR CO., SEAL. }	E. C. McMILLAN, <i>Warden.</i> FORT MADISON CHAIR CO., BY JOSIAH A. SMITH, <i>President.</i> J. M. JOHNSON, <i>Vice-President.</i> W. E. HARRISON, <i>Superintendent.</i> JOHN H. KINSLEY, <i>Secretary.</i>
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The above contract to take effect on the — day of May, A. D. 1880, is approved and confirmed by the Executive Council this twenty-first day of April, 1880.

JOHN H. GEAR.
 J. A. T. HULL.
 B. R. SHERMAN.
 GEORGE W. BEMIS.

Filed in the office of Secretary of the State of Iowa, this twenty-second day of April, 1880.

J. A. T. HULL, *Secretary of State.*

COPY OF ADDITIONAL CONTRACT FORT MADISON CHAIR
COMPANY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

It is hereby understood and agreed by and between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Fort Madison Chair Co., of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part, as follows, viz.:

First—The State of Iowa hereby lets and hires to the party of the second part the labor and services of twenty (20) able-bodied convicts, now or hereafter confined in the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, in addition to the convicts already contracted for, making ninety-five (95) in all.

Second—The rate per day (of 10 hours) per man, and time and terms of payment for same shall be the same as under the already existing contract between the above parties and all its stipulations, provisions and conditions, shall apply to this contract, except in so far as they are herein modified.

Third—The party of the second part hereby agrees to resign their rights to shop number eleven (11) which they possess under the already existing contract so soon as the State shall give them in lieu thereof, on this contract, an equal number of superficial feet on the floor of the room now used as a dining-room.

Fourth—The State hereby agrees to furnish to the party of the second part the remainder of the present dining-room not mentioned above and in addition thereto the rooms now used as kitchens; also, about 2,800 square feet of the cellar room below, commencing at the north wall of the cellar and extending the full width of the room; south wall, to the already existing division wall.

Fifth—The State hereby agrees to furnish one (1) lumper free of charge on this contract.

Sixth—This contract shall be in force so soon as the State shall occupy the new dining-room now in process of erection. And it shall expire four (4) years from the first day of October, 1878.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden*.

FORT MADISON CHAIR CO.

J. M. JOHNSON, *Superintendent*.

W. E. HARRISON, *Secretary*.

JOSIAH A. SMITH, *President*.

Fort Madison, Iowa, November 2, 1878.

Approved, December 6, 1878.

JOHN H. GEAR.

JOSIAH T. YOUNG.

B. R. SHERMAN.

GEORGE W. BEMIS.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

COL. G. W. CROSLY, *Warden of the Penitentiary of the State:*

SIR—I herewith present to you in detail my first biennial report of the finances of this Institution, commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885. Also a statement of various kinds of provisions on hand, with cost of same, paid for out of general support fund, with an inventory of all property on hand, and the customary prison statistics.

Very respectfully,

J. G. BERTLEE, *Clerk.*

INVENTORY

Of sundry articles on hand paid out of support fund.

PROVISIONS.

29 barrels mess pork, at \$11.90.....	\$ 345.11
22 barrels sirup.....	224.40
1 barrel vinegar.....	5.75
‡ barrel mustard.....	7.00
4 barrels salt.....	5.40
3 barrels pickles.....	7.50
1‡ barrels coffee.....	17.00
7 barrels oat meal.....	35.00
1 barrel rice.....	12.71
‡ barrel pepper.....	22.20
12 barrels white flour.....	57.00
‡ barrel tea.....	5.00
4 sacks rice.....	34.25
2‡ sacks beans.....	11.25
1 barrel currants.....	5.00
250 pounds graham flour.....	6.47
136 pounds cheese.....	7.50
70 pounds corned beef.....	7.70
6 pounds sage.....	1.20
26 pounds malt.....	1.00
3‡ pounds hops.....	.87
270‡ pounds chewing tobacco.....	70.40
154 pounds smoking tobacco.....	21.56

4 boxes tea.....	\$ 48.00
51 head hogs.....	450.00
20 head pigs.....	40.00
8 barrels cement.....	5.25
5 barrels lime.....	4.75
‡ barrel coal tar.....	2.50
1 barrel linseed oil.....	28.40
‡ barrel copperas.....	1.35
‡ barrel chloride of lime.....	2.75
‡ barrel plaster paris.....	1.00
‡ barrel alabastine.....	6.50
‡ barrel rosin.....	2.00
40 pounds raw amber.....	.40
60 pounds white lead.....	4.30
50 pounds tallow.....	2.50
150 pounds nails.....	4.12
25 pounds fence wire.....	.75
‡ gallon sperm oil.....	1.25
8 gallons carbolic acid.....	1.95
30 gallons cylinder oil.....	18.00
26 gallons mineral paint.....	18.20
27 water pails.....	4.05
5 dozen brooms.....	15.00
1,000 feet of lumber.....	14.00
150 feet window glass.....	12.75
2 gross screws.....	.70
2‡ tons hay.....	17.50
2 ton straw.....	10.00
30 bushels corn.....	12.00
50 bushels oats.....	16.00

\$ 1,657.74

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

663 yards Chicago stripe, 6-4, at 75 cents.....	\$ 497.25
470 yards Sterling stripe, 3-4, at 60 cents.....	284.40
22‡ yards Wasson stripe, 6-4, at \$1.20.....	27.00
987‡ yards Indian-head shirting, at 7 cents.....	69.12
437‡ yards Amoskeag ticking, at 9 cents.....	41.30
154 yards Montauk ticking, at 11 cents.....	16.95
313‡ yards Marine shirting, at 9 cents.....	28.20
35‡ yards Sterling wool shirting, at 28 cents.....	10.00
132‡ yards canton flannel, at 13 cents.....	17.15
254 yards toweling.....	17.80
27‡ yards calico.....	1.90
19‡ yards coat lining.....	9.00

1½ yards farmers satin.....	\$.65
19 yards cambric.....	2.28
4½ yards paper cambric .....	.45
64½ yards silecia	6.65
25 yards canvas.....	7.50
7½ yards mosquito bar .....	.40
18 sheets wadding.....	1.00
9½ dozen Coats' cotton.....	10.75
3 dozen Barber's flax thread.....	2.10
2 dozen large combs	3.00
5½ dozen fine combs.....	8.25
2 dozen darning needles .....	.20
4 dozen citizens' coat buttons	1.00
2 dozen citizens' vest buttons.....	.50
3 dozen pants buckles.....	.11
9 balls wrapping twine.....	.45
13 balls shoe thread.....	1.30
4 bars ivory soap .....	.25
8 papers pins .....	.40
128 machine needles .....	.64
1,500 needles.....	2.62
1½ great gross shirt buttons.....	1.25
2 gross pant buttons.....	.20
3 gross bone coat buttons.....	9.00
209 pounds woolen yarn	121.22
80 pounds cotton yarn	14.80
50 pairs brogans, at \$1.60	80.00
141 straw hats	16.62
2 suits turn out clothes, at \$5.10.....	10.20
4 dozen suits turn out under clothes, at \$5.00.....	20.00
4 dozen turn out hats, at \$7.00.....	28.00
3 1-6 dozen turn out shirts, at \$4.00.....	12.66
34 dozen turn out hose, at \$1.10.....	37.40
40 pairs turn out shoes, at \$1.25.....	50.00
2 pairs boots, at \$2.50.....	5.00
46 pairs suspenders (turn out), at 5 cents	2.30
236 collars	3.70
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\$ 1,482.82	

HOSPITAL.

4½ gallons cod liver oil, at \$2.25	\$ 10.12
9 gallons castor oil, at \$1.15.....	10.25
1 gallon olive oil.....	1.15
4 gallon turpentine, at 43 cents	1.72
2 gallons whisky, at \$2.00.....	4.00

1 gallon alcohol.....	\$ 2.18
12 pounds glycerine.....	3.00
28 pounds spirits of nitre, at 86 cents.....	10.80
10 bottles beer.....	.75
8 bottles wine.....	1.00
Medicine bottles and fixtures.....	200.00
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	\$ 244.25

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

8 tons slack, at \$1.10.....	\$ 8.80
15 tons coal, at \$2.12½.....	31.87
10½ tons coke, at \$6.00.....	63.00
28 barrels residuum, at \$3.75.....	97.50
8 barrels coal oil.....	41.60
59 cords wood, at \$3.00.....	177.00
180 No. 2 lamp chimneys.....	5.45
52 No. 0 lamp chimneys.....	1.58
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	\$ 426.78

SUMMARY.

Provisions.....	\$ 1,657.74
Clothing and bedding.....	1,462.84
Hospital.....	244.25
Fuel and lights.....	426.78
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	\$ 3,811.59
Due from contractors on account for convict labor.....	3,883.05
Due from contractors on notes given for convict labor.....	11,624.51
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	\$ 19,319.15

EXHIBIT "A."
Statement of Cash Receipts at the Iowa State Penitentiary during two years commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

RECEIPTS.	GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.									Total of general support fund.
	Bills received—contractors' notes paid.	Provisions.	Fuel and lights.	Grease and waste.	Convict labor not on contract.	United States prisoners.	Safe keepers.	General expenses.		
1883—July.....	\$ 3,689.75	6.85	\$.....	\$.....	8.25	8.25	\$ 22.35	..	\$ 3,727.20	
August.....	3,462.55	9.25	6.80	.....	8.25	8.25	.....	.....	3,729.09
September.....	3,678.41	16.45	.....	7.80	4.00	247.22	.....	.....	3,706.16
October.....	3,489.29	15.90	4.25	.....	5.85	.....	.....	.....	3,515.29
November.....	3,252.42	10.50	1.00	62.40	7.70	.....	.....	.....	3,334.02
December.....	3,408.65	23.47	.....	6.25	10.75	.....	141.00	.....	3,580.12
1884—January.....	3,168.00	27.25	3.40	7.06	1.05	.....	56.20	.....	3,262.96
February.....	3,466.20	9.45	2.25	.....	7.40	.....	69.50	.....	3,554.80
March.....	3,150.80	88.88	10.20	205.21	13.50	.....	.....	.....	3,418.09
April.....	3,066.80	13.03	6.00	1.50	1.45	.....	.....	.....	3,068.28
May.....	3,393.45	17.64	3.00	.....	4.40	.....	.....	.....	3,418.49
June.....	3,533.80	10.27	14.38	.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	3,560.30
July.....	3,899.65	12.78	4.50	.....	2.15	.....	.....	.....	3,919.08
August.....	3,872.95	11.96	.....	10.07	2.25	.....	.....	.....	3,897.18
September.....	3,960.50	9.96	.....	15.00	4.35	.....	.....	.....	3,989.81
October.....	3,704.80	11.50	.....	1.50	1.90	.....	.....	.....	3,719.70
November.....	3,640.05	15.90	26.40	34.29	5.60	.....	.....	.....	3,732.24
December.....	3,594.70	19.74	.....	2.00	3.25	.....	.....	.....	3,619.69
1885—January.....	3,521.10	18.82	6.40	25	3.45	.....	.....	.....	3,550.02
February.....	3,665.00	19.95	.....	12.22	2.25	.....	.....	.....	3,699.42
March.....	3,091.35	18.71	.....	5.00	6.26	212.83	.....	18.00	3,362.14
April.....	3,104.05	30.50	.....	1.25	3.00	319.28	74.40	.....	3,532.45
May.....	3,366.95	16.50	.....	12.88	3.60	.....	.....	.....	3,399.91
June.....	3,389.18	21.29	.....	68.45	4.65	.....	.....	.....	3,493.62
Total.....	\$38,569.35	\$ 406.45	\$ 88.58	\$ 452.61	\$ 112.66	\$ 779.34	\$ 963.45	\$ 18.00	\$ 85,790.44	

EXHIBIT "A"—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.	FUNDS.											Total Receipts.
	Salary fund.	Convicts' deposits.	Visitors' receipts at gate.	Repair fund.	Warden's house fund.	Transportation fund.	Iron bedstead fund.	Porcelain bucket fund.	Prison aid fund.	Steam heating fund.	Water works fund.	
1883—July 1, bal. on h'd.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$ 2,701.67
July.....	2,356.67	374.18	15.75									6,478.80
August.....	2,306.67	287.12	443.10									6,715.98
September.....	2,256.67	284.51	68.25									6,236.59
October.....	2,256.67	657.69	88.75	195.98		246.30					382.69	7,278.57
November.....	2,256.67	223.24	24.25									5,888.18
December.....	2,256.67	236.31	22.25			142.60						6,307.95
1884—January.....	2,256.67	243.98	17.25									5,780.86
February.....	2,356.67	189.31	14.50	702.46								8,317.74
March.....	4,983.34	186.68	11.55									8,579.66
April.....		200.45	28.50		200.00	900.00	1,500.00	\$375.00				11,288.80
May.....	2,506.67	331.24	62.40	2,000.00								6,316.23
June.....	2,456.67	208.41	95.35									6,638.99
July.....	2,456.67	381.92	219.32						300.00			7,119.90
August.....	2,456.67	253.75	212.35									6,658.75
September.....	2,406.67	230.02	82.25							2,294.11		8,697.07
October.....	2,406.67	245.59	31.09									6,337.88
November.....	2,406.67	187.72	21.25									6,378.69
December.....	2,506.67	288.08	18.75						285.50			7,247.40
1885—January.....	2,506.67	271.51	19.20							900.00		6,414.02
February.....	2,556.67	143.43	14.50									6,183.51
March.....	2,556.67	205.00	20.00									6,335.77
April.....	2,506.67	279.87	16.75						50.00			6,239.71
May.....	2,556.77	263.28	29.85									6,500.57
June.....	2,606.67	286.28	114.10									
Total.....	\$58,160.08	\$6,301.97	\$1,405.82	\$2,896.44	\$200.00	\$1,288.90	\$1,500.00	\$375.00	\$585.50	\$3,194.11	\$862.69	164,764.62

EXHIBIT "B."

Statement of cash expenditures of the Iowa State Penitentiary during two years commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

EXPENDITURES.	GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.											Total of general support fund.
	Provisions.	General expense.	Discharged convicts' gifts.	Clothing and bedding.	Hospital expense.	Fuel and lights.	Turn out clothing.	Postage.	Warden's expense.	Repair account.	Transportation account.	
1883—July.....	\$ 2,257.23	\$ 431.56	\$ 52.00	\$ 841.07	\$ 60.50	\$ 187.75	\$ 52.50	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 8,332.67
August.....	2,040.68	296.69	62.00	491.31	77.96	150.50	85.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,304.71
September.....	1,283.16	285.10	51.00	22.84	76.55	290.25	361.25	60.56	.....	.....	.....	2,400.32
October.....	1,776.81	477.09	45.00	477.83	60.60	146.63	146.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,180.88
November.....	1,709.20	514.43	84.00	143.56	57.20	621.97	167.65	10.16	.....	.....	.....	8,317.86
December.....	849.89	245.87	62.00	147.85	25.65	407.26	88.05	7.50	104.50	.....	9.70	1,991.62
1884—January.....	1,543.72	234.02	78.00	83.90	57.23	587.85	.....	5.00	.....	79.18	57.80	2,726.20
February.....	1,362.75	193.14	50.00	169.35	17.65	209.37	39.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,726.20
March.....	1,452.82	600.16	98.00	390.19	69.92	126.00	60.35	13.35	68.80	95.13	114.55	3,080.25
April.....	2,985.52	384.23	41.00	109.75	43.16	237.84	83.00	26.40	.....	126.11	72.61	8,983.31
May.....	2,134.24	534.11	56.00	6.75	26.86	72.60	90.00	10.06	.....	.....	.....	2,980.64
June.....	1,177.86	438.64	71.00	240.05	171.87	137.20	171.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,407.67
July.....	2,721.78	285.52	89.00	538.02	4.14	115.79	118.50	8.50	.....	.....	.....	3,906.25
August.....	1,289.80	412.16	47.00	952.79	22.00	298.18	100.50	39.90	.....	.....	.....	2,946.88
September.....	2,781.08	477.08	43.00	687.13	13.50	253.97	111.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,267.31
October.....	1,568.60	284.74	30.00	264.79	7.30	398.92	70.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,599.59
November.....	995.78	378.42	19.00	496.68	22.12	368.99	64.80	27.40	.....	.....	.....	2,372.67
December.....	1,431.42	888.66	101.00	946.18	205.99	471.25	160.00	7.00	38.50	.....	.....	3,854.00
1885—January.....	2,265.37	359.79	80.00	346.98	2.25	820.13	212.72	29.90	.....	.....	.....	4,117.09
February.....	1,045.31	397.78	45.00	.....	1.55	590.15	130.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,210.84
March.....	728.26	444.98	55.00	149.73	.80	580.46	188.96	31.40	.....	.....	.....	2,177.06
April.....	1,764.71	470.13	43.00	460.25	87.85	296.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,121.34
May.....	924.57	432.10	65.50	725.69	.80	157.99	146.38	5.00	.....	.....	.....	2,457.98
June.....	1,165.41	260.02	33.00	.....	17.35	39.55	132.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,677.73
Total.....	\$89,268.51	\$9,231.37	\$1,350.50	\$7,602.61	\$1,119.62	\$7,499.20	\$2,776.56	\$267.14	\$211.80	\$300.42	\$948.11	\$98,935.53

EXHIBIT "C."

Recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures.

	RECEIPTS.	EXPEND- ITURES.
Balance on hand June 30, 1883	\$ 2,701.67	\$
General support fund	85,790.45	69,985.58
Salary fund	58,160.98	58,160.08
Repair fund	2,898.44	2,902.82
Warden's house fund	200.00	205.72
Transportation fund	1,288.90	1,408.29
Iron bedstead fund	1,500.00	1,392.75
Porcelain bucket fund	375.00	300.00
Prison Aid Association fund	585.50	585.50
Steam heating fund	3,194.11	3,135.29
Water works fund	362.69	362.69
Convict's fund	6,301.97	5,868.62
Visitor's fund	1,405.82	1,152.61
State of Iowa, paid into State treasury .....	...	18,479.14
Balance on hand June 30, 1885 .....	...	890.58
	\$ 164,764.62	\$ 164,764.62

EXHIBIT "D."

Statement of the Iowa State Penitentiary showing the expense for Officers and Guards and General Support, by the month, also average cost per convict per month and per day, for two years commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

	July, 1883.	August, 1883.	September, 1883.	October, 1883.	November, 1883.	December, 1883.
Salaries of officers and guards...	\$ 2,356.67	\$ 2,306.67	\$ 2,256.67	\$ 2,256.67	\$ 2,256.67	\$ 2,356.67
Convict's provisions.....	2,250.44	2,071.43	1,246.71	1,760.91	1,698.70	826.42
Convict's clothing and bedding..	341.07	481.21	22.34	477.33	143.56	147.35
Discharged convict's gifts.....	52.00	62.00	51.00	45.00	84.00	62.00
Convict's hospital expense.....	50.50	77.98	76.55	60.60	67.20	26.65
Fuel and lights.....	137.75	150.50	280.25	146.53	621.97	407.36
Turn out clothing.....	52.50	85.65	361.26	146.97	167.65	83.05
Postage.....	.....	.....	60.50	.....	10.15	7.50
General expense.....	431.56	266.69	285.10	477.09	514.43	245.87
Transportation account, repair account and Warden's expense	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.70	163.05
Total.....	\$ 5,972.49	\$ 5,502.13	\$ 4,640.44	\$ 5,371.10	\$ 5,564.03	\$ 4,224.82

	January, 1884.	February, 1884.	March, 1884.	April, 1884.	May, 1884.	June, 1884.
Salaries of officers and guards...	\$ 2,256.67	\$ 2,366.67	\$ 4,963.34	\$\$	\$ 2,506.67	\$ 2,456.67
Convict's provisions.....	1,516.47	1,363.30	1,413.94	2,972.49	2,116.60	1,167.50
Convict's clothing and bedding..	93.90	169.35	300.19	109.75	6.75	940.05
Discharged convict's gifts.....	78.00	50.00	98.00	41.00	56.00	71.00
Convict's hospital expense.....	57.23	17.65	69.92	43.16	26.86	171.67
Fuel and lights.....	587.85	209.37	126.00	237.64	72.60	137.20
Turn out clothing.....	.....	39.15	60.35	83.00	90.00	171.25
Postage.....	5.00	.....	13.35	26.40	10.08	.....
General expense.....	234.02	193.14	600.16	384.23	534.11	436.64
Transportation account, repair account and Warden's expense	136.48	130.53	309.46	72.61	.....	.....
Total.....	\$ 4,965.62	\$ 4,519.16	\$ 7,964.71	\$ 3,970.28	\$ 5,419.67	\$ 4,864.07

EXHIBIT "D"—CONTINUED.

	July, 1884.	August, 1884.	September, 1884.	October, 1884.	November, 1884.	December, 1884.
Salaries of officers and guards. . .	\$ 2,456.67	\$ 2,456.67	\$ 2,406.67	\$ 2,406.67	\$ 2,406.67	\$ 2,506.67
Convict's provisions. . .	2,709.00	1,277.44	2,721.10	1,552.10	979.88	1,461.68
Convict's clothing and bedding. . .	538.02	352.79	637.13	264.78	498.66	995.18
Discharged convict's gifts. . .	39.00	47.00	43.00	30.00	19.00	101.00
Convict's hospital expense. . .	4.14	22.00	13.50	7.30	22.12	205.99
Fuel and lights. . .	115.79	293.18	253.97	398.92	366.99	471.25
Turn out clothing. . .	118.50	100.50	111.52	70.25	64.30	160.00
Postage. . .	3.50	29.90			27.40	7.00
General expense. . .	365.52	412.16	477.03	264.74	378.42	393.66
Transportation account, repair account and Warden's expense						38.50
Total . . .	\$ 6,350.14	\$ 4,991.64	\$ 6,663.92	\$ 4,994.76	\$ 4,763.44	\$ 6,340.93

	January, 1885.	February, 1885.	March, 1885.	April, 1885.	May, 1885.	June, 1885.
Salaries of officers and guards. . .	\$ 2,506.67	\$ 2,556.67	\$ 2,556.67	\$ 2,506.67	\$ 2,556.67	\$ 2,606.67
Convict's provisions. . .	2,246.55	1,025.36	707.55	1,734.21	908.07	1,144.12
Convict's clothing and bedding. . .	348.93		149.73	460.25	725.69	
Discharged convict's gifts. . .	80.00	45.00	56.00	43.00	65.50	33.00
Convicts hospital expense. . .	2.25	1.55	.30	87.35	.80	17.35
Fuel and lights. . .	820.18	590.16	590.46	295.90	157.99	39.55
Turn out clothing. . .	212.72	130.55	188.95		146.33	132.40
Postage. . .	29.90		31.47		5.00	
General expense. . .	359.79	397.78	444.98	470.13	432.10	290.02
Transportation account, repair account and Warden's expense						
Total . . .	\$ 6,804.94	\$ 4,747.06	\$ 4,715.04	\$ 5,597.51	\$ 4,998.15	\$ 4,263.11
Credit to above sundry sales from general support during two years, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, inclusive . . .						\$ 671.85
Credit to above board of U. S. prisoners and safe keepers, two years from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, inclusive . . .						1,142.79

EXHIBIT "D"—CONTINUED.

	Total during two years.	PER CONVICT.		
		For two years.	Per month.	Per day.
Salaries of officers and guards.	\$ 58,160.06	\$ 148.37	\$ 6.18	.203
Convict's provisions.....	38,862.06	99.14	4.63	.136
Convict's clothing and bedding.....	7,502.01	19.14	.80	.028
Discharged convict's gifts.....	1,350.50	3.44	.15	.005
Convict's hospital expense.....	1,119.62	2.86	.12	.004
Fuel and lights.....	7,449.20	19.13	.79	.026
Turn out clothing.....	2,776.85	7.08	.29	.010
Postage.....	267.14	.68	.03	.001
General expense.....	9,291.37	23.70	.96	.032
Transportation account, repair account and Warden's expense	860.33	2.20	.09	.003
Total.....	\$ 127,689.16	\$ 325.74	\$13.57	.446
Credit to above board of U. S. prisoners and safe keepers two years, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.....	1,814.64	4.63	.19	.006
Total expense for two years, also average cost per convict per month and per day, including general support and officer's and guard's salaries.....	\$ 125,874.52	\$ 321.11	\$13.38	.44
Average cost per convict for two years, also per month and per day, for general support only.....		\$ 172.74	\$ 7.20	.237
Average cost per convict for two years, also per month and per day, for officers and guards only.....		148.37	6.18	.203

EXHIBIT "E."

Statement showing the earnings of the Iowa State Penitentiary from convict labor, the average contract price paid per man per day, and the average earnings per man per day, for the term commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	UNDER CONTRACT.		State shop earnings.	TOTALS.
	Number days.	Amount earned.		
1883.				
July	6,959	\$ 3,252.42	\$ 8.25	\$ 3,280.67
August	7,260	3,408.65	3.25	3,411.90
September	6,763	3,163.00	4.00	3,172.00
October	7,385	3,466.20	5.85	3,472.05
November	6,708	3,150.30	7.70	3,158.00
December	6,537	3,066.30	10.75	3,077.05
1884.				
January	7,228	3,393.45	1.05	3,394.50
February	7,542	3,533.80	7.40	3,541.20
March	8,316	3,899.65	13.50	3,913.15
April	8,256	3,872.95	1.45	3,874.40
May	8,446	3,960.50	4.40	3,964.90
June	7,899	3,704.80	2.35	3,707.15
July	7,764	3,640.05	2 15	3,642.20
August	7,669	3,594.70	2 25	3,596.95
September	7,515	3,521.10	4.35	3,525.45
October	7,816	3,665.00	1.90	3,666.90
November	6,592	3,091.35	5.60	3,096.95
December	6,609	3,104.05	3.25	3,107.30
1885				
January	7,177	3,366.95	3.45	3,370.40
February	7,233 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,389.13	2.25	3,391.38
March	8,287 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,875.63	6.28	3,881.89
April	8,307	3,893.45	3.00	3,896.45
May	8,225	3,855.70	3.60	3,859.30
June	8,284	3,863.05	4.65	3,867.70
Total	180,758	\$ 84,757.14	\$ 112.66	\$ 84,869.84

Average contract price per man per day, 47 cents.

Average earnings per man per day, including productive and unproductive men, working days, holidays and Sundays included, 29.66 cents.

Daily average of convicts on contract, 290 6-10.

EXHIBIT "F."

Statement of the Iowa State Penitentiary showing monthly average of convicts, amount allowed for general support of same, the amount expended, and the gain or loss each month for the term commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	Monthly average of prisoners.	Amount allowed for general support.	Amount drawn for general support.	Monthly gains.	Monthly losses.
1883.					
July	372	\$ 3,348.00	\$ 3,322.67	\$ 25.33	\$
August	357	3,213.00	3,204.71	8.29	.....
September	356	3,204.00	2,400.22	803.78	.....
October	364	3,276.00	3,180.33	145.67	.....
November	377	3,293.00	3,317.86	75.14	.....
December	388	3,492.00	1,991.62	1,500.38	.....
1884.					
January	404	3,636.00	2,736.20	899.80	.....
February	409	3,681.00	2,171.94	1,509.06	.....
March	413	3,717.00	3,030.25	686.75	.....
April	406	3,654.00	3,983.31	.....	\$29.31
May	403	3,627.00	2,930.64	696.36	.....
June	400	3,600.00	2,407.67	1,192.33	.....
July	386	3,474.00	3,906.25	.....	432.25
August	371	3,339.00	2,546.33	792.17	.....
September	371	3,339.00	4,267.21	.....	928.21
October	380	3,420.00	2,599.59	820.41	.....
November	398	3,582.00	2,372.67	1,209.33	.....
December	404	3,636.00	3,854.00	.....	218.00
1885.					
January	404	3,636.00	4,117.09	.....	481.09
February	406	3,654.00	2,210.34	1,443.66	.....
March	409	3,681.00	2,177.08	1,503.92	.....
April	411	3,699.00	3,121.34	577.66	.....
May	410	3,690.00	2,457.98	1,232.02	.....
June	411	3,699.00	1,677.73	2,021.27	.....
Total	9,410	\$84,690.00	\$69,935.53	\$17,143.33	\$ 2,338.86
Amount of appropriation not used for gen'l support					14,754.47
				17,143.33	17,143.33

Average number of convicts per day, 392.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
COUNTY OF LEE. }

I hereby certify that the above and forgoing is a correct and true statement of the receipts and expenditures of all moneys for each and every purpose as shown by the books of this office for the biennial period commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

J. G. BERSTLER, Clerk.

INVENTORY.

*Of movable property on hand April 1st, 1884, turned over by the retiring Warden,
E. C. McMillan, to and receipted for by G. W. Crosley, Warden.*

STATE SHOP.

5 yards Canton flannel.....	
42 yards stripe flannel.....	
31 yards colored flannel.....	
10 yards woolen stripe flannel.....	
76 yards Wausett shirting.....	
15 yards striped shirting.....	
20 yards hickory shirting.....	
54 yards calico.....	
8 yards ticking.....	
8 yards ducking, brown.....	
20 yards ducking, white.....	
64 yards satin coat lining.....	
84 yards striped coat lining.....	
114 yards citizen's cloth.....	
74 yards citizen's cloth.....	
2 yard satinet.....	
10 yards black wiggins.....	
51 yards silescia.....	
5 yards paper cambrie.....	
25 pairs suspenders.....	
33 yards elastic duck.....	
60 yards toweling.....	
314 yards Bonapart strip.....	
294 yards Franklin stripe.....	
49 turn-out under shirts.....	
52 turn-out drawers.....	
12 turn-out under shirts.....	Worn.
9 turn-out drawers.....	Worn.
7 turn-out flannel shirts.....	
27 turn-out over shirts.....	
42 turn-out white shirts.....	
79 turn-out hats.....	
5 turn out straw hats.....	
11 turn-out caps.....	
20 linen collars.....	
504 prison caps.....	
53 prison straw hats.....	Worn.

197½ prison 6-oz stripe.....	
152 straw hats.....	Partly new and partly worn.
29 dozen Coats' spool cotton.....	
1 dozen Barbour's flax thread.....	
3 gross pants buttons.....	
2 gross shirt buttons.....	
8 gross bone buttons.....	
8 balls shoe thread.....	
2 pounds knitting cotton.....	
2 boxes tailor chalk.....	
10 dozen pants buckles.....	
2 dozen redding combs.....	
1½ dozen fine combs.....	
10 dozen turn-out coat buttons.....	
1 gross turn-out vest buttons.....	
35 pairs turn-out woolen socks.....	
30 pairs turn-out cotton socks.....	
121 pairs prison cotton socks.....	
20 sheets wadding.....	
10 colored shirts.....	
34 hickory shirts.....	
4 pair drawers.....	
14 pillow slips.....	
49 bed sheets.....	
26 bed ticks.....	
1 bed quilt.....	
58 summer cotton drawers.....	
23 summer woolen drawers.....	
130 night shirts.....	Worn.
34 aprons, tick.....	New.
5 aprons, leather.....	New.
150 aprons.....	Worn.
244 summer prison pants.....	Good.
535 winter prison pants.....	Worn.
6 overcoats.....	Worn.
9 prison coats.....	New.
20 bob-tail coats.....	Old.
443 prison coats.....	Worn.
358 prison vests.....	Worn.
6 pairs prison boots.....	New.
2 pairs prison boots.....	Worn.
4 pairs prison boots.....	Old.
28 pairs prison shoes.....	New.
18 pairs turn-out shoes.....	New.
130 guard towels.....	Worn.
950 prison towels.....	Worn.
630 prison drawers.....	Worn.

1 pair sheep mits.....	New.
580 prison woolen mits	Worn.
890 prison hickory shirts.....	Worn.
320 pairs woolen socks.....	Worn.
200 pairs cotton socks.....	Worn.
400 pairs prison shoes.....	Worn.
425 pairs prison blankets.....	Worn.
600 cotton sheets.....	Worn.
600 cotton pillow slips.....	Worn.
100 bed ticks.....	Worn.
275 bed ticks.....	Worn.
400 pillow ticks.....	Worn.
200 bed comforts.....	Worn.
1 shoe bench and outfit.....	In use and old.
2 shoe benches.....	Old.
161 sole taps.....	New.
52 heel taps.....	New.
2 pounds scrap leather.....	New.
100 kip shoe strings.....	New.
1 carpenter bench, tool chest and tools.....	Old.
2 tobacco cutters.....	Old.
1 Babcock fire extinguisher	In use.
1 oil can.....	In use.
1 water tank.....	In use.
18 pounds smoking tobacco.....	New.
20 pounds chewing tobacco.....	New.
1 water cooler.....	Old.
1 guard stand.....	Old.
1 lamp.....	Old.
2 large baskets.....	Old.
2 small baskets.....	Old.
4 wood saws	Good.
1 axe.....	Good.
2 step ladders	Good.
8 new brooms.....	New.
4 brooms.....	Old.
5 sewing machines complete.....	In use.
1 thread case.....	Old.
7 scissors.....	Good.
7 tailor knives.....	Old.
1 clothes brush.....	Old.
2 tailor irons.....	Old.
1 patent iron.....	Good.
1 tailor press board.....	Good.
1 tailor squairs.....	Good.
1 sack charcoal.....	Good.

1 knitting-machine, complete.....	Old.
3 barber chairs.....	Worn.
9 chairs.....	Worn.
2 pairs barber shears.....	Old.
11 razors.....	Good.
6 water dippers..	Good.
5 water pails.....	Good.
2 tubs.....	Good.
1 cutting table.....	Good.
1 large cloth table.....	Good.
7 small tables.....	Good.
1 counter.....	Good.
2 Kuler benches.....	Good.
8 Long benches.....	Good.
6 stools.....	Old.
15 spittoons.....	Worn.
1 cupboard and locker.....	Good.
1 pound beeswax.....	Good.
5 desk drawers.....	Worn.
2 sets quilting frames.....	Worn.
10 empty boxes.....	Good.
6 small trussels.....	Old.
1 box resin.....	Good.
4 gran boards.....	New.
1,000 feet lumber.....	New.
‡ bale of wire.....	New.
‡ bale of hoop iron.....	New.
1 box glass, 12x16.....	New.
8 boxes glass, partly used.....	New.
1 stove, 1 coal scuttle and iron poker.....	Good.
1 iron shovel and coal box.....	Old.
1 tailor bellows.....	Old.

CELL ROOM.

372 spittoons.....	Old.
2 stoves.....	Old.
3 tables.....	Old.
1 desk.....	Old.
350 lamps.....	Good.
1 oil tank and pump.....	Old.
2 wheelbarrows.....	Old.
6 tin water cans.....	Old.
6 kulers.....	Old.
2 oil cans.....	Old.
25 pounds chloride of lime.....	Good.
3 dozen lamp chimneys.....	Good.

370 cell buckets	Old.
25 slop buckets.....	Old.
4 water barrels.....	Old.
150 stone water jars.....	Good.
150 tin cups.....	Good.
25 coal oil lamps, miscellaneous.....	Good.
5 empty barrels.....	Good.

STOVE ROOM.

2,000 pounds grate bars.....	Good.
14 stone grates	New.
3 stoves	Old.
† barrel whiting	Good.
150 fire brick.....	Good.
1 No. 5 cistern pump	New.
1 steam radiator	Good.
23 feet 4-inch water pipe	New.
14 feet 2½-inch water pipe	New.
160 feet 1½-inch water pipe.....	New.
48 feet 1½-inch water pipe.....	New.
104 feet 1-inch gas pipe.....	New.
100 feet ¾-inch gas pipe.....	New.
80 feet ¾-inch gas pipe.....	New.
60 feet ¾-inch gas pipe.....	New.
18 garden hoes	New.
1 lot window sash	Old.
1 lot doors	Old.
2 bed-steads	Old.
6 shovels.....	Old.
7 picks.....	Old.
1 blacksmith vise.....	Good.
100 pounds nails.....	Good.
25 feet 1½-inch rope	Old.
8 feet ½-inch lead pipe.....	Good.
2 pairs 4-inch adjustable pipe tongs	Old.
10 pounds sheet rubber.....	Good.
6 spades	Old.
1 crowbar	Good.
1 Earl steam pump.....	Old.
28 jugs.....	Old.
1 35-barrel hot water tank	New.

BOILER ROOM.

1 set blacksmith tools	Good.
1 set pipe dies, from ½ to 2-inch	Old.
1 pipe cutter	Old.

2 hammers	Good.
1 pair gas pliers.....	Good.
2 pairs pipe tongs	Old.
1 Stilson wrench	Old.
2 pairs chain tongs	Good.
3 monkey wrenches.....	Good.
1 washer cutter.....	Good.
6 cold chisels.....	Good.
1 pipe vise	Poor.
1 tool chest.....	Good.
2 lanterns	Good.
2 oil cans.....	Good.
25 pounds wrought iron	Good.
15 feet steam hose	Good.
30 feet 1-inch rubber hose.....	Old.
1 4-inch globe valve.....	Old.
1 3-inch globe valve.....	Old.
1 2½-inch globe valve.....	Old.
1 1½-inch globe valve.....	Old.
4 1½-inch globe valves.....	New.
3 1-inch angular valves	New.
3 ¾-inch angular valves	Good.
2 1-inch globe valves	Good.
3 ¾-inch globe valves.....	New.
2 ½-inch globe valves.....	Good.
2 1-inch stop cocks	New.
6 ¾-inch stop cocks.....	New.
3 ½-inch stop cocks.....	New.
4 ¾-inch gas pipe cocks.....	Good.
2 ½-inch stop cocks.....	New.
3 pet cocks.....	Good.
117 elbows.....	Good.
19 T's.....	New.
88 couplings	New.
17 plugs.....	New.
18 bushings.....	New.
11 lock nuts.....	New.
6 reducers	New.
25 unions	New.
9 running joints	New.
16 return bands.....	New.
1 coal shovel.....	Good.
2 iron pokers.....	Good.
2 iron scrapers.....	Good.
1 wheelbarrow	Old.
1 bucket.....	Old.
1 broom.....	Old.

1 lamp...	Old.
2 dozen gas burners.....	New.
1 12-inch file.....	New.
20 tons slack.....	New.
1 4-inch flue scraper.....	Good.
2 large steam boilers and fixtures.....	Fair.
1 small steam boiler and fixtures.....	Fair.
1 6-horse power engine.....	Good.
1 35-barrel water receiver.....	Good.
1 work bench.....	Good.
1 steam pump, No. 5.....	Good.

COAL AND GAS HOUSE.

20 tons coal.....	Good.
150 bushels coke.....	Good.
2 steel bars.....	Good.
2 iron bars.....	Good.
1 hoe.....	Old.
2 shovels.....	Good.
4 buckets.....	Old.
1 wheelbarrow.....	Old.
1 pair pipe tongs.....	Good.
1 monkey wrench.....	Old.
1 50-gallon oil tank.....	New.
1 lantern.....	Good.
1 hammer.....	Good.
1 bench and vice.....	Good.
1 large funnel.....	Good.
1 stove.....	Old.
2 barrels residuum.....	Good.
1 lamp.....	Good.
1 drip pump.....	Good.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel tub.....	Old.

WASH ROOM.

3 washing machines.....	Good.
2 wringers, one old and one good.....	
6 empty barrels.....	Old.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel tubs.....	Old.
2 tables.....	Good.
2 benches.....	Good.
8 buckets.....	Old.
15 feet rubber hose.....	Old.
13 copper bath tubs and fixtures.....	Good.
11 cast iron bath tubs and fixtures.....	Good.

SOAP HOUSE.

800 pounds hard soap.....	Good.
5 barrels soft soft.....	Good.
8 barrels soap stock.....	Good.
25 pounds resin.....	Good.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds caustic soda.....	Good.
10 pounds borax.....	Good.
5 kettles.....	Old.
2 stoves.....	Old.
16 soap boxes and 8 buckets.....	Old.
1 spade.....	Old.
3 soap dippers.....	Good.
2 soap pans and 1 coal bucket.....	Old.
1 step ladder.....	Good.
6 empty barrels.....	Old.
1 ash hopper.....	Good.

BARN AND BARN-YARD.

4 horses.....	Old.
2 set double harness.....	Old.
1 set single harness.....	Old.
2 wagons.....	Old.
1 wagon.....	Good.
1 spring wagon.....	Old.
1 pair bob-sleds.....	Good.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ton hay.....	Good.
1 ton straw.....	Good.
35 bushels oats.....	Good.
8 pitchforks.....	Old.
8 padlocks.....	Good.
8 water buckets.....	Good.
2 coal shovels.....	Good.
3 curry combs and 2 brushes.....	Old.
103 cords wood.....	Good.
100 fence posts.....	Good.
20 window frames.....	Worn.
104 empty barrels.....	Good.
34 fat hogs and 6 pigs.....	Good.
1 Sturtevant fan.....	Old.
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel plaster paris.....	Good.
200 feet 4-inch water pipe wrought iron.....	Good.
27 feet 8-inch water pipe, wrought-iron.....	New.
6 feet 6-inch water pipe, wrought iron.....	New.
1 foot 6-inch cast iron T.....	New.
5 bushels corn.....	New.
2 collars.....	New.

PUMP HOUSE.

2 Dean pumps, No. 9.....	Good.
25 feet canvas hose.....	Good.
15 feet 1-inch steam hose.....	Good.
1 pair pipe tongs.....	Good.
1-inch nozzle.....	Good.
1 cold chisel.....	Good.
1 stove.....	Good.
1 S wrench.....	Good.
2 8-inch 45° elbow.....	New.
20 feet water pipe.....	New.
1 oil can.....	Old.
2 iron pokers.....	Old.
1 water bucket.....	Good.
1 hammer.....	Old.
30 tons coal.....	Good.
1 lantern.....	Good.
1 flue scraper.....	Good.
1 pick.....	Good.
25 pounds pump packing.....	Good.
1 8-inch gate valve.....	Good.
1 6-inch gate valve.....	Good.
1 monkey wrench.....	Good.
1 punch.....	Good.

MISCELLANEOUS.

95 feet range rock.....	Good.
118 feet range work.....	Good.
2 perch rubble stone.....	Good.
25 feet flagging.....	Good.
1 Buffalo forge.....	Good.
1 hose reel.....	Good.
700 feet cotton hose.....	Good.
67 pieces sewer pipe, 2 to 10 inch in diameter.....	Good.
2 wheelbarrows.....	Old.
11 1/2-inch nozzles.....	Good.
500 keelers in shops and yards.....	Good.
21 water buckets.....	Good.
2 6-inch ladders.....	Good.
2 calking chisels.....	Good.
1 50-foot tape line.....	Good.
10 cords pine wood.....	Good.
1 chest stone cutters' tools.....	Good.
1 ratchet drill.....	Good.
1 ice-house full of ice.....	Good.
1 steel wire flue scraper.....	Good.

1 lawn mower	Good.
60 feet 6-inch cast iron pipe.....	Good.
1 6-inch cast iron elbow.....	Good.
19 stoves in work shops.....	Old.
1 sand screen.....	Old.
2 pair rubber boots.....	Good.
2 pair ice tongs.....	Good.
1 ice saw.....	Good.
1 28-foot ladder	Good.
3 small ladders	Good.
9 thermometers	Good.
2 lanterns.....	Good.
1 garden rake.....	Good.
20 spanners.....	Good.
1 sledge hammer.....	Good.
13 sheets of roofing tin.....	Good.
10 gallons linseed oil.....	Good.
1½ barrels lubricating oil.....	Good.
1 water tank.....	Good.
2 6-inch cast iron elbows.....	Good.
2 chapel seats	Good.
8 coal boxes.....	Good.
1 4-pound soldering iron.....	Good.
1 pipe dye stock.....	Good.
3 bars solder.....	Good.
1 grind stone.....	Good.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE.

2 desks	New.
1 small desk.....	New.
5 chairs	Good.
1 clock	Good.
1 stove.....	Old.
1 electric bell.....	Good.
1 lounge.....	Old.
1 cell room register.....	Good.
1 measuring stand.....	Good.
4 time books	Good.
3 descriptive books.....	Good.
1 lock-up and 1 discharge book	Good.

TURNKEY'S OFFICE.

20 Springfield rifles.....	Good.
20 bayonets.....	Good.
10 Colts' revolvers.....	Good.
3 small revolvers	Poor.

1 small rifle.....	Good.
26 dozen cartridges.....	Good.
1 key case.....	Good.
1 register.....	Old.
3 wood seated chairs.....	Good.
1 office chair.....	Medium.
1 stove.....	Old.
1 coal hod.....	Old.
1 iron poker.....	Old.
1 water bucket.....	Medium.
1 dipper.....	Old.
1 broom.....	Old.
1 key basket.....	Old.
1 horn.....	Old.
1 water cooler.....	Good.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

2 desks.....	Good.
1 table and book-case ..	Good.
1 table and book-case.....	Old.
1 table.....	Old.
1 letter-press.....	Good.
2 maps.....	Old.
1 letter-scale.....	Good.
4 perforated chairs.....	Good.
1 office chair.....	Good.
1 stove.....	Old.
Session laws of 1872 to 1882 inclusive.....	Good.
1 Code of Iowa.....	Good.
1 flag.....	Good.
Sundry books, papers and reports in vault.....	
1 office stool.....	Old.
1 revision document of 1874, '76, '80 and '82.....	
Books, papers, etc., belonging to the office, and in addition a new cash book, new time book and punishment record.....	

STORE ROOM OVER TURNKEY'S OFFICE.

1 double bedstead.....	Good.
1 single bedstead.....	Good.
4 sheets.....	Good.
5 comforters.....	New.
3 pillows and cases.....	Fair.
2 straw ticks.....	Good.
3 chairs.....	Old.
1 cheap wooden table.....	Good.
30 dozen pairs socks.....	New.

2 suits of clothes.....	New.
8 valises.....	
1 trunk and a lot of old clothing belonging to convicts.....	

DINING-ROOM.

99 tables.....	Good.
373 stools.....	Good.
300 china coffee bowls.....	Good.
389 china plates.....	Good.
4 water buckets.....	Good.
94 mustard cups.....	Old.
98 vinegar bottles.....	Good.
190 salt and pepper boxes.....	Old.
1 bell and bracket.....	Good.
1 high stool.....	Good.
1 heating stove.....	Old.
8 gas jets.....	Good.
4 coffee cans.....	Old.
96 sirup jars and covers.....	Good.
2 brooms.....	Good.
2 benches.....	Good.
14 window curtains.....	Good.
1 dish wagon.....	Good.
8 spittoons.....	Good.
1 coal box.....	Good.
1 poker.....	Good.
2 scrubbing brushes.....	Old.
2 scrapers.....	Old.
14 chromos.....	

DISH WASH ROOM.

1 ice-box.....	Old.
1 dish-table.....	Good.
1 sink.....	New.
2 soap barrels.....	Old.
3 scrubbing brushes.....	Old.
423 table knives.....	Good.
466 table forks.....	Good.
395 tablespoons.....	Good.
40 table forks.....	New.
5 knife and fork pans.....	Old.
7 round meat pans.....	Old.
1 table.....	Old.
4 water buckets.....	Old.
410 coffee cups.....	Old.
36 tin cups.....	New.

1 large dipper.....	Worn.
3 small dippers.....	Worn.

KITCHEN.

1 cast range heater.....	Old.
1 smoke stack range.....	New.
1 meat boiler.....	Old.
1 vegetable boiler.....	Old.
1 potato boiler.....	Worn.
1 tin tea boiler.....	Worn.
2 tables.....	Worn.
1 cupboard.....	Old.
5 ladles.....	Old.
3 meat forks.....	Good.
1 butcher knife.....	Good.
1 steel.....	Old.
1 fire-shovel.....	Old.
1 fire-poker.....	Old.
1 coal box.....	Old.
3 meat tubs.....	Old.
1 potato tub.....	Old.
3 water buckets.....	Old.
1 milk bucket.....	Old.
1 cleaver.....	Old.
1 large spoon.....	Old.
3 stools.....	Good.
1 gas jet.....	Good.
2 coffee cans.....	Good.
1 copper coffee boiler.....	Old.

BAKE-ROOM.

1 bread tray.....	Old.
70 baking pans.....	Good.
50 baking pans.....	Old.
4 oven shovels.....	Old.
1 set small scales.....	Good.
1 bread pan.....	Good.
1 oven poker.....	Good.
3 yeast tubs.....	Old.
1 yeast can.....	Worn.
1 yeast strainer.....	Worn.
1 wooden bowl.....	Good.
1 hand lamp.....	Old.
1 clock.....	Old.
3 bread cupboards.....	Good.
1 coffee mill.....	Old.

6 water buckets.....	Old.
2 tables.....	Old.
1 flour scoop.....	Old.
2 bread knives.....	Good.
2 scrapers.....	Good.
1 rolling pin.....	Good.
2 salt cans.....	Good.
1 pepper can.....	Good.
7 flour barrels.....	Good.
1 bread board.....	Good.
18 bun sacks.....	Good.
1,200 small flour sacks.....	Good.
1 moulding table.....	Old.
1 potato masher.....	Good.
16 bread pans.....	Good.
1 chair.....	Good.
1 oat meal kettle.....	Good.
1 rice kettle.....	Good.
1 frying pan.....	Good.
1 skillett.....	Good.

CELLAR.

1 set large scales.....	Old.
1 set small scales.....	Old.
1 ice box.....	Old.
1 meat counter.....	Good.
1 meat rack.....	Good.
1 meat block.....	Old.
1 meat chopping block.....	Worn out.
1 cleaver.....	Old.
1 cleaver.....	New.
2 meat boxes.....	Old.
1 small cleaver.....	Fair.
1 meat saw.....	Fair.
8 butcher knives.....	Good.
1 steel.....	Old.
1 scoop shovel.....	New.
1 lard kettle.....	Good.
1 hash cutter.....	Old.
1 sirup bucket.....	Good.
2 tubs.....	Old.
2 hammers.....	Old.
1 writing desk.....	Old.
2 baskets.....	Old.
8 scrapers.....	Good.
1 bung auger.....	New.

14 meat hooks.....	Good.
18 empty sirup barrels.....	Good.
8 empty pork and 2 empty vinnegar barrels.....	Good.

STORE-ROOM.

575 tin plates.....	Old.
6 empty sirup jars.....	Good.
16 empty bean barrels.....	Good.
9 empty boxes.....	Good.
1 coffee barrel.....	Good.
15 table scrubbing brushes.....	New.
55 empty pork and 25 empty sirup barrels.....	Old.
37 empty pork barrels.....	Good.
3 small outside tables.....	Good.
60 feet of 1-inch rope.....	Good.
1½ dozen brooms.....	New.
13 barrels shoulder pork.....	Good.
5 butts tobacco.....	Good.
8 buckets.....	Good.
400 pounds corn beef.....	Good.
5 barrels sirup.....	Good.
4 barrels vinegar.....	Good.
3 barrels fine salt.....	Good.
½ barrel fresh lard.....	Good.
1½ barrels grease.....	Good.
1,200 bushels potatoes.....	Good.
12 barrels pickles.....	Good.
2½ barrels beans.....	Good.
2 barrels rice.....	Good.
5½ barrels oat meal.....	Good.
½ barrel pepper.....	Good.
½ sack coffee.....	Good.
½ chest tea.....	Good.
13 barrels white and 8 barrels graham flour.....	Good.
1 small lot onions.....	Good.
6 bushel turnips.....	Good.
15 pounds dried currants.....	Good.
½ barrel cahoeey.....	Good.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE.

2 tables.....	Old.
1 book-case.....	Cheap.
1 lounge.....	Old.
1 stove and shovel.....	Old.
1 dust pan and broom.....	Old.
2 stools and 1 chair.....	Old.
1 lantern.....	Good.

CHAPEL.

195 hymn books	Good.
3 chairs	Good.
1 organ and stool	Good.
5 guard stools	Good.
2 stoves	Old.
3 shovels and 2 pokers	Good.
4 fire-tenders	New.

LIBRARY.

2966 library books	
452 Bibles	
78 New Testaments	
425 slates	
1½ boxes slate pencils	
5 dozen copy books	
94 pens and pen-holders	
1 box of pens	
50 ink bottles	
31 Lippincott's Fifth Readers	
36 Harper's Fifth Readers	
4 dozen Harper's Fourth Readers	
4 dozen Harper's Third Readers	
2 dozen Harper's Second Readers	
100 arithmetics	
100 dictionaries	
3 gallons of ink	
2 old tables	
1 small desk	
2 little cupboards	
1 stove	Old.
800 catalogues	

WARDEN'S HOUSE.

2 base burner stoves	
1 stone china pitcher and chamber mug	
6 chairs	Good.
2 door-screens	Good.
1 library lamp	Good.
1 large lamp globe	Good.
9 small wire screens	Good.
10 wire window-screens	Good.
1½ gross matches	Good.
1 dozen lamp globes	Good.
1 gas stove and chamber mug	Good.

1 bed-stead.....	Old.
2 mattresses.....	Old.
2 chairs.....	Old.
1 wash-stand and looking-glass.....	Old.
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	Good.
1 stone china slop-jar.....	Good.
1 carpet.....	Old.
1 slop-jar and 2 chamber mugs.....	Good.
1 wash pitcher and 2 tin slop-jars.....	Old.
1 carpet and 1 chair.....	Old.
1 looking-glass.....	Good.
1 bed pan.....	Good.
1 carpet.....	Old.
1 bed-stead.....	Old.
1 wash-stand.....	Old.
1 carpet, 1 bed-stead, 1 chair and 1 straw-tick.....	Old.
1 carpet, 1 stair carpet and wash-stand.....	Old.
1 carpet.....	Good.
1 wire and 1 husk mattress.....	Good.
1 wash-stand and pitcher.....	Good.
1 carpet and sofa.....	Old.
1 wash-stand, looking-glass and chair.....	Good.
20 window curtains.....	Old.
1 bed-stead, carpet and rug.....	Old.
1 wire and 1 husk mattress.....	Old.
1 wash-stand.....	Old.
1 looking-glass and shelf.....	Good.
1 sofa and 1 chair.....	Old.
1 marble top stand.....	Good.
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	Good.
1 carpet and bed-stead.....	Good.
1 set of bed-springs.....	Good.
1 dressing-case.....	Good.
1 stone china chamber set.....	Old.
1 large and 8 small chairs.....	Good.
1 carpet, 1 stair carpet.....	Old.
1 chair and 1 stool.....	Old.
1 Brussels carpet.....	Good.
2 sets of lace curtains.....	Good.
2 velvet lambrequins, with trimmings.....	Good.
1 French plate ornament mirror.....	Good.
2 vases.....	Good.
1 set gold rep furniture.....	Good.
1 marble top center table.....	Good.
1 Brussels carpet.....	Good.
1 set of lace curtains.....	Good.
1 velvet lambrequin and trimmings.....	Good.

1 carpet and 1 rocker	Good.
1 sofa and 2 easy chairs	Old.
1 rocker and 1 center table	Old.
1 Franklin stove	Good.
1 spittoon	Good.
1 wood-box, shovel and tongs	Good.
1 library lamp	Good.
1 floor linoleum	Used.
1 extension dining table	Good.
7 chairs and 1 large waiter	Good.
1 Fegund stone china set	Good.
12 white plates	Good.
11 saucers	Good.
12 white bowls	Good.
19 glass goblets	Good.
1 sirup pitcher	Good.
2 pickle dishes	Good.
2 butter dishes	Good.
1 lot Brocken china	Good.
24 individual butter dishes	Good.
1 lamp and reflector	Good.
16 dessert saucers	Good.
1 glass fruit dish stand	Good.
16 table and 20 teaspoons	Good.
6 plated forks and 2 butter knives	Good.
1 carving knife and fork ..	Good.
2 odd knives	Good.
1 set rubber handled knives and forks	Good.
1 set nickel-plated knives and forks	Good.
2 water pitchers	Good.
2 chairs and 1 water-bucket	Old.
1 table, 2 white bowls	Good.
1 flour sifter and barrel	Good.
1 Delmonico cook range and fixtures	Good.
2 large dish-pans	Good.
7 odd knives and ore hash cutter	Good.
2 cook spoons and 1 sad iron ..	Good.
1 tin dipper	Old.
1 rolling pin	Good.
1 No. 9 cookstove and fixtures	
1 firkin and 2 brooms	
2 buckets and 1 table	
1 tea box and 8 stone jars	
1 clothes horse and 8 tin pans	
1 ice box and ice cream freezer	
12 wire screen doors and 2 barrels	
1 table and tin bread box	

1 jug and 3 crocks.....	
4 stone jars and 28 stone china plates	
1 linoleum on hall	Worn.
1 oil cloth on back hall.....	Worn.
1 hat rack.....	Worn.

HOSPITAL.

1 set surgical instruments.....	Good.
1 case of pocket surgical instruments.....	New.
1 partial set of dental instruments.....	Very poor.
3 graduates.....	Good.
1 glass percolator.....	Good.
1 percolating elevator	Good.
2 glass funnels and 2 dose glasses	Good.
1 glass funnel.....	Poor.
1 tin funnel.....	Good.
1 electric machine.....	Fair.
1 dozen trusses.....	Good.
1 dozen trusses.....	New.
13 trusses	Old.
1 rubber bandage	Poor.
1 long syringe	Good.
1 small rubber syringe	New.
2 medicine presses.....	Good.
2 8 pint bottles	Good.
12 14-pint bottles	Good.
27 2-pint bottles	Good.
40 1-pint bottles	Good.
4 4-ounce bottles	Good.
1 pair apothecary scales.....	Good.
1 pair prescription scales.....	Old.
3 mortars and 2 cupping glasses	Good.
70 medicine jars	Good.
1 pill plate	Good.
1 desk and 1 chair	Good.
1 wood and 1 oil stove	Good.
6 stools, 2 chairs and 2 tables.....	Good.
1 ice chest and 8 water buckets.....	Good.
2 small kits and 2 wash basins	Good.
2 dippers and 1 coffee pot.....	Good.
1 dish pan and 1 kettle	Good.
35 plates	Good.
1 dozen spoons and 2 dozen knives and forks	Good.
2 tin cups and 1 lamp.....	Good.
1 large and 1 small mirror.....	Medium.
1 cloth rack.....	Poor.

1 thermometer and 1 clock	Good.
1 broom and 6 spittoons	Good.
2 benches	Good.
6 beds and bedding	Fair.
1 cot	Poor.
5 dozen pill boxes, paper	Good.
1 dozen pill boxes, tin	Good.
1 Dispensatory	Good.
1 Text book of Physiology	Good.
1 Manual of Operative Surgery	Good.
1 Modern Surgery.	Old.
1 dozen Medical Journal of Science	Good.
1 set medium drawers	Good.
1 counter with shelves	Good.
1 medicine case	Good.
1 chest	Good.
1 5 and 1 4-gallon tin cans	Good.
1 4-gallon demijohn	Good.
1 pair large shears	Good.
1 fire shovel and poker	Good.
2 dust pans	Fair.
8 yards oil cloth	New.
Bulk and fluid medicines in hospital	Good.

Received of Eli C. McMillan, retiring Warden of the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, the property enumerated in the accompanying inventory, together with all the shops, buildings, appurtenances and real estate belonging to the said Penitentiary. Also four hundred and six male convicts, now serving sentence in said Penitentiary.

Signed at Fort Madison, Iowa, this 1st day of April, 1884.

G. W. CROSLY,
Warden.

Received this first day April, A. D. 1884, of Eli C. McMillan, retiring Warden of the Penitentiary of the State, at Fort Madison, the sum of two thousand and seventeen 68-100 dollars (\$2,017.68), being in full of amount shown by the books and accounts of the Penitentiary to be in the hands of himself as Warden of said Penitentiary at the expiration of the term of said Eli C. McMillan as said Warden, and also the following described notes:

1 of Huiskamp Bros., dated January 7, 1884.....	\$ 878.45
1 of Huiskamp Bros., dated February 4, 1884.....	949.50
1 of Huiskamp Bros., dated March 8, 1884.....	998.60
1 of Farming Tool Co., dated January 14, 1884	1,246.50
1 of Farming Tool Co., dated February 11, 1884.....	1,408.50
1 of Farming Tool Co., dated March 10, 1884	1,399.00
1 of Fort Madison Chair Co., dated January 14, 1884	946.35
1 of Fort Madison Chair Co., dated February 11, 1884.....	1,085.45
1 of Fort Madison Chair Co., dated March 10, 1884.....	1,141.20
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,998.55

Each of said notes having three months to run.

G. W. CROSLY,
Warden.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND.

ARMORY AND TURNKEY'S OFFICE.

20 Springfield rifles.....	Good.
20 bayonets.....	Good.
12 Colts' revolver.....	Good.
2 small revolvers.....	Old.
5 dozen ammunition	Good.
9 dozen revolver cartridges.....	Good.
8 common chairs.....	Good.
1 office chair.....	Old.
1 water tank and pail	Old.
1 key case.....	Old.
2 key baskets	Good.
6 lanterns.....	Good.
1 monkey wrench.....	Good.
1 hatchet.....	Old.

BOILER ROOM.

1 35-barrel water tank.....	Good.
1 No. 5 Blake pump.....	Good.
1 4-inch flue scraper.....	Good.
1 monkey wrench.....	Good.
1 lantern.....	Old.
1 coal shovel.....	Old.

1 water bucket.....	Old.
4 iron pokers.....	Good.
1 broom.....	Old.

BARN AND STOCK YARD.

4 horses.....	Old.
2 sets of double harness.....	Worn.
2 sets of single harness.....	Old.
1 spring wagon.....	Old.
1 wagon.....	Good.
2 wagons.....	Old.
3 pitchforks.....	Worn.
4 buckets.....	Good.
2 shovels.....	Worn.
1 hatchet.....	Good.
1 pair bobsleds.....	Good.

CELL ROOM.

845 spittoons.....	Worn.
370 iron bedsteads.....	Good.
852 lamps.....	Good.
245 bed ticks.....	Good.
186 bed ticks.....	Old.
497 sheets.....	Good.
847 sheets.....	Old.
814 pillow cases.....	Worn.
223 pillows.....	Good.
243 pillows.....	Old.
240 pairs blankets.....	Good.
354 pairs blankets.....	Worn.
131 comforters.....	Old.
392 tin water cups.....	Good.
377 cell buckets.....	Worn.
4 water barrels.....	Good.
1 oil tank and pump.....	Old.
3 coal oil barrels.....	Good.
6 large water buckets and 1 small.....	Good.
23-gallon coal oil cans.....	Old.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint oil cans.....	Old.
2 balls and chains.....	Old.
2 stoves.....	Old.
2 tables.....	Old.
1 desk.....	Old.
1 clock.....	New.
6 brooms.....	Worn.
6 whitewash brushes.....	Old.

3 whitewash brushes.....	Good.
2 wheelbarrows.....	Old.
3 5-gallon oil cans.....	Good.
1 2-gallon oil can.....	Good.

CELLAR.

1 set large scales.....	Old.
1 set small scales.....	Old.
2 ice boxes.....	Worn.
3 meat blocks.....	Old.
1 large meat cleaver.....	Good.
2 small meat cleavers.....	Old.
2 butcher knives and steel.....	Old.
1 meat saw.....	Old.
1 meat chopper.....	Old.
1 bung auger.....	Good.
1 scoop shovel.....	Old.
23 meat hooks.....	Old.
4 water buckets.....	Good.
12 pans.....	Old.
1 iron kettle.....	Old.
3 baskets.....	Old.
2 iron molasses faucets and 2 wooden.....	Good.
2 molasses buckets.....	Old.
1 lantern.....	Good.
1 pair ice tongs.....	Good.
26 empty pork barrels.....	Good.
14 empty molasses barrels.....	Good.
13 empty vinegar barrels.....	Good.
1 earthen jar.....	Good.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE.

2 tables and book case.....	Good.
1 chair and stool.....	Good.
1 sofa, old and very poor.....	
1 organ and stool.....	Good.
22 bibles.....	Worn.
75 Gospel Hymn books.....	Good.
163 Gospel Hymn books.....	Good.
6 chairs.....	Good.
4 guard stools.....	Good.
11 small stools.....	Good.
1 broom and pails.....	Worn.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

3 desks.....	Good.
1 book case.....	Worn.
1 book case.....	Worn.
4 chairs, perforated seats.....	Old.
1 office chair.....	Old.
1 Code of 1878.....	Worn.
1 set Session Laws from 1874 to 1883.....	Good.
1 Iowa documents and reports from 1872 to 1884.....	Good.
1 pair little scales.....	Old.
1 letter press.....	Old.
1 safe.....	Old.
2 spittoons.....	Good.
1 American flag (bunting).....	Good.

DINING ROOM.

102 tables.....	Old.
102 sirup jars.....	Old.
102 vinegar bottles.....	Old.
204 salt and pepper boxes.....	Old.
365 stools.....	Old.
43 stools.....	Good.
10 water buckets.....	Good.
2 brooms.....	Good.
7 wooden spittoons.....	Good.
1 high stool and dinner bell.....	Good.
2 benches.....	Good.
14 window curtains.....	Old.
1 dirt wagon.....	Good.
898 China coffee bowls.....	Worn.
866 c. c. plates.....	Worn.
415 table knives.....	Good.
412 table forks.....	Good.
486 table spoons.....	Good.
46 tin plates.....	Old.
4 coffee buckets.....	Old.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE.

3 desks.....	Worn.
7 chairs.....	Good.
1 clock.....	Good.
1 electric bell.....	Good.
1 measuring stand.....	Good.
4 time books, in use.....	Good.
3 descriptive books, in use.....	Good.

1 lock-up book, in use.....	Good.
1 discharge book, in use.....	Good.
1 guard time book, in use.....	Good.
1 stool.....	Worn.
1 water tank.....	Good.

GAS HOUSE.

1 set blacksmith's tools.....	Worn.
1 book of gas fitter's tools.....	Worn.
2 pairs chain tongs.....	Worn.
5 shovels.....	Worn.
3 spades.....	Worn.
7 picks.....	Worn.
50 feet canvas hose.....	Old.
24 horse shoes.....	Good.
6 hose.....	Worn.
5 buckets.....	Good.
2 squares and ratchet brace.....	Good.
1 oil can.....	Good.
2 crow bars.....	Good.
4 trowels ..	Good.
1 cistern pump.....	Worn.
3 1/4 x 16-inch nozzles.....	Good.
1 work bench.....	Good.
1 lot pipe fittings, assorted sizes.....	Good.
1 stove.....	Good.
3 pokers.....	Good.
1 oil tank.....	Old.

HOSPITAL.

2 sets surgical instruments, (1 pocket).....	Good.
1 set dental instruments.....	Poor.
1 set felt splints.....	Good.
5 graduates, (2 2-oz., 2 4-oz. and 1 16-oz.).....	Good.
1 glass percolator.....	Good.
1 percolating elevator.....	Good.
2 glass and 1 tin funnels....	Good.
2 dose glasses.....	Good.
1 electric machine.....	Fair.
1 dozen elastic tin pad trusses....	Poor.
14 trusses.....	Poor.
1 rubber bandage	Good.
1 1/2 dozen rubber cutheters.....	Good.
1 dozen metal uterine sounds and 1 cutheter.....	Good.
1 12-oz rectal syringe with extra pipe.....	Good.
2 small glass syringes.....	Good.

1 celluloid syringe.....	Good.
1 caustic holder.....	Good.
1 aspervator	Good.
1 hypodermic syringe.....	Good.
1 stomach pump.....	Good.
2 atomizers.....	Good.
2 pounds surgeon's sponges.....	Good.
2 yards oil silk.....	Good.
29 suspensories.....	Good.
76 filters.....	Good.
1½ dozen goggles.....	Good.
5 camels' hair brushes.....	Good.
9 rolls ising glass adhesive plaster.....	Good.
29 porous plasters.....	Good.
6 dozen vaccine points.....	Good.
25 pounds flax seed meal.....	Good.
16 pounds chamomile flour.....	Good.
25 pounds oakum.....	Good.
1 pound absorbant cotton.....	Good.
2 pounds medicine presses.....	Good.
2 1-gallon bottles.....	Good.
9 1½-gallon bottles.....	Good.
26 ½-gallon bottles.....	Good.
124 ¼-gallon bottles.....	Good.
10 8-oz. bottles.....	Good.
24 4-oz. bottles.....	Good.
90 medicine bottles of various sizes.....	Good.
5 dozen empty bottles.....	Good.
49 medicine jars (glass).....	Good.
29 medicine jars (porcelain).....	Good.
1 10-gallon tin can.....	Good.
2 5-gallon tin cans.....	Good.
3 2-gallon cans.....	Good.
1 4-gallon can.....	Good.
2 4-gallon demijohns.....	Good.
1 2-gallon demijohn.....	Good.
1 4-gallon jug.....	Good.
1 pair apothecary scales.....	Good.
1 pair prescription scales.....	Poor.
3 mortars and 8 cupping glasses.....	Good.
1 pill plate.....	Good.
1 register and prescription book.....	Good.
1 pill machine.....	Worn.
1 desk.....	Worn.
1 chair and stool.....	Worn.
1 wood stove.....	Worn.
1 oil stove.....	Worn.

7 stools.....	Worn.
8 chairs.....	Good.
3 rocking chairs.....	Good.
2 tables.....	Worn.
1 ice chest.....	Worn.
1 aquarium, table and fountain.....	Good.
8 water buckets.....	Good.
2 wash basins.....	Poor.
2 dippers.....	Good.
1 coffee pot.....	Good.
1 dish pan.....	Old.
33 tin cups.....	Good.
20 spoons.....	Good.
14 dozen plates.....	Good.
23 knives and forks.....	Good.
2 lamps.....	Good.
2 thermometers.....	Good.
1 clock rack.....	Good.
1 clock.....	Good.
3 brooms.....	Worn.
2 benches.....	Good.
6 beds, bedding and cot.....	Good.
11 dozen pill boxes.....	Good.
1 dispensary and medical dictionary.....	Good.
1 text-book of physiology.....	Good.
1 manual of operative surgery.....	Good.
1 conspectus of medical science.....	Good.
1 dozen medical journals of science.....	Good.
1 set of medicine drawers.....	Good.
1 counter and shelves.....	Good.
1 medicine case.....	Good.
1 chest.....	Good.
23 pairs spectacles.....	Good.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 set of carpenter tools.....	Good.
1 grindstone.....	Good.
1 blacksmith vice.....	Good.
3 wood saws.....	Good.
1200 kuler staves.....	Good.
600 bucket staves.....	Good.
15 perch of rock.....	Good.
1 hose cart.....	Good.
400 feet 1½ inch hose.....	Good.
200 feet 2½ inch hose.....	Good.
5 1½x16 inch nozzles.....	Good.

2 24x30 inch nozzles	Good.
25 sewer pipes, assorted sizes	Good.
1 Sturdevant fan	Old.
2 six-inch cast-iron slurs	Good.
2 six-inch cast-iron elbows	Good.
40 feet six-inch cast-iron water pipe	Good.
80 feet four-inch wrought-iron water pipe	Good.
250 pork barrels, (empty)	Old.
1 Buffola forge No. 5	Good.
4 wheelbarrows	Old.
1 lawn mower	Good.
2 stone hammers	Good.
1 extension ladder	Good.
3 twelve-foot ladders	Good.
2 garden rakes	Good.
80 foot cable chain	Good.
2 coal shovels	Worn.
15 paint brushes	Good.
1 cistern pump	Worn.
45 water buckets in work shops	Good.
26 dippers	Good.

KITCHEN MISCELLANEOUS.

1 cast-iron range	Old.
1 copper coffee boiler	Old.
1 tea boiler	Old.
1 table	Good.
1 meat table	Old.
1 shovel	Old.
1 meat boiler	Old.
2 vegetable boilers	Old.
1 gravy boiler	Old.
1 small tea boiler	Old.
3 stools	Old.
1 potato tub	Old.
1 coffee barrel	Good.
8 ladles	Old.
3 water buckets	Good.
1 tea can	Good.
2 meat forks	Good.
1 butcher knife and steel	Old.
1 meat cleaver	Old.
1 steak pounder	Old.
3 meat tubs	Old.
1 tea kettle	Old.
1 rice kettle	Old.

1 oat meal kettle.....	Old.
1 broom.....	Old.
1 frying pan.....	Old.
1 large dipper.....	Old.
1 cupboard.....	Old.
2 large spoons and one small.....	Old.

KITCHEN DISH-WASH ROOM.

1 dish sink.....	Old.
2 dish tables.....	Good.
3 pan racks.....	Good.
1 knife and fork rack.....	Old.
4 knife and fork pans.....	Old.
24 meat pans.....	Old.
16 potato pans.....	Old.
8 dish pans.....	Old.
1 large pan.....	Old.
2 knife buckets.....	Old.
1 tin bucket.....	Old.
2 water barrels.....	Old.
6 scrubbing brushes....	Old.
1 mustard can.....	Old.
1 meat board.....	Good.
375 tin coffee cups.....	Old.
36 tin coffee cups.....	Good.

KITCHEN BAKERY.

2 bread tables.....	Old.
2 cupboards.....	Old.
1 table.....	Good.
1 wood box.....	Old.
1 bread pan.....	Old.
1 bread tray.....	Old.
1 moulding board.....	Old.
3 yeast tubs.....	Old.
4 water buckets.....	Good.
1 yeast can.....	Old.
1 clock.....	Old.
2 flour sieves.....	Old.
1 cullender.....	Old.
1 large dipper.....	Old.
45 bread pans.....	Good.

13 light bread pans.....	Old.
1 iron poker and scraper.....	Old.
1 chair.....	Old.
12 bread cloths.....	Good.
1 small dipper.....	Good.
1 large bread knife.....	Good.
1 set small scales.....	Old.
2 brooms.....	Good.
26 large flour sacks.....	Good.
1 flour scoop.....	Good.

STATE SHOP.

218 towels for guards.....	Good.
406 bathing towels.....	Good.
884 prison towels.....	Worn.
1 sponge.....	Good.
14 thimbles.....	Good.
1 sewing machine belt.....	New.
2½ dozen prison suspenders.....	Good.
4 wool cards.....	Good.
10 tin dippers.....	Good.
4 spring bolts with chains.....	Good.
6 overcoats.....	Good.
337 coats.....	Good.
143 coats.....	Worn.
522 pairs pants.....	Good.
117 pairs pants.....	Worn.
128 vests.....	Good.
136 vests.....	Worn.
326 caps.....	Good.
179 caps.....	Worn.
47 mittens.....	Good.
466 overshirts.....	Good.
439 overshirts.....	Worn.
49 wool overshirts.....	Good.
594 Canton undershirts.....	Good.
114 wool undershirts.....	Good.
149 wool undershirts.....	Worn.
410 Canton flannel drawers.....	Good.
435 Canton flannel drawers.....	Worn.
33 Woolen drawers.....	Good.
48 night shirts.....	Good.
96 night shirts.....	Worn.
45 sheets.....	Good.

8 ticks.....	Good.
60 pillow ticks.....	Good.
149 aprons.....	Good.
321 flour sacks.....	Good.
145 pounds cotton carpet rags.....	Good.
300 aprons worn in shops.....	Worn.
1 pair tailor's cutting shears.....	Good.
10 pairs small shears.....	Worn.
7 tailor's knives.....	Old.
4 tailoring irons.....	Good.
4 sewing machines.....	Good.
2 sewing machines.....	Worn.
3 press boards.....	Good.
5 tape measures.....	Worn.
1 square (tailor square).....	Good.
1 rule.....	Good.
2 yard sticks.....	Good.
1 bellows.....	Good.
1 large oil can.....	Good.
6 small oil cans.....	Good.
1 spool cotton case.....	Good.
3 cutting and clothing tables.....	Good.
7 tables.....	Old.
11 chairs.....	Old.
2 stools.....	Old.
2 grand stands.....	Good.
1 cabinet.....	Good.
1 wardrobe.....	Good.
9 water buckets.....	Worn.
1 water barrel.....	Good.
2 tubs.....	Old.
1 wash stand.....	Old.
2 benches.....	Old.
1 long ladder.....	Good.
1 step ladder.....	Good.
22 spittoons.....	Good.
5 brooms.....	Good.
2 barber chairs.....	Good.
16 razors.....	Worn.
4 brushes.....	Worn.
4 pair shears.....	Worn.
3 hones.....	Good.
180 pairs shoes.....	Good.
233 pairs shoes.....	Worn.
4 pairs rubber boots.....	Good.
14 pairs leather boots.....	Old.

1 bench	Old.
43 pairs lasts	Old.
16 awls	Worn.
5 knives	Worn.
1 shaver	New.
4 dozen shoe buckles	Good.
2 eyelet punches	Old.
1 pair pincers	Old.
1 last hook	Old.
1 peg cutter and flout	Old.
1 pair large nippers	Old.
4 hammers	Old.
1 stand-up jack	Old.
‡ bushel pegs assorted	Good.
16 pairs sole taps	Good.
1 lap iron	Old.
1 boot tree	Old.
1 pair crimping forms	Old.
2‡ pounds rivets	Good.
1 shank laster	Old.
1‡ pounds shoe nails	Good.
1 quart shoe blacking	Good.
1 knitting machine with extra cylinder	Good.
1 knitting machine	Old.
195 needles	Good.
1 oil can	Old.
1 yarn swift and spool wheel	Old.
1,025 pairs cotton socks	Worn.
460 pairs wool socks	Worn.
1 complete set of stencils	Good.
1 quart marking ink	Good.
2 tobacco cutters	Good.
3 baskets	Old.
411 keelers	Old.
30 pounds woolen carpet rags	Old.

STORE ROOM.

28 large flour sacks	Old.
21 gunny sacks	Old.
12 bean sacks	Good.
160 small flour sacks	Old.
2 knives	Good.
1 fork	Good.
49 table spoons	Good.

3 scrubbing brushes	Good.
2 well buckets.....	Good.
2 whitewash brushes	Good.
1 pair scales.....	Good.
1 butcher knife and steel.....	Old.
1 small table	Old.
1 coffee mill.....	Old.
2 earthen jars	Good.
10 empty boxes.....	Good.
88 small earthen jars.....	Old.
1 flour rack and scoop.....	Good.
1 rope	Good.

STOVE ROOM.

12 stoves	Old.
100 fire brick	Good.
600 pounds grate bars	Good.
18 stove grates	Good.
60 feet 1½ inch water pipe	Good.
120 feet 1 inch gas pipe	Good.
90 feet ½ inch gas pipe	Good.
80 feet ½ inch gas pipe	Good.
25 feet ½ inch gas pipe	Good.
50 feet ½ inch gas pipe.....	Good.
1 steam pump	Old.
20 valves of assorted sizes.....	Good.
300 pieces of pipe fittings.....	
24 gas burners.....	Good.
1 gross lava gas tips	Good.
9 water glasses	Good.
14 garden hose	Good.
2 chandeliers.....	Old.
4 pounds four of emery.....	Good.
1 set stone cutters tools.....	Good.

SOAP HOUSE.

10 pounds soft soap	Good.
2 pounds stock soap	Good.
300 pounds hard soap.....	Good.
½ barrel grease.....	Good.
16 soap moulds.....	Old.

5 soap kettles	Old.
1 spade	Old.
1 coal bucket	Old.
2 large pans	Old.
3 dippers	Old.
3 buckets	Old.
16 feet rubber-hose	Old.
1 step-ladder	Old.
1 ash hopper	Good.
1 lye tester	Old.
2 stoves	Old.

SCHOOL-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

30 arithmetics	Worn.
30 Lippincott's fifth readers	Good.
32 Harper's fifth readers	Good.
80 Harper's fourth readers	Good.
30 Harper's third readers	Good.
50 McGuffey's third readers	Good.
25 McGuffey's second readers	Good.
53 dictionaries	Good.
90 copy books	Good.
2,500 library books	Good.
770 library books	Badly worn.
2 tables	Good.
2 desks	Good.
2 book cases	Good.
26 school desks	Good.
1 bench	Good.
3 blackboards	Good.
1 keg ink (partly used)	Good.
44 ink bottles	Good.
86 penholders	Old.
58 bibles	Worn.
‡ gross pens	
1 stove	Old.

PUMP HOUSE.

2 No. 9 Dean pumps	Worn.
1 6-horse power boiler and engine	Worn.
1 hydraulic guage No. 7	Good

1 stand	Old.
25 feet 1-inch steam hose.....	Good.
1 monkey wrench.....	Good.
2 pokers	Good.
1 hammer	Good.
2 cold chisels.....	Good.
1 lantern.....	Old.
1 water-bucket.....	Good.
5 pounds hemp packing	Good.
1 lamp.....	Good.
6 pounds rubber packing.....	Good.
20 feet gas pipe.....	Good.
1 4-inch elbow.....	Good.
1 3-inch flue-scraper.....	Good.
2 rubber valves.....	Good.
2 oil cans.....	Good.
1 crowbar.....	Good.
1 cord pine wood.....	Good.

WASH HOUSE.

3 washing machines.....	Old.
1 tub.....	Old.
2 clothes wringers.....	Good.
8 buckets.....	Old.
6 barrels.....	Old.
11 wash-tubs	Old.
2 washboards.....	Good.
2 tables	Old.
1 chair.....	Old.
6 brooms	Old.
2 benches.....	Old.
25 bath tubs.....	Good.
50 feet rubber hose.....	Old.

WARDEN'S HOUSE.

1 body Brussels carpet.....	Worn.
1 upholstered parlor set.....	Good.
2 willow rockers.....	Good.
3 pairs lace curtains.....	Good.
3 plush window lambrequins and fixtures.....	Good.
2 marble top center tables.....	Good.
6 cane-seated chairs (sitting room).....	Good.
4 cane-seated rocker.....	Good.

1 easy chair.....	Worn.
1 couch.....	Worn.
1 secretary.....	Good.
1 mahogany table.....	Old.
1 Franklin stove and feeder.....	Good.
1 ingrain carpet.....	Good.
3 window curtains.....	Good.
6 cane chairs (dining room).....	Old.
1 extension table.....	Worn.
1 linoleum carpet.....	Old.
1 dinner and tea set.....	Old.
1 lot of white dishes.....	Old.
1 dozen plated table spoons.....	Worn.
1 dozen German silver spoons.....	Old.
‡ dozen plated knives.....	Good.
1 dozen plated forks.....	Old.
1 butter knife.....	Good.
1 dozen German silver teaspoons.....	Old.
1 large waiter.....	Old.
1 ivory handle carving knife and fork.....	Old.
2 window curtains.....	Good.
1 cook range (kitchen and pantry).....	Old.
2 common tables.....	Old.
1 small cook stove.....	Very old.
1 bread safe.....	Worn.
1 flour barrel.....	Old.
1 lot kitchen furniture.....	Old.
1 refrigerator.....	Old.
4 washtubs.....	Worn.
1 clothes wringer.....	Worn.
2 linoleum carpets (hall).....	Old.
1 hat rack mirror.....	Old.
2 stair carpets and rods.....	Worn.
2 ingrain hall carpets.....	Old.
1 chamber set, (second floor).....	Good.
1 chamber set.....	Old.
1 marble top center table.....	Good.
1 center table.....	Good.
3 hair cloth sofas.....	Worn.
4 hair cloth chairs.....	Worn.
10 window curtains.....	Good.
1 brown China chamber set.....	Good.
1 cane-seated large rocker.....	Good.
12 window shades.....	Old.
4 black walnut bedsteads.....	Worn.
4 washstands.....	Worn.
2 large mirrors.....	Old.

1 tapestry carpet.....	Good.
3 tapestry carpets.....	Old.
3 tapestry rugs.....	Old.
2 stone China chamber sets.....	Old.
2 spring mattresses.....	Old.
4 wire mattresses.....	Good.
3 husk mattresses.....	Old.
2 wool mattresses.....	Good.
1 hard coal burner.....	Old.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S REPORT.

HON. G. W. CROSLY, *Warden Iowa Penitentiary*:

DEAR SIR—I herewith respectfully submit the following prison statistics compiled from the records in my office, viz.: Table No. 1, abstract from convict register giving names, age, nativity, county where convicted and for what crime, date of conviction and term of sentence of all convicts confined in the Iowa Penitentiary at the close of the biennial period.

Table No. 2, statement showing the number of commitments and discharges for the biennial period, with statement of habits, religious education, occupation, etc., before conviction.

Table No. 3, statement showing the number of convicts serving life sentences in confinement at the close of the biennial period.

Table No. 4, statement showing total daily average work done on contract and in the different departments of the Iowa Penitentiary for the biennial period.

LABOR OF PRISONERS.

The Iowa Farming Tool Co. contract for one hundred and fifteen (115) men who are employed in manufacturing farming implements, principally pitch forks, rakes, hoes, etc.

The Fort Madison Chair Co. contract for one hundred (100) men, employed in manufacturing wood and cane seated chairs.

Huiskamp Brothers have the shoe contract, and contract for ninety (90) men, employed solely in manufacturing boots and shoes, thus making the total number of men contracted for three hundred and five (305). In addition the State furnishes the different contracts eighteen (18) men employed as runners or lumpers, to do all necessary errands of the different work shops. Seven (7) are employed on the tool, six (6) on the chair, and five (5) on the shoe contract, making the whole number employed on contract work three hundred and twenty-one (321). The remaining number are employed in the various departments on State work, as shown in Table No. 4 accompanying this report.

DISCIPLINE.

The enforcement of prison discipline is one of the most difficult as it is obviously the most important duty of my office. To put into practical operation a mode of discipline based upon human principles and to trust with impartial fairness men who differ so greatly in mental, moral and physical capacity; to use firmness instead of severity and patience instead of passion, requires a high degree of self-control on the part of the officer intrusted with this duty. The changes in the rules of discipline inaugurated and sanctioned by you have made their enforcement more easy and pleasant for me and more effective with the prisoners. Willing obedience and general good conduct is the record of a large majority of the prisoners, while aggravated violations of the rules are of rare occurrence. As a very important factor contributing to this excellent state of discipline I call your attention to the intelligence, faithfulness and fidelity with which the guards and employes have discharged their duties.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me, and for the able assistance and cordial support you have given me in the discharge of my duty.

Very respectfully yours,

J. TOWNSEND,

Deputy Warden.

TABLE No. 1.
REGISTER OF CONVICTS IN PRISON JUNE 30, 1885.

NAME.	AGE.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	YEARS.	Months.	Days.
L. P. Monroe.	19	Pennsylvania.	Sac.	Murder second degree.	February, 1877	15	..	..
Lucius Oakes.	24	Massachusetts.	Appanoose	Murder second degree.	March, 1877	10	..	..
John Sanders.	24	Ohio.	Scott	Burglary	May, 1878	10	..	..
W. C. Alexander.	25	New York.	Poweshiek	Rape	February, 1879	0	..	..
Frank Goodin.	29	Illinois.	Poweshiek	Rape	February, 1879	18	..	..
Frank Moore.	18	Indiana.	Des Moines.	Larceny from person.	July, 1879	1	..	..
James White.	34	Canada.	Lee.	Robbery.	September, 1879	10	..	..
Richard Raymond.	23	Illinois.	Henry.	Burglary and assisting prisoner to escape.	November, 1879	6	..	..
Charles Wood.	18	Virginia.	Allamakee	Burglary and attempt to murder.	November, 1879	16	..	..
James Noonan.	30	New York.	Wapello	Assault with intent to kill	September, 1880	8	..	..
John Noonan.	43	Ireland.	Pottawattamie	Rape.	December, 1880	7	..	..
Thomas Devaney.	22	Virginia.	Black Hawk.	Rape.	December, 1880	25	..	..
Frank Hamilton.	37	Tennessee.	Des Moines.	Robbery and burglary.	January, 1881	14	..	..
Mike Gunning.	24	New York.	Des Moines.	Robbery and burglary.	January, 1881	14	..	..
Frank Orleans.	33	New York.	Jasper	Burglary.	February, 1881	6	..	..
Cook Calamese.	24	Missouri.	Wapello	Murder, second degree.	February, 1881	15	..	..
Abe Greenwood.	33	England.	Lee.	Manslaughter.	February, 1881	8	..	..
A. Haddix.	25	Indiana.	Des Moines.	Breaking and entering.	February, 1881	5	..	..
William Van Beck.	23	Iowa.	Des Moines.	Breaking and entering.	June, 1881	5	..	..
E. F. Bengt.	19	Iowa.	Appanoose	Larceny.	July, 1881	8	..	..
Alonzo Brown.	23	Illinois.	Henry.	Cheating by false pretense, and larceny.	October, 1881	9	..	..
W. H. McCaffery.	19	Iowa.	Hardin.	Rape.	December, 1881	14	..	..
L. Allen.	46	Ohio.	Polk	Burglary	December, 1881	5	..	..
Leon Brannon.	21	Iowa.	Polk	Burglary and highway robbery.	December, 1881	10	..	..
G. Wilmoth.	25	Iowa.	Keokuk	Breaking and entering.	December, 1881	15	..	..
Andrew Ulin.	18	Iowa.	Keokuk	Breaking and entering.	December, 1881	6	..	..
William Ulin.	23	Missouri.	Keokuk	Breaking and entering.	December, 1881	10	..	..

John Livingston	46	Scotland	Mahaska	Manslaughter	January,	1882	8
Harry McFee	29	Virginia	Pottawattamie	Murder second degree	January,	1882	15
Dick Hemmers	28	Germany	Marshall	Larceny	January,	1882	5
A. J. Earl	24	Pennsylvania	Warren	Murder second degree	January,	1882	10
J. B. Frazier	23	Indiana	Warren	Murder second degree	January,	1882	10
J. H. Jones	27	Michigan	Wapello	Larceny	February,	1882	8
Geo. Zorton	24	New York	Jasper	Larceny	February,	1882	4
Geo. W. Perkins	30	Illinois	Jasper	Larceny	February,	1882	5
Thos. Scott	24	New York	Page	Forgery	March,	1882	3
Chas. Stoessiger	28	Germany	Jefferson	Forgery	March,	1882	3
Wm. Fimple	25	Iowa	Fremont	Larceny and seduction	March,	1882	5
Geo. Adams	23	Missouri	Louisa	Larceny	April,	1882	4
Jas. Kinney	24	Ohio	Louisa	Breaking and entering and larceny	April,	1882	6
Robt. Welch	20	New York	Louisa	Breaking and entering	April,	1882	4
Jas. O'Neal	19	New York	Monroe	Breaking and entering	April,	1882	4
Joseph Botts	23	Missouri	Pottawattamie	Larceny	April,	1882	4
Geo. Fitzgerald	21	Iowa	Lee	Robbery	April,	1882	10
Joseph Ray	23	West Virginia	Marion	Attempt to commit murder	June,	1882	5
Mack Coon	18	Iowa	Wapello	Murder second degree	May,	1882	18
Jno. Cox	33	New York	Harrison	Burglary	September,	1882	5
Wm. Cummings	37	Ohio	Lee	Attempt to rape	September,	1882	5
Geo. Wetzel	33	Iowa	Lee	Grand larceny	September,	1882	4
F. M. Haines	30	Maryland	Madison	Larceny (second indictment)	September,	1882	4
W. J. Palmer	17	Iowa	Madison	Larceny (second indictment)	September,	1882	3
W. L. Bailey	24	Ohio	Lee	Larceny (second indictment)	September,	1882	3
E. H. Schaffer	23	Ohio	Page	Forgery (second indictment)	September,	1882	5
Jno. Owens	50	Missouri	Jefferson	Passing forged notes	September,	1882	4
H. E. Stowell	32	Massachusetts	Louisa	Burglary	October,	1882	5
Jno. S. Davidson	49	Ohio	Jefferson	Attempt to rape	October,	1882	5
J. C. Fitzgerald	56	Ohio	Mahaska	Murder	October,	1882	5
Geo. Harris	37	Indiana	Polk	Seduction	December,	1882	3
Dan Owens	24	Indiana	Pottawattamie	Assault to commit murder	December,	1882	20
Jno. Mann	31	Canada	Pottawattamie	Cheating by false pretense	January,	1883	3
James Crowley	34	Ireland	Pottawattamie	Larceny	January,	1883	3
Weldon Rowe	27	Pennsylvania	Harrison	Maiming	January,	1883	3
Jno. Connors	31	Michigan	Des Moines	Larceny	January,	1883	3
Chas. Adams	42	New York	Marshall	Breaking and entering	January,	1883	4
Michael Smith	63	Ireland	Marshall	Burglary	January,	1883	4
F. M. Hennick	27	Illinois	Marshall	Manslaughter	January,	1883	3
				Robbery	January,	1883	4

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

NAME.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	Years.	Months.	Days.
D. C. Burdick	21 Illinois	Harrison	Larceny	February, 1883	3	..	..
Louis Hoffman	37 Germany	Des Moines	Cheating by false pretense	February, 1883	3	..	..
B. W. McConkey	32 Indiana	Madison	Rape	February, 1883	16	..	..
Geo. Reed	22 Tennessee	Lee	Breaking and entering	February, 1883	4	..	..
Jno. Curtis	38 Illinois	Lee	Breaking and entering	February, 1883	4	..	..
Wm. Brown	17 Tennessee	Lee	Murder in second degree	February, 1883	26	..	..
Jno. B. Tooman	28 Ohio	Guthrie	Forgery	March, 1883	4	..	..
Thos. Smith	22 Illinois	Page	Larceny	March, 1883	3	..	..
Wm. Gibson	26 Missouri	Page	Assault to commit manslaughter	March, 1883	8	..	..
C. Gibson	24 Ohio	Mills	Larceny	March, 1883	3	..	..
Geo. Harman	28 Iowa	Appanoose	Assault to commit murder	March, 1883	5	..	..
Edwin Moffett	23 Illinois	Washington	Safe blowing	April, 1883	7	..	..
Norman Clarke	24 Ohio	Washington	Safe blowing	April, 1883	7	..	..
O. L. Hale	48 Ohio	Lucas	Forgery	April, 1883	4	..	..
Thos. Fay	38 Ireland	Carroll	Murder in second degree	April, 1883	10	..	..
Hugo Hagerman	22 Norway	Polk	Larceny (3 indictments)	May, 1883	6	..	..
Peter Ham	49 Georgia	Polk	Concealing stolen property	June, 1883	3	..	..
Geo. Monroe	28 Iowa	Polk	Larceny	June, 1883	3	..	..
Chas. Fales	20 Wisconsin	Pottawattamie	Grand larceny	June, 1883	3	..	..
C. G. Kempton	22 Iowa	Pottawattamie	Larceny	June, 1883	6	..	..
Frank Cooke	21 Minnesota	Pottawattamie	Hurglary	June, 1883	3	..	..
Geo. Jones	23 Missouri	Kinggold	Manslaughter	June, 1883	6	..	..
Harry Howard	25 New York	Polk	Burglary	July, 1883	5	..	..
Jno. Benedict	26 Pennsylvania	Shelby	Larceny	August, 1883	5	..	..
Frank Rankin	28 Ohio	Shelby	Larceny	August, 1883	5	..	..
D. M. Miller	32 Indiana	Wapello	Forgery (5 indictments)	September, 1883	7	6	..
Frank Neil	17 Iowa	Taylor	Burglary	September, 1883	3	..	..
Jno. McMonigal	24 Wisconsin	Taylor	Larceny	September, 1883	4	..	..
Geo. McIntyre	24 Iowa	Harrison	Larceny	September, 1883	2	6	..
S. A. Meyer	32 Germany	Wapello	Forgery and cheating by false pretenses (2 Ind.)	September, 1883	2	6	..

Howard Coon.....	46 Ohio.....	Jasper.....	Murder second degree.....	September, 1883.....	15
Alexander Darden.....	19 Missouri.....	Van Buren.....	Receiving stolen property.....	September, 1883.....	2
J. W. Johnson.....	26 Missouri.....	Van Buren.....	Burglary.....	September, 1883.....	6
Samuel Darden.....	23 Missouri.....	Van Buren.....	Burglary.....	September, 1883.....	2
H. G. Jameson.....	29 Michigan.....	Van Buren.....	Assault with intent to rape.....	September, 1883.....	5
Julius La Franz.....	23 Germany.....	Lee.....	Entering dwelling house to commit larceny.....	September, 1883.....	3
George Tracy.....	46 Kentucky.....	Poweshiek.....	Larceny.....	October, 1883.....	8
Clifford Ross.....	19 Indiana.....	Louisa.....	Breaking and entering.....	October, 1883.....	3
Charles Hudson.....	18 Missouri.....	Louisa.....	Breaking and entering.....	October, 1883.....	3
William Hudge.....	20 Kentucky.....	Louisa.....	Breaking and entering.....	October, 1883.....	4
C. Moore.....	23 Iowa.....	Jefferson.....	Attempt to rape.....	October, 1883.....	2
J. A. Luper.....	59 Ohio.....	Jefferson.....	Murder second degree.....	October, 1883.....	20
George Banks.....	25 Louisiana.....	Appanoose.....	Robbery.....	November, 1883.....	12
William Coats.....	20 New York.....	Appanoose.....	Burglary.....	November, 1883.....	2
Harry Brooks.....	40 Canada.....	Appanoose.....	Burglary.....	November, 1883.....	6
James Car.....	45 Ireland.....	Appanoose.....	Manslaughter.....	November, 1883.....	7
J. L. Johnson.....	43 Ohio.....	Appanoose.....	Incest and adultery.....	November, 1883.....	18
J. D. Wilhite.....	21 Iowa.....	Montgomery.....	Larceny.....	November, 1883.....	3
Nilson Joss.....	19 Illinois.....	Montgomery.....	Obstructing railroad.....	November, 1883.....	10
Frank Sheehan.....	19 New York.....	Montgomery.....	Larceny.....	November, 1883.....	2
Henry Harris.....	16 Illinois.....	Montgomery.....	Breaking and entering.....	November, 1883.....	3
Thomas Ryan.....	17 Massachusetts.....	Montgomery.....	Breaking and entering.....	November, 1883.....	6
William Franks.....	35 Missouri.....	Washington.....	Burglary and larceny.....	November, 1883.....	15
James Hall.....	23 Indiana.....	Washington.....	Burglary and larceny.....	November, 1883.....	10
Mike Eaton.....	22 Ohio.....	Washington.....	Burglary and larceny.....	November, 1883.....	7
William Wilson.....	18 Illinois.....	Washington.....	Burglary and larceny.....	November, 1883.....	7
Frank Fitzgerald.....	23 Ohio.....	Washington.....	Burglary and larceny.....	November, 1883.....	10
John Williamson.....	23 Illinois.....	Washington.....	Burglary.....	November, 1883.....	5
Peter Stroud.....	30 Iowa.....	Lucas.....	Larceny.....	November, 1883.....	6
Abraham Williams.....	21 Iowa.....	Lucas.....	Larceny.....	November, 1883.....	3
William Harman.....	47 Germany.....	Lucas.....	Larceny.....	November, 1883.....	6
Patrick Cox.....	64 Ireland.....	Des Moines.....	Murder second degree.....	November, 1883.....	15
Orlando Brogden.....	23 Illinois.....	Green.....	Burglary.....	December, 1883.....	2
Peter Welch.....	35 England.....	Green.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883.....	2
James Ackerson.....	36 New York.....	Polk.....	Obtaining money by false pretense.....	December, 1883.....	2
Dick Pendleton.....	21 Virginia.....	Clarke.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883.....	3
William Sandy.....	16 Iowa.....	Clarke.....	Rape.....	December, 1883.....	4
Harry Meyers.....	40 Germany.....	Henry.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883.....	4
R. R. Cooke.....	40 Indiana.....	Keokuk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883.....	4

TABLE NO. 1—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AGE.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	Years.	Months.	Days.
J. W. Brockway	24	Iowa	Keokuk	Larceny	December, 1883	5	1	1
James Burns	25	Kentucky	Keokuk	Larceny	December, 1883	7	1	1
Pink Elliott	28	Michigan	Keokuk	Burglary and larceny	December, 1883	2	1	1
Jno. Roach	17	Illinois	Polk	Larceny	December, 1883	5	1	1
James Palmer	25	Iowa	Lee	Assault to rob.	December, 1883	6	1	1
William Stevens	20	New York	Hardin	Larceny from dwelling in night time.	December, 1883	10	1	1
John Peterson	35	Denmark	Hardin	Larceny from dwelling in night time.	December, 1883	4	1	1
John Doe	29	Illinois	Union	Burglary	December, 1883	2	1	1
F. Forriester	16	Nebraska	Union	Larceny	December, 1883	2	1	1
William Elliott	17	Iowa	Union	Larceny	December, 1883	2	1	1
James Muldoon	60	Tennessee	Union	Larceny	December, 1883	3	1	1
Frank Hart	30	Iowa	Polk	Larceny	December, 1883	2	1	1
Martin Turpin	17	Iowa	Polk	Perjury	December, 1883	2	1	1
Ed. Hannon	19	Iowa	Polk	Perjury	December, 1883	3	1	1
F. Fulgames	22	Pennsylvania.	Lee	Grand larceny	December, 1883	3	1	1
John Smith	40	Massachusetts.	Lee	Grand larceny	December, 1883	2	1	1
J. M. Smith	35	New York	Pottawattamie	Larceny	December, 1883	3	1	1
J. D. Smith	23	Virginia	Pottawattamie	Larceny	December, 1883	5	1	1
Oscar Piper	22	England	Polk	Larceny	December, 1883	2	1	1
William Thomas	28	Iowa	Polk	Larceny	January, 1884	2	6	1
Ed. Lloyd	16	Maryland	Pottawattamie	Larceny	January, 1884	4	1	1
Pat. Murphy	43	Wisconsin	Pottawattamie	Forgery (two indictments).	January, 1884	3	1	1
Jack Wilson	18	Missouri	Pottawattamie	Larceny	January, 1884	3	1	1
James Upson	23	Illinois	Decatur	Burglary	January, 1884	2	1	1
Sampson Miller	37	Ohio	Marshall	Grand larceny	January, 1884	3	1	1
J. H. O'Brien	31	Rhode Island.	Wapello	Incest	January, 1884	7	1	1
James Ryan	47	Ireland	Wapello	Burglary and larceny (two indictments)	January, 1884	8	1	1
James Heylin	20	Iowa	Marion	Burglary and larceny (two indictments)	January, 1884	2	6	1
George F. Rowder	27	England	Scott	Robbery	February, 1884	8	1	1
				Obtaining money under false pretense.	February, 1884	2	6	1

Augustus Cloud.	Indiana	Story	Breaking and entering (2d indictment)	February, 1884	8
Jno. Clark	New York	Story	Larceny from dwelling in night-time (2d indict.)	February, 1884	12
J. Murphy	New York	Story	Larceny from dwelling in night-time (2d indict.)	February, 1884	12
J. H. Miller	Ohio	Story	Breaking and entering	February, 1884	3
Chas. S. Miller	Pennsylvania	Story	Larceny from dwelling house in night-time	February, 1884	8
Fritz Kruse	Denmark	Scott.	A assault to rape.	February, 1884	4
Frank McCarthy	England	Lee	Larceny	February, 1884	2
Wm. Athenridge	New York	Lee	Larceny	February, 1884	2
Wm. Jackson	Vermont	Lee	Burglary and larceny (third indictment)	February, 1884	8
Chas. W. Owen	Indiana	Cass	Forgery and uttering (second indictment)	February, 1884	2
Harvey Stanley	Tennessee	Cass	Forgery and uttering	February, 1884	2
Henry Wills	Missouri	Page	Breaking and entering at night	March, 1884	6
Frank Quigley	Missouri	Page	Uttering and publishing	March, 1884	6
Frank Davis	Iowa	Guthrie	Larceny	March, 1884	2
Martin Burns	Ireland	Mills	Forgery	March, 1884	2
John Walborro	Nebraska	Mills	Larceny	March, 1884	2
Lee. Whitfield	Missouri	Appanoose	Robbery	March, 1884	2
A. J. Wilson	Iowa	Fremont	Robbery	March, 1884	11
John J. Hall	Iowa	Cass	Assault to commit murder	March, 1884	1
W. F. Underhill	New Hampshire	Wayne	Larceny	March, 1884	1
S. D. Van Orman	Iowa	Jefferson	Larceny	April, 1884	8
Gay Warren	Wisconsin	Crawford	Larceny	April, 1884	2
R. Penbodie	New Hampshire	Montgomery	Forgery	April, 1884	6
Wm. McLaughlin	Iowa	Washington	Larceny	April, 1884	5
John Schmid	Iowa	Washington	Larceny	April, 1884	2
Lee Berger	Virginia	Clarke	Manslaughter	April, 1884	5
John Tusdale	England	Green	Manslaughter	May, 1884	2
Henry Boswell	Ohio	Green	Forgery	May, 1884	1
Charles Young	Minnesota	Muscatine	Larceny and breaking and entering	May, 1884	2
Robert Kinsey	Illinois	Muscatine	Breaking and entering and arson	May, 1884	5
W. A. Yates	New York	Polk	Breaking and entering	May, 1884	5
E. H. Wheeler	New York	Union	Obtaining money by false pretenses	May, 1884	3
Fritz Kasten	Iowa	Lee	Breaking and entering	May, 1884	2
Dan Smith	Iowa	Polk	Grand larceny	May, 1884	2
David Fountain	Illinois	Polk	Breaking and entering	May, 1884	2
W. F. Canada	Missouri	Polk	Rape	May, 1884	5
Charles Wilson	Missouri	Pottawattamie	Forgery	June, 1884	2
G. W. Moore	Pennsylvania	Pottawattamie	Larceny	June, 1884	1
James E. Bailey	Michigan	Pottawattamie	Forgery and uttering (second indictment)	June, 1884	3

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

NAME.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Frank Norman.....	27 Missouri.....	Pottawattamie	Burglary.....	June, 1884	1	6	
George Morris.....	26 New York.....	Polk.....	Burglary.....	June, 1884	3		
Bruce Martin.....	16 Kentucky.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	June, 1884	1	6	
John W. Johnson.....	43 Ohio.....	Polk.....	Obtaining money by false pretense.	June, 1884	2		
James Standiper.....	31 Illinois.....	Decatur.....	Burglary.....	June, 1884	4		
F. S. Carter.....	51 Ohio.....	Des Moines.....	Incest.....	June, 1884	5		
Charles Wright.....	20 New York.....	Des Moines.....	Breaking and entering	June, 1884	2		
John Kelley.....	21 New York.....	Des Moines.....	Breaking and entering	June, 1884	2		
Joseph Smith.....	17 W'sh'ng'n, D.C.	Mahaska.....	Robbery.....	June, 1884	12		
Paddy Morgan.....	18 Virginia.....	Mahaska.....	Robbery.....	June, 1884	12		
James Stanley.....	24 Missouri.....	Shelby.....	Larceny.....	August, 1884	3		
Albert Knight.....	22 Iowa.....	Marion.....	Burglary.....	August, 1884	3		
N. Edwards.....	27 Canada.....	Marion.....	Burglary.....	August, 1884	3		
Joseph Jump.....	33 Kentucky.....	Audubon.....	Larceny.....	September, 1884	1		
Ed Ross.....	28 Virginia.....	Warren.....	Assault to commit murder	September, 1884	3		
Marion Hudson.....	18 Illinois.....	Warren.....	Burglary.....	September, 1884	2		
Samuel Ruland.....	22 Illinois.....	Warren.....	Burglary.....	September, 1884	2		
Frank Jones.....	26 Pennsylvania.....	Jasper.....	Larceny and burglary, second indictment	September, 1884	10		
J. W. Walters.....	42 Kentucky.....	Jasper.....	Larceny and burglary, second indictment	September, 1884	10		
Daniel Rost.....	19 Norway.....	Story.....	Larceny, second indictment.	September, 1884	3		
Lewis Rost.....	23 Norway.....	Story.....	Larceny, second indictment.	September, 1884	3		
W. R. Parker.....	32 Illinois.....	Story.....	Forgery.....	September, 1884	3		
J. G. Cotton.....	31 New Hampshire.....	Jasper.....	Embezzlement.....	September, 1884	5		
George Adams.....	27 Kentucky.....	Lee.....	Forgery and cheating by false pretense, 3d indt.	September, 1884	5		
Swan Polin.....	28 Sweden.....	Lee.....	Breaking and entering	September, 1884	5		
Milton O'Brien.....	25 Missouri.....	Lee.....	Larceny from person.	September, 1884	2	6	
M. Griffin.....	17 Iowa.....	Lee.....	Larceny from person.	September, 1884	2		
Lee Dixon.....	17 Virginia.....	Wapello.....	Breaking and entering, second indictment.	September, 1884	2		
Thomas King.....	18 Ohio.....	Wapello.....	Burglary.....	September, 1884	2		
Thomas Huston.....	27 Illinois.....	Wapello.....	Robbery.....	September, 1884	2	6	
James Moore.....	38 N. Hampshire.....	Page.....	Burglary.....	September, 1884	2		
			Grand larceny.....	September, 1884	1	3	

Daniel De Long	28 Ohio	Page	Grand larceny	September, 1884	2	6
Teal Maddox	27 Minnesota	Page	Burglary	September, 1884	2	3
Samuel Turner	66 Ohio	Van Buren	Forgery	October, 1884	2	3
Jacob McGrew	14 Iowa	Adair	Larceny	October, 1884	1	1
T. Barrett	23 Iowa	Mills	Larceny	October, 1874	8	3
John Cashin	19 New York	Mills	Burglary	October, 1884	1	1
T. D. Bent	41 Massachusetts	Henry	Forgery (two indictments)	October, 1884	1	1
Samuel Lester	51 Kentucky	Cass	Grand larceny	October, 1884	2	2
William Hamilton	39 Ohio	Cass	Grand larceny	October, 1884	2	2
Eben McPeck	30 Ohio	Henry	Forgery (four indictments)	October, 1884	4	4
John H. Robb	23 Iowa	Davis	Larceny	October, 1884	1	6
John F. Miller	31 Iowa	Davis	Larceny	October, 1884	1	1
John W. King	35 Kentucky	Davis	Larceny	October, 1884	1	1
John Chambers	84 Illinois	Davis	Larceny from building	October, 1884	4	4
John Avey	23 Illinois	Davis	Larceny from building	October, 1884	4	4
Charles Whipple	29 Ohio	Fremont	Larceny	October, 1884	2	2
J. L. Van Stom	25 Canada	Fremont	Assault to commit rape	October, 1884	7	7
Henry Hand	24 Illinois	Henry	Embezzlement	October, 1884	1	6
George Clark	39 Ohio	Henry	Assault to commit rape	October, 1884	7	7
James Kelley	38 Ireland	Henry	Larceny	October, 1884	8	8
Clifford Hough	19 Iowa	Pottawattamie	Burglary	October, 1884	2	2
John Smith	19 Missouri	Pottawattamie	Burglary	October, 1884	2	2
E. Rucker	22 Iowa	Appanoose	Larceny	October, 1884	1	1
Joseph Adams	17 New York	Appanoose	Burglary	October, 1884	9	9
Garrett Spearing	20 Holland	Dallas	Burglary	November, 1884	2	2
George Dewey	18 Wisconsin	Dallas	Burglary	November, 1884	1	4
Samuel Brooks	64 Kentucky	Scott	Larceny	November, 1884	1	6
Barney Waltzer	32 Germany	Scott	Larceny	November, 1884	1	9
Hen. Burson	20 Iowa	Montgomery	Breaking and entering in public dwelling	November, 1884	2	2
John Downing	36 Maryland	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	2	6
Thomas Bennett	18 New York	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	1	1
Alonzo Kay	23 Iowa	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	1	1
Milton Sallday	22 Iowa	Des Moines	Burglary (two indictments)	November, 1884	2	2
Walter Bird	26 Ohio	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	1	1
James Farrell	27 Nebraska	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	3	3
George Fox	24 Michigan	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	2	2
Geo W. Thompson	22 Iowa	Polk	Larceny	November, 1884	2	6
Joseph Finley	25 Illinois	Polk	Larceny	November, 1884	3	3
Chas. W. McCarthy	23 Pennsylvania	Carroll	Larceny	November, 1884	1	1

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AGE.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Joseph Dennis.....	36	Ireland.....	Lucas.....	Bigamy.....	November, 1884	1	6	..
Chas. Spinner.....	23	Virginia.....	Lucas.....	Assault with intent to murder	December, 1884	1	..	..
John Monroe.....	21	Virginia.....	Lucas.....	Assault with intent to murder	December, 1884	8	..	..
J. C. Winsborough.....	29	Tennessee.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1884	1	..	..
Jno. C. Parrott.....	58	New York.....	Polk.....	Incest.....	December, 1884	5	..	..
G. W. Marvin.....	22	Iowa.....	Louisa.....	Forgery.....	December, 1884	1	..	..
Harry Williams.....	29	Massachusetts.....	Green.....	Larceny.....	December, 1884	1	..	..
Jacob Kimball.....	37	Ohio.....	Monroe.....	Incest.....	December, 1884	3	6	..
Frank Schmidt.....	19	Bismark.....	Polk.....	Larceny (fourth indictment)	December, 1884	9	..	..
Henry Meyers.....	29	Germany.....	Polk.....	Robbery.....	December, 1884	5	..	..
D. H. Wales.....	19	Iowa.....	Keokuk.....	Forgery (second indictment).	December, 1884	4	..	..
Nelson Johnson.....	25	Sweden.....	Keokuk.....	Robbery.....	December, 1884	2	..	..
Nathan Lentz.....	17	Iowa.....	Keokuk.....	Murder second degree	December, 1884	10	..	..
James Kennedy.....	24	Canada.....	Union.....	Pickpocket.....	December, 1884	3	..	..
Wm. Carruthers.....	22	Pennsylvania.....	Union.....	Burglary.....	December, 1884	1	..	..
Ed. Patton.....	37	Ohio.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1884	2	6	..
Amos Rose.....	24	Missouri.....	Polk.....	Robbery.....	December, 1884	5	..	..
James Fisher.....	22	Iowa.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1884	5	..	..
John Britton.....	21	Iowa.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1884	9	..	..
Jno. Williams.....	28	New York.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1884	4	..	..
Wm. Logan.....	30	Iowa.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1884	2	..	..
Chas. P. Groomer.....	18	Iowa.....	Mahaska.....	Larceny.....	December, 1884	2	..	..
John Ryan.....	22	Wisconsin.....	Marshall.....	Robbery.....	January, 1885	8	..	..
Jack Reynolds.....	28	America.....	Marshall.....	Assault to commit murder, larceny and burglary	January, 1885	20	..	..
L. C. Taylor.....	37	Iowa.....	Pottawattamie.....	Larceny.....	January, 1885	1	..	..
Thos. Morgan.....	55	Ohio.....	Pottawattamie.....	Obtaining property under false pretense	January, 1885	6	..	..
Jno. Phillips.....	36	Ohio.....	Pottawattamie.....	Rape.....	January, 1885	1	..	..
A. Callahan.....	22	Ohio.....	Pottawattamie.....	Assault with intent to steal	January, 1885	1	..	..
Ben. F. Henry.....	32	Iowa.....	Mahaska.....	Seduction.....	January, 1885	4	..	..
Ed. Gleason.....	31	Pennsylvania.....	Mahaska.....	Burglary.....	January, 1885	4	..	..
Andrew J. Lee.....	33	Iowa.....	Mahaska.....	Burglary.....	January, 1885	2	..	..

R. C. Johnson.	47	Virginia	Pottawattamie.	Robbery	1885	2	1	6
James Doyle.	48	Ohio	Pottawattamie.	Assault with attempt to steal	1885	1	1	6
A. Johnson	49	Tennessee	Pottawattamie.	Assault with attempt to steal	1885	1	1	6
Chas. N. Coburn	50	Illinois	Pottawattamie.	Arson	1885	2	2	6
F. Cozzins	51	Georgia	Pottawattamie.	Burglary	1885	1	1	6
Harry Hanson	52	Ohio	Mahaska.	Burglary	1885	4	4	6
Edward Martin	53	Illinois	Mahaska.	Burglary	1885	4	4	6
Frank Rivers	54	Pennsylvania	Pottawattamie.	Burglary	1885	1	1	6
John Hunter	55	Denmark	Pottawattamie.	Larceny	1885	9	9	6
C. L. Von Bulen	56	Indiana	Pottawattamie.	Larceny	1885	9	9	6
A. R. Watson	57	Missouri	Warren	Larceny	1885	4	4	6
Geo. Bowman	58	Missouri	Warren	Burglary	1885	3	3	6
B. H. Thomas	59	Mississippi	Wapello.	Robbery	1885	8	8	6
Albert Ross.	60	Mississippi	Wapello.	Grand larceny	1885	1	1	6
Wm. Stewart	61	Iowa	District of Iowa	Violation of United States postal laws.	1885	4	4	6
Wm. Wallace	62	New York	Lee.	Attempt to commit manslaughter	1885	1	1	6
John Weaver	63	Missouri	Van Buren	Burglary	1885	1	1	6
Wm. Maring	64	Iowa	Kinggold	Larceny	1885	2	2	6
J. A. Hopkins	65	Ohio	Story	Larceny (2 indictments)	1885	4	4	6
W. H. Graftis	66	Ohio	Lee	Manslaughter	1885	6	6	6
B. D. Courts	67	Ohio	Lee	Burglary (2 indictments)	1885	8	8	6
Patey Dwyer	68	West Virginia	Cass.	Concealing stolen property and burglary (2 ind.)	1885	1	1	9
J. W. Henry	69	Illinois	Scott	Larceny	1885	2	2	9
Chas. J. King	70	New York	Adair	Larceny	1885	2	2	9
Henry Kolp.	71	California	Henry	Breaking and entering	1885	2	2	9
Chas. Parker	72	New York	Appanoosa	Burglary	1885	3	3	9
James Young	73	New York	Poweshiek	Burglary (2 indictments)	1885	1	1	9
John Doe	74	Illinois	Guthrie	Assault with intent to commit murder	1885	5	5	9
Christopher Dalton	75	Tennessee	Wayne	Murder in second degree	1885	10	10	9
E. Thurman	76	Illinois	Mills	Burglary and larceny (3 indictments)	1885	5	5	9
Willard Langdon	77	Massachusetts	Mills	Larceny	1885	4	4	9
F. K. Green	78	New York	Henry	Embezzlement	1885	4	4	9
Albert Benton	79	Indiana	Dallas	Uttering a false and forged note	1885	1	1	9
Alf. Brown	80	Ohio	Fremont	Larceny	1885	2	2	9
John Henderson	81	N. Hampshire	Lucas	Burglary	1885	2	2	9
James Atchison	82	Scotland	Lucas	Forgery (2 indictments)	1885	8	8	9
C. B. Smith	83	Indiana	Lucas	Manslaughter	1885	5	5	9
Tilford Green	84	Virginia	Dallas	Larceny	1885	5	5	9
A. J. Reed	85	New York	Dallas	Larceny	1885	2	2	9

TABLE NO. 1—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	Years.	Months.	Days.
George Brannon.	23	Indiana.	Montgomery.	Grand larceny.	April,	1885	2	6
James Fisher.	22	West Virginia.	Montgomery.	Grand larceny.	April,	1885	2	6
Fred Spencer.	20	Iowa.	Montgomery.	Breaking and entering.	April,	1885	1	1
Frank Ritz.	19	Iowa.	Montgomery.	Breaking and entering.	April,	1884	1	1
E. J. Johnson.	27	Illinois.	Montgomery.	Assault with intent to murder	April,	1885	2	2
Phil. Lander.	52	England.	Montgomery.	Larceny.	April,	1885	4	4
George Suffer.	66	Germany.	Montgomery.	Breaking and entering.	April,	1885	3	3
Spencer Ayers.	23	Pennsylvania.	Monroe.	Larceny.	April,	1885	2	2
Thomas Smith.	30	Canada.	Polk.	Assault with intent to rob.	April,	1885	2	2
Charles Morris.	23	Pennsylvania.	Polk.	Larceny.	April,	1885	1	6
George Edgar.	28	Iowa.	Washington.	Larceny.	April,	1885	1	6
Ira Brown.	21	Iowa.	Washington.	Larceny.	May,	1885	6	6
William Kepper.	25	Ohio.	Henry.	Burglary.	May,	1885	6	6
Seth Brown.	23	Connecticut.	Crawford.	Burglary.	May,	1885	1	1
Detrick Reinking.	52	Europe.	Polk.	Forgery.	May,	1885	1	1
C. E. Ramsey.	21	Illinois.	Union.	Forgery.	May,	1885	3	8
S. F. Holmes.	29	Michigan.	Union.	Embezzlements.	May,	1885	1	1
Frank Montague.	25	New York.	Union.	Grand larceny.	May,	1885	8	8
Wm. Howard.	25	New York.	Union.	Grand larceny.	May,	1885	3	3
J. Chance.	26	Ohio.	Keokuk.	Concealing stolen property.	May,	1885	1	6
John Dorman.	19	Iowa.	Muscatine.	Breaking and entering and larceny	May,	1885	3	6
Joseph Fry.	18	Iowa.	Muscatine.	Breaking and entering and larceny	May,	1885	3	6
Wilson Staul.	17	Wisconsin.	Muscatine.	Breaking and entering and larceny	May,	1885	8	8
Clarence Mason.	26	Iowa.	Polk.	Larceny from person.	May,	1885	2	2
William Campbell.	21	Canada.	Polk.	Larceny.	May,	1885	1	6
James Russell.	26	Missouri.	Scott.	Assault with attempt to rape.	June,	1885	7	7
James Whitley.	35	Illinois.	Scott.	Larceny from person.	June,	1885	2	6
Daniel McLaine.	35	Iowa.	Scott.	Larceny and breaking and entering (3d indict.)	June,	1885	1	6
Charles J. Haines.	38	Virginia.	Scott.	Larceny (third indictment).	June,	1885	1	6
John Ash.	18	Illinois.	Manaska.	Murder second degree	June,	1885	15	15
John K. Werner.	20	Ohio.	Des Moines.	Forgery.	June,	1885	3	3

John Lee.....	32	Louisiana.....	Des Moines.....	Burglary.....	1885	2	6
James Brown.....	33	Ireland.....	Des Moines.....	Breaking and entering.....	1885	2	..
William Crawford.....	21	Minnesota.....	Cass.....	Assault with intent to murder.....	1885	1	..
John Gibbons.....	18	Pennsylvania.....	Des Moines.....	Breaking and entering.....	1885	1	..
James Murphy.....	22	Illinois.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	1885	1	6
Jacob Madison.....	25	Virginia.....	Nebraska.....	Manslaughter.....	1885	4	..
T. W. Hunt.....	34	Indiana.....	Nebraska.....	Uttering and publishing as true a forged note.....	1885	1	..
Frank Winters.....	28	Ohio.....	Clinton.....	Breaking and entering.....	1885	4	..

PRISON STATISTICS.

*Statement of convicts received into and discharged from the Iowa Penitentiary
from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.*

CONVICTS RECEIVED

In confinement June 30, 1883	378
Received by conviction of courts.....	408
Recaptured.....	3
Safe keepers received	9
Returned by order of court.....	10
Pardons revoked and returned by Governor.	3
Returned from asylum	1
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	810

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....	307
By pardon from Governor Sherman	39
By order of court	13
Sent to Hospital for Insane	11
Escaped	2
Died	5
By suspension of sentence'	3
By order U. S. Court	1
By order of court for new trial.....	4
By order of court for witness	5
Transported to Anamosa.....	3
Safe keepers discharged.....	5
In confinement June 30, 1885	412
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TERM OF SENTENCE.

TERM.	Number.	TERM.	Number.
Two months	2	Four years and six months	1
Three months	2	Five years	25
Four months	8	Six years	8
Six months	24	Seven years	8
Eight months	2	Seven years and six months	1
Nine months	14	Eight years	5
Eleven months	1	Nine years	1
One year	62	Ten years	8
One year and three months	8	Eleven years	1
One year and six months	80	Twelve years	5
One year and nine months	1	Thirteen years	2
Two years	72	Fifteen years	8
Two years and six months	29	Twenty years	2
Three years	47	Twenty-five years	1
Three years and six months	1	Life	9
Three years and six months	9		
Four years	28	Total	406

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED, AND NUMBER FROM EACH.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Appanoose	15	Lee	21
Adams	1	Lucas	9
Audubon	1	Marshall	5
Adair	8	Montgomery	18
Crawford	5	Monroe	2
Clinton	1	Mahaska	15
Cass	8	Muscatine	8
Carroll	1	Mills	16
Clarke	3	Marion	5
District of Iowa	3	Madison	1
Des Moines	17	Poweshiek	4
Decatur	3	Polk	48
Davis	6	Pottawattamie	29
Dallas	4	Page	6
Fremont	5	Ringgold	8
Guthrie	2	Story	12
Greene	8	Scott	19
Hardin	3	Shelby	4
Harrison	2	Taylor	5
Henry	9	Union	11
Jasper	4	Van Buren	7
Jefferson	5	Warren	8
Keokuk	9	Wapello	11
Louisa	4	Washington	18
		Wayne	4
		Total	406

OCCUPATION BEFORE CONVICTION.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Bootblack	1	Janitor	1
Brickmasons	2	Lawyer	1
Barters	11	Machinist	1
Blacksmiths	5	Molder	1
Boiler maker	1	Miner	13
Butchers	5	Printers	2
Book-keepers	4	Painters	6
Bakers	3	Peddlers	1
Banker	1	Plasterer	2
Bank cashier	1	Railroad man	12
Cabinet maker	1	Sawyer	1
Common laborers	129	Saw filer	1
Cooks	12	Sailor	2
Carpenters	6	Shoemaker	4
Clerks	7	Stone cutter	14
Cigar-makers	3	School teacher	2
Chair-caner	1	Student	1
Cooper	1	Teamster	4
Civil engineers	2	Tailor	4
Doctor	1	Tinner	2
Engineers	4	Telegraph operator	4
Firemen	2	Tobacconist	2
Farmers	104	Upholsterer	1
Housewife	3	Wood carver	1
Hotel waiter	9	Watch maker	1
Harness maker	1		
Insurance agent	1	Total	406
Jeweler	1		

AGE OF CONVICTS.

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
16 years.....	9	39 years.....	3
17 years.....	19	40 years.....	5
18 years.....	14	41 years.....	3
19 years.....	24	42 years.....	4
20 years.....	18	43 years.....	5
21 years.....	19	44 years.....	2
22 years.....	30	45 years.....	5
23 years.....	28	46 years.....	3
24 years.....	19	47 years.....	3
25 years.....	23	50 years.....	2
26 years.....	19	51 years.....	2
27 years.....	15	52 years.....	2
28 years.....	14	53 years.....	3
29 years.....	11	54 years.....	2
30 years.....	14	55 years.....	2
31 years.....	6	58 years.....	1
32 years.....	16	59 years.....	1
33 years.....	12	60 years.....	1
34 years.....	5	62 years.....	2
35 years.....	12	64 years.....	3
36 years.....	7	66 years.....	1
37 years.....	5		
38 years.....	7	Total.....	406

STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Intemperate.....	262
Temperate.....	144
Total.....	406

SOCIAL STATE.

Single.....	276
Married.....	114
Widowers.....	14
Widows.....	2
Total.....	406

MENTAL CULTURE.

Good.....	19
Common.....	248
Poor.....	139
Total.....	406

SEX.

White males	370
Colored males	33
White females	3
Total	406

USE TOBACCO.

Yes	358
No	48
Total	406

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Catholic	53
Methodist	9
Baptist	4
Unitarian	1
Christian	2
Presbyterian	5
Lutheran	5
Episcopal	2
Congregational	2
Protestant	2
Evangelist	2
Jewish church	1
None	318
Total	406

TERMS SERVED.

First	355
Second	40
Third	6
Fourth	1
Fifth	4
Total	406

DIFFERENT CRIMES COMMITTED.

CRIMES.	Number.	CRIMES.	Number.
Assault with intent to rape.....	6	Larceny from building in night	8
Assault with intent to murder..	8	time	2
Arson	1	Larceny from person	4
Adultery	8	Murder	4
Assault with intent to rob.....	1	Murder 1st degree.....	9
Assault with intent to steal.....	8	Murder 2d degree.....	8
Assault to commit murder, burg-	1	Manslaughter	1
lary and larceny.....	1	Malicious threatening.....	1
Attempt to commit manslaughter	1	Obstructing railroad track.....	1
Burglary.....	64	Obtaining goods by false pre-	4
Breaking and entering.....	30	tense	8
Breaking and entering and lar-	4	Obtaining money by false pre-	1
ceny	1	tense.....	3
Breaking and entering and arson	1	Passing counterfeit money	1
Breaking and entering public	1	Perjury.....	1
dwelling house	1	Pick-pocket.....	15
Bigamy.....	8	Robbery.....	3
Burglary and larceny.....	8	Rape	1
Cheating by false pretense.....	2	Receiving stolen property	1
Concealing stolen property	1	Seduction	1
Concealing stolen property and	1	Selling mortgaged property.....	1
burglary	1	Uttering forged notes.....	2
Embezzlement.....	5	Uttering and publishing as true	1
Forgery	26	a forged note.....	1
Incest	4	Uttering and publishing.....	2
Incest and adultery.....	1	Violating postal laws.....	2
Larceny	155		
		Total	406

PLACE OF BIRTH OF EACH CONVICT.

NATIVITY.	Number.	NATIVITY.	Number.
Alabama	1	Maryland	2
Colorado	1	Mississippi	1
Connecticut	2	Nebraska	5
Canada	6	Norway	4
California	1	New Jersey	1
Denmark	8	New York	38
England	6	New Hampshire	4
Europe	1	Ohio	42
Germany	11	Pennsylvania	16
Georgia	1	Rhode Island	2
Holland	1	Scotland	3
Iowa	81	Sweden	2
Illinois	44	Tennessee	6
Ireland	11	Texas	1
Indiana	20	Vermont	1
Italy	1	Virginia	20
Kentucky	13	West Virginia	1
Louisiana	2	Wisconsin	9
Missouri	28	Washington, D. C.	1
Minnesota	2		
Michigan	6	Total	406
Massachusetts	7		

Average age, 28 years, 2 months and 28 days.

Average sentence, 8 years and 12 days.

Daily average in confinement for period..... 392

NUMBER DAYS CONVICT CONTRACT LABOR FOR EACH CONTRACT.

Iowa Farming Tool Company	68,386
Fort Madison Chir Company	58,647
Huiskamp Brother's Shoe Company	58,725
Total	185,758

TABLE NO. 3.
REGISTER OF CONVICTS SERVING LIFE SENTENCE, JUNE 30, 1885.

NAME.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.
S. A. Trogden.....	Illinois.....	Wapello.....	Murder second degree.....	June 28, 1867
J. B. Mathews.....	56 New Jersey.....	Washington.....	Murder second degree.....	May 10, 1868
Andrew Thompson.....	46 Scotland.....	Fayette.....	Murder second degree.....	May 23, 1871
George Stanley.....	28 Canada.....	Story.....	Murder.....	April 30, 1872
John S. Little.....	48 Ohio.....	Jasper.....	Murder.....	October 4, 1875
F. Mewhirter.....	53 Ohio.....	Pottawattamie.....	Murder.....	January 6, 1876
Jasper Mason.....	24 Indiana.....	Dallas.....	Murder.....	October 27, 1876
John Seal.....	27 Iowa.....	Decatur.....	Murder.....	October 21, 1877
F. E. Watkins.....	35 Virginia.....	Monona.....	Murder.....	October 2, 1877
W. P. Glyndon.....	39 Ohio.....	Hardin.....	Murder.....	April 12, 1878
Henry Weese.....	30 Iowa.....	Lee.....	Murder.....	January 27, 1879
Joseph McCrary.....	22 Missouri.....	Mills.....	Murder.....	March 21, 1879
Henry O. Osborn.....	30 Ohio.....	Polk.....	Murder.....	December 3, 1880
C. P. Wells.....	31 Missouri.....	Lee.....	Murder.....	May 19, 1882
John Wallein.....	24 Iowa.....	Lee.....	Murder.....	May 19, 1882
J. McMinnimon.....	34 Sweden.....	Des Moines.....	Murder.....	May 23, 1883
J. N. Clouser.....	18 Nebraska.....	Muscatine.....	Murder.....	January 2, 1883
T. W. Watson.....	24 Nebraska.....	Mills.....	Murder.....	February 2, 1883
James Hyland.....	38 Ireland.....	Mills.....	Murder.....	March 14, 1884
Leroy Townsend.....	19 Colorado.....	Greene.....	Murder.....	March 14, 1884
Moses H. Sopher.....	22 Iowa.....	Decatur.....	Murder first degree.....	May 13, 1884
J. P. Johnson.....	43 Indiana.....	Manaska.....	Murder.....	June 10, 1884
E. B. Wildman.....	24 Wisconsin.....	Marion.....	Murder.....	January 19, 1885
A. F. Hocket.....	25 Iowa.....	Adair.....	Murder.....	February 9, 1885
		Manaska.....	Murder.....	March 6, 1885
			Murder.....	June 11, 1885
UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.				
F. W. George.....	50 Illinois.....	Polk.....	Murder first degree.....	May 16, 1882

TABLE

Statement showing total daily average of convicts working in the different departments, 1, 1883, and end

	July, 1883.	August, 1883.	September, 1883.	October, 1883.	November, 1883.	December, 1883.	January, 1884.	February, 1884.	March, 1884.	April, 1884.	May, 1884.
Iowa Farming Tool Co.	2641	2734	2493	2859	2634	2493	2817	2795	3149	3155	3196
Fort Madison Chair Co.	2298	2328	2218	2381	2146	2103	2301	2536	2636	2622	2730
Huiskamp Bro's Shoe Co	2020	2198	2052	2145	1928	1941	2110	2208	2531	2479	2620
Total days on contract	6959	7260	6763	7385	6708	6537	7228	7542	8316	8256	8446
State runners in contract shops.....	468	486	450	486	468	468	486	432	468	468	486
State shops.....	709	717	650	637	660	552	773	692	846	837	573
Yard.....	346	347	467	432	396	388	478	445	407	455	577
Kitchen.....	275	297	250	242	234	227	270	213	236	260	263
Cell house.....	148	181	113	159	139	156	191	175	165	164	177
Tailor shop.....	250	274	200	237	199	227	218	300	250	182	270
Wash and soap house...	275	297	159	243	182	246	304	198	182	182	246
Half men on contract...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total days worked..	9430	9859	9052	9821	8986	8801	9946	9997	10870	10804	11043

No. 4.

ments of the Iowa State Penitentiary for the term of two years commencing July ing June 30, 1885.

June, 1884.	July, 1884.	August, 1884.	September, 1884.	October, 1884.	November, 1884.	December, 1884.	January, 1885.	February, 1885.	March, 1885.	April, 1885.	May, 1885.	June, 1885.	Total.	Daily Average.
3005	2925	2873	2778	2956	2499	2549	2746	2682	3105	3106	3089	3105	68387	110.12
2546	2518	2486	2494	2576	2125	2019	2267	2434	2701	2726	2719	2737	58647	94.44
2348	2321	2310	2243	2284	1968	2041	2164	2118	2461	2475	2417	2442	53724	86.52
7899	7764	7669	7515	7816	6592	6609	7177	7234	8267	8307	8225	8284	180758	291.08
450	486	468	468	486	450	468	486	432	468	468	468	468	11232	18.08
559	529	388	509	595	656	764	767	632	717	781	859	867	16269	26.20
492	432	435	499	513	489	464	562	504	569	536	507	494	11232	18.08
250	262	268	260	283	278	284	297	253	286	251	210	209	6163	9.92
141	180	131	119	144	126	99	136	192	182	188	182	182	3770	6.08
212	260	182	156	184	194	202	216	178	182	182	182	156	5093	8.20
250	234	234	234	270	275	240	297	264	269	270	236	234	5821	9.37
.....	.....	104	92	81	75	75	60	48	52	52	52	52	743	1.20
10253	10147	9879	9852	10372	9135	9205	9998	9737	10992	11035	10921	10946	241081	388.21

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, }
FORT MADISON, July 1, 1885.

COL. G. W. CRENSLEY, *Warden*:

SIR—In submitting to you my biennial report I can not do **better** than refer you to the accompanying tables. They show the **number** of cases of disease and injuries for each and every month; also the number of days' labor lost thereby, or in other words the **number** of days the prisoners were disabled through sickness or injury **from** their usual day's work.

It should be taken into consideration that many men committed to the Penitentiary come there broken down in mind and **body** through a previous life of vice and crime, and also that a great **num-**ber of the prisoners are disinclined to work and would shirk **work** by any means. It is easily to be seen that such will try the **sick** dodge. It is more easy to treat disease when diagnosed than **it** is to always diagnose a real disease from a pretended one, or to decide whether a man is sick or only pretending, and the ways and means of disciplin are many. As long as I am in doubt I give him the **benefit** of the doubt, which is the reason that you find so many cases **under** the head of unclassified. Under this head also comes other cases **that** can not be called strictly disease or injuries. For example, a **man** has worked true and faithfully for a long time at one kind of **work**, he gets worn out and needs a few days rest; nobody will **relieve**

him of his work unless it is so recommended by the physician. Such men I always cheerfully grant the required rest. Such cases, and others similar, help to swell the number of "unsuccessful" cases. Were it not for these and the former reasons the unclassified would be reduced one-half or most likely two-thirds, and with it the total number would be reduced. Notwithstanding all these unfavorable conditions, the tables make a good showing in respect to the health of nearly four hundred prisoners, kept here in close confinement as good, and I think much better than the average of any four hundred workmen outside of the prison, and speaks more than words can for the good management of this Institution. In the year ending June 30, 1884, there were 950 different cases of disease and injury, with 2,740 days labor lost thereby, and a daily average of 387 prisoners, or a daily average of 2 60.100 new cases, with 7 40.100 days labor lost by 387 men, or 67.100 per cent new cases, and 1 67.100 per cent daily labor lost. Subtracting the 161 cases of wounds and injuries and the 619 days lost, we have only 2 16.100 daily new cases, or 55.100 per cent (a little more than one-half of one per cent), and 5 78.100 or 1 47.100 per cent days labor lost. During the year ending June 30, 1885, we had 686 different cases of sickness, wounds and injuries, with 2,125 days lost, and a daily average of 397 prisoners, or a daily average of 1 89.100 new cases, with 5 79.100 days lost, or 48.100 per cent new cases, and 1 46.100 per cent days lost. Subtracting the 143 cases of wounds and injuries, and the 530 days lost, we have only 543 cases of sick, with 1,595 days lost, or a daily average of 1 89.100 cases, and 4 36.100 days lost, or 38.100 per cent cases of sickness and 1 10.100 per cent days lost. There is no chronic case of diarrhœa, dysentery, malaria, or rheumatism, though the list shows that we had our share of the above named diseases in the acute form. We have sent, during the two years included in this report, eleven (11) prisoners as insane, to the asylum, as the penitentiary is certainly no place for such unfortunates. Seemingly this is a large number, but in fact only a yearly per centage of 1 40.100, and taking into consideration that many prisons come here with imperfect mental developments or mentally depressed and broken down with remorse, one can only wonder the percentage is not greater. The following is the list of deaths occurring during the period:

1. W. Martin, age 22 years, formerly a laborer, committed November 7th, 1881, died June 2, 1884, of consumption.

2. Wm. Maurice, age 34 years, stone cutter, committed December 18, 1883, died June 21, 1884, of consumption.

3. Fred Uhlin, age 17 years, farmer; committed January 30th, 1884, died October 21, 1884, of pluro-pneumonia, and hydrops pericardium.

4. Frank Cooper, (colored) age 27 years, hotel waiter, committed December 10th, 1883, died April 22, 1885, of miliary tubercles and thrombus of heart and aorta.

5. Wm. Wilson, age 43 years, farmer, committed January 31, 1882, died May 26, 1885, of consumption.

Showing a death rate for the year ending June 30, 1884, of 5 2.10 per 1,000; and for the year ending June 30th, 1885, of 7 55.100 per 1,000.

The above statistics show plainly that the dictetic and hygienic conditions are necessarily good. During the last year many improvements have been made, the greatest and most important, I consider the removal, on the 26th day of July, 1884, of the hospital out of a damp, badly ventilated and insufficient room, into a spacious, light, airy and well-ventilated one adjoining the chapel. Other numerous improvements in drainage and sewerage with the usual vigilance in in the strictest cleanliness in shops, yard and cell room; the erection of bath rooms, healthy, nourishing, perfectly cooked and clean food have already shown their good work in reducing the sick rate of the last year by 19.100 per cent compared with the previous year, and leaving us well prepared to meet any epidemic, should such visit this vicinity or prison.

The hospital department is well supplied with all needed medicines of the best quality, and the sick are well provided with everything their care and comfort needs, and above their needs your esteemed lady has personally administered delicacies to the suffering and whispered words of encouragement in their ears that made them forget their suffering for the time being.

Now, sir, let me thank you for the good will and for the confidence you have shown me under all circumstances, and for the promptness you have attended to my requisitions and suggestions. My duties require much patience and judgment and are attended with great responsibility, more so here than in private practice, and your confidence and the friendly feeling of your Deputy for me and the valuable aid I receive from him and your gentlemanly guards, on whose information I have so frequently to rely, encourage me, make my du-

ties more pleasant and help me forget that all the services of the physician and surgeon to the penitentiary are, financially rated, only worth \$50.00 per month.

Respectfully submitted by

AUG. W. HOFFMEISTER, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon to Iowa State Penitentiary

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HON. G. W. CROSLY, *Warden Iowa Penitentiary:*

DEAR SIR—In conformity with the statute, I herewith present you my fourth biennial report as Chaplain and Teacher. It was remarked by the late Dr. Wines, who was truly the prisoner's friend, "that of all reformatory agencies religion is the first in importance because it is the most powerful in its action upon the heart and life." In the spirit of the sentiment I have prosecuted my work, and with a good degree of success.

SABBATH SERVICES.

Each Sabbath morning immediately after breakfast, the chapel exercises have been held, in which all the prisoners are usually in attendance. Our regular service occupies about an hour, always followed by a prayer and conference meeting, lasting generally from twenty to thirty minutes. The question is frequently asked what effect, if any, have these services upon the attendants. As to the possibility of reformation there can be but one opinion in the light of christian civilization and experience. It is possible for any and every man to reform. The fact that a man is restrained by law of his liberties for a certain period of time is, as a rule, positive evidence that something is seriously wrong with him morally and that he needs reforming. But how is it to be done? Not by particular system of physical work, although there can be a relation between work and reform; neither can a man be reformed through his limbs, muscles or digestive organs. These cannot change the thoughts and desires of the heart; they cannot go to that secret place where rest the forces which build up the man and determine character. Reforming is transforming. It is making the bad thing good; it is the upbuilding of a man with

right thoughts and desires, until he is a man, just as food builds the depleted system. This upbuilding of lost manhood and debased conscience can not take place in my judgment outside of an honest and sincere acceptance and appropriation of the principles of the gospel of Christ. When thus appropriated the man becomes transformed. The law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus will make him free from the law of sin and he will rise by a new and spiritual power into a new and contrasted life.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Sabbath School convenes at two o'clock P. M., Mr. E. A. Gibbs as superintendent, and Samuel Doyle assistant. They are both worthy christian men. We use the International lessons. The demand for teachers for so large a school is faithfully responded to by about twenty ladies and gentlemen from the city. The order, attention and interest manifested in the study of the lesson is especially gratifying to the teachers and profitable to the scholars. Mrs. W. C. Gunn is still our organist.

HOLIDAYS.

Each holiday is an oasis in prison life. The chapel on such days is beautifully and appropriately decorated by Mrs. G. W. Crosley. Suitable services are held; and last but not least a sumptuous feast provided for dinners.

THE BIBLE IN THE CELL.

The Bible with which each cell is furnished is by many regularly read, while some commit large portions of it to memory. Thus not a few of those who, when received, were to a great extent ignorant of the way of life and salvation, gain a more perfect knowledge.

PASTORAL LABORS.

I converse personally from cell to cell with every inmate weekly. In these visitations I find those possessing teachable dispositions, natural good sense, patience under sufferings, hearts easily softened by kindness, and an ardent desire after truth. Material in short capable of being wrought by properly directed efforts and under the divine blessing into the best form of Christian citizenship.

HOSPITAL.

With very few exceptions I visit the hospital daily, imparting words of comfort and cheer to the sick and afflicted. Lately we hold appropriate services each Sabbath morning.

DEATHS.

I have no sympathy with the law that permits a medical association to demand the body of persons who may die in such an institution as this, simply because their friends may live at too great a distance, or be too poor to claim the remains for burial. I am glad that the few who have died here received a Christian burial.

LIBRARY.

Our library is in good condition; it has lately been increased one thousand volumes, besides replacing the books already worn. It numbers at present three thousand two hundred and thirty-five volumes. A new catalogue of two thousand copies has recently been published. Books are distributed every week on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is most gratifying to see the eager demand for them by the prisoners, especially books of religious, historical and scientific character. Of necessity a large amount of valuable information is thus disseminated, to say nothing of the many hours that otherwise would be almost unendurable, thus pleasantly and profitably passed away. Geographies, arithmetics, copy-books, readers, spelling-books, dictionaries, and grammars are furnished to all who desire and make proper use of them. Besides the books issued there are also admitted the weekly and daily newspapers and magazines, paid for by the prisoners or sent them by their friends. Thanks are due to many for papers and magazines sent, and especially to Rev. W. D. A. Matthews, of Onarga, Ill.

SCHOOL.

Ignorance enters largely into the list of factors leading to and producing criminality, hence the wisdom of our law makers is to be recommended in making the school so important a factor in their future reformation. I am more than satisfied with the results of my labors in this department of my duties and with the marked improvement of all who attend.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

I am most happy to say that the object for which I have so earnestly labored for more than six years has finally been accomplished. We have now a Prisoners' Aid Association regularly organized and at work. The Society, in due time, will make its own report.

SOURCES OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

First. A continual revival of religion.

Second. That all who leave this prison are not reformed. That re-convictions should occur we must expect and do expect. That the percentage of re-committants are very small is encouraging. That the few who return only give color to the misjudgment of the many who do so well.

Third. I have been greatly encouraged and sustained in my work by your own and your families' uniform attendance and assistance in the public worship, by the unselfish devotion and unnecessary vigilance by yourself, your deputy and others, the excellent sanitary conditions which the prison is in at all times, the good wholesome food furnished in abundance, the cleanliness of person and clothing, the homelike and cheerfulness of the prison yard, the lights and reading privileges of each evening, the holy bible furnished for and kept by each prisoner who may desire it in his cell, for all of which please accept thanks.

Yours very respectfully,

W. C. GUNN,
Chaplain and Teacher.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
PENITENTIARY OF THE STATE
LOCATED AT
FORT MADISON.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

REPORT.

To the Twenty-first General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

The undersigned, consisting your committee to visit the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, beg leave to submit the following statement of their doings as such committee, under Concurrent Resolution No. 9, defining their duties, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring:

That there be appointed committees to visit the several State institutions, such of said committees to be composed of three members, one from the Senate and two from the House, said committee to report to the General Assembly on or before the fifth of February, 1886. They shall examine and include in their report:

First. Whether the appropriations made by the last General Assembly have been wisely and economically expended.

Second. Whether they have been expended for the objects appropriated.

Third. Whether chapter 67 of the acts of the Seventeenth General Assembly have been complied with, in not contracting indebtedness in excess of the appropriations.

Fourth. Whether there has been any diversion of any money from the specific purpose for which it was appropriated.

Fifth. Said committee shall report also the names and number of persons employed by the several institutions, for what purpose employed, and what salaries; also whether any person so employed receive or have received anything in addition to his salary, in the way of board, rooms, light, food or clothing, or anything else at the expense of the State.

Sixth. Said committees shall also report the means of escape from fire, and make recommendations thereto.

Seventh. Said committee shall also report the sanitary conditions of such institutions, and make recommendations thereto.

AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION.

And that the committees may and are hereby authorized to examine any person under oath if they deem it necessary to gain the information called for.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

Hospital for Insane at Clarinda—Hon. J. A. Overholtzer of Audubon, W. H. Robb of Union.

Asylum for Deaf and Dumb—Hon. Thos. Teale of Decatur county, Hon. C. S. Ranck of Johnson county.

Penitentiary at Ft. Madison—Hon. R. S. Benson of Franklin county, Hon. J. T. Hamilton of Linn county.

College for Blind—Hon. J. R. Bradley of Wayne county, Hon. J. E. Craig of Lee county.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Hon. Phil. Schaller of Sac county, Hon. G. W. Hayzlett of Black Hawk county.

Reform School at Eldora—Hon. R. H. Spencer of Kossuth county, Hon. I. T. Roberts of Crawford county.

Reform School at Mitchellville—Hon. Ole Nelson of Story county, Hon. W. W. Kline of Keokuk county.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children—Hon. J. A. Lyons of Guthrie county, Hon. M. Hammond of Fremont county.

State Hatching-house at Anamosa and Spirit Lake—Hon. Aaron Custer, of Jasper county, Hon. Theo. Nachtwey of Allamakee county.

State University—Hon. R. G. Cousins of Cedar county, Hon. N. B. Holbrook of Iowa county.

Agricultural College—Hon. Silas Wilson of Cass county, Hon. H. B. Mitchell of Jefferson county.

Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant—Hon. D. A. LaForce of Wapello county, Hon. John Coleman of Clinton county.

Hospital for the Insane at Independence—Hon. G. L. Dobson of Buena Vista county, Hon. H. J. Stiger of Tama county.

Normal School—Hon. W. S. Withrow of Henry county, Hon. D. M. Harris of Harrison county.

Penitentiary at Anamosa—Hon. C. L. Anderson of Warren county, Hon. J. T. Hamilton of Linn county.

We arrived at the prison on Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, 1886, and remained until Jan. 25, 1886, devoting our entire time to a personal examination of the prison, its workings and management. We had frequent interviews with the prisoners and made a thorough examination of the books; compared the receipts for all moneys paid out with the entries upon the Warden's books, and found them to correspond and agree both with the entries upon his books and also with his business report to the Governor.

We find the appropriations made by the Twentieth General Assembly, and the amounts belonging to the different funds, to be as follows:

STEAM HEATING FUND.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$ 3,000.00
Amount of former appropriation.....	794.11
<hr/>	
Amount not drawn.....	\$ 200.00
Amount in Warden's hands.....	124.51— 324.51
<hr/>	
Amount expended by Warden.....	\$ 3,469.61
Leaving a balance in hands of Warden and State Treasurer unexpended of \$324.51, which will probably be needed in this fund.	

TRANSPORTATION FOR CONVICTS AND FURNITURE.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$ 2,200.00
Amount expended.....	1,710.42
<hr/>	
Balance in Warden's hands.....	\$ 489.58

CONTINGENT FUND AND REPAIRS.

Amount of appropriation.....	5,000.00
Amount expended	3,188.14
<hr/>	
Balance in hands of Warden.....	\$ 1,811.86

IRON BEDSTEAD FUND.

Amount of appropriation.....	1,500.00
Amount expended.....	1,392.75
<hr/>	
Balance in hands of Warden.....	\$ 107.25

PORCELAIN BUCKET FUND.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$ 375.00
Amount expended.....	300.00
<hr/>	
Balance in hands of Warden.....	\$ 75.00

PRISON AID ASSOCIATION.

Amount of appropriation.....	1,000.00
Amount expended.....	880.86
<hr/>	
Balance in State Treasurer's hands undrawn.....	\$ 119.14

We find that the buildings and all property under the Warden's care belonging to the State has been well cared for, but the buildings being old are unavoidably in bad condition and will require quite an expenditure in order to put them in first-class repair.

New floors and joice in the work shops are required. In places the prison walls need painting up, the roofs of the Warden and Deputy Warden's houses leak and should be repaired; the stable is old and needs new roof.

The buildings all being old should be painted in many places, in order to preserve the wood work, as well as give a clean and tidy appearance. The door at the entrance of the prison should be repaired. The facilities for lighting the prison is inadequate. We therefore recommend, in the interest of economy and safety to the prison, that the appropriation asked for by the Warden for the purpose of putting in electric light plant of \$7,500 be made, as a great portion of this amount will be required in case the gas works are improved and made safe. We believe the Warden has made careful estimates of the amounts necessary to run the prison for the next biennial period, and therefore recommend that such appropriations be made, viz: A small amount would be required to extend and place pipes and fixtures in the Deputy Warden's house, so that same could be heated by steam. We therefore recommend that the Warden be authorized to make such extension and place such pipes and fixtures in the Deputy Warden's house, as it will not require extra expense to the State after the repairs are made. We recommend that the expense for such work be paid out of repair fund.

We found the sanitary condition of the prison as good, and even better than we expected. Dr. Hoffmeister is a veteran prison physician; attends carefully to the wants of the sick convicts.

J. G. Berstler, the prison clerk, has kept the accounts of the prison in a very satisfactory manner. All vouchers, contracts and receipts called for by your committee were forthcoming, and show that the accounts of the prison are kept in a methodical manner.

William Moore, hospital steward, is a very worthy, competent and pains-taking officer. We believe that as a matter of justice to the three last named gentlemen that their salaries should be increased, as the present salaries barely enable them to support their families, yet their time is fully employed at the prison work.

The duties of the chaplain of the prison are very important and laborious. He is also the teacher, and conducts a school five nights

in each week. The person who will faithfully, and with fitness and ability discharge the duties of chaplain and teacher, ought to be paid at least one thousand dollars per annum.

One thing we believe should receive the especial attention of the General Assembly, and that is the pay of the guards, who are required to work twelve hours per day and seven days each week, and the pay allowed is barely sufficient to support an ordinary small family. We therefore earnestly recommend that the salary of both night and day guards be increased from \$50 to \$60 dollars per month.

We found the discipline of the prison to be first-class in every respect. The deputy warden, Mr. J. Townsend, seems to be a man particularly fitted for the management of a prison and its convicts both by nature and the long training which he has had at the prison, having occupied nearly every lower position in the prison for a long term of years. The selection of guards and other officers of the prison by Warden Crosley seems to be excellent; all seem to perform their respective duties in a business-like and gentlemanly manner.

The two steam boilers used for heating the prison are constantly in use. In case anything should occur, or either boiler should be disabled, the prison could not be warmed. We therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made for the purpose of putting in a third boiler.

There should be an appropriation made for the construction of a solitary cell house, as such an improvement is much needed for the discipline and convenience of the prison. As it is, when a prisoner becomes noisy and unruly, he disturbs the whole number of convicts, and a separate place should be provided for such convicts. We therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made for that purpose.

We also recommend that the sum of \$200, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made for the purpose of putting in an electric call system connecting the offices with the shops and different departments.

We find that chapter 67, Acts of the 17th General Assembly, have been fully complied with, and no debts have been contracted in excess of appropriation.

There are no means of fire escape, but owing to the situation of the prison we think little suffering would occur in case of fire; the prisoners could be allowed to pass into the hollow square made by the walls of the prison.

It is not the province of this committee to bestow flattery, yet we feel that we should be unmindful of a plain duty to a deserving officer, if we did not say to the General Assembly that we consider George W. Crosley, the Warden, a man fitted by nature and experience for the discharge of his duties. He is honest, just, and humane.

LAFAYETTE YOUNG,
On the part of the Senate.

R. S. BENSON,
E. SHAW,
On the part of the House.

ALL EMPLOYES OF STATE PENITENTIARY AT FT. MADISON.

OFFICERS.

G. W. Crosley, Warden.....	\$168.67
J. Townsend, Deputy Warden.....	100.00
J. G. Berstler, Clerk.....	70.00
W. C. Gunn, Chaplain.....	70.00
A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician.....	50.00
William Moore, Hospital Steward.....	50.00
A. Scherfe, Turnkey.....	50.00

GUARDS.

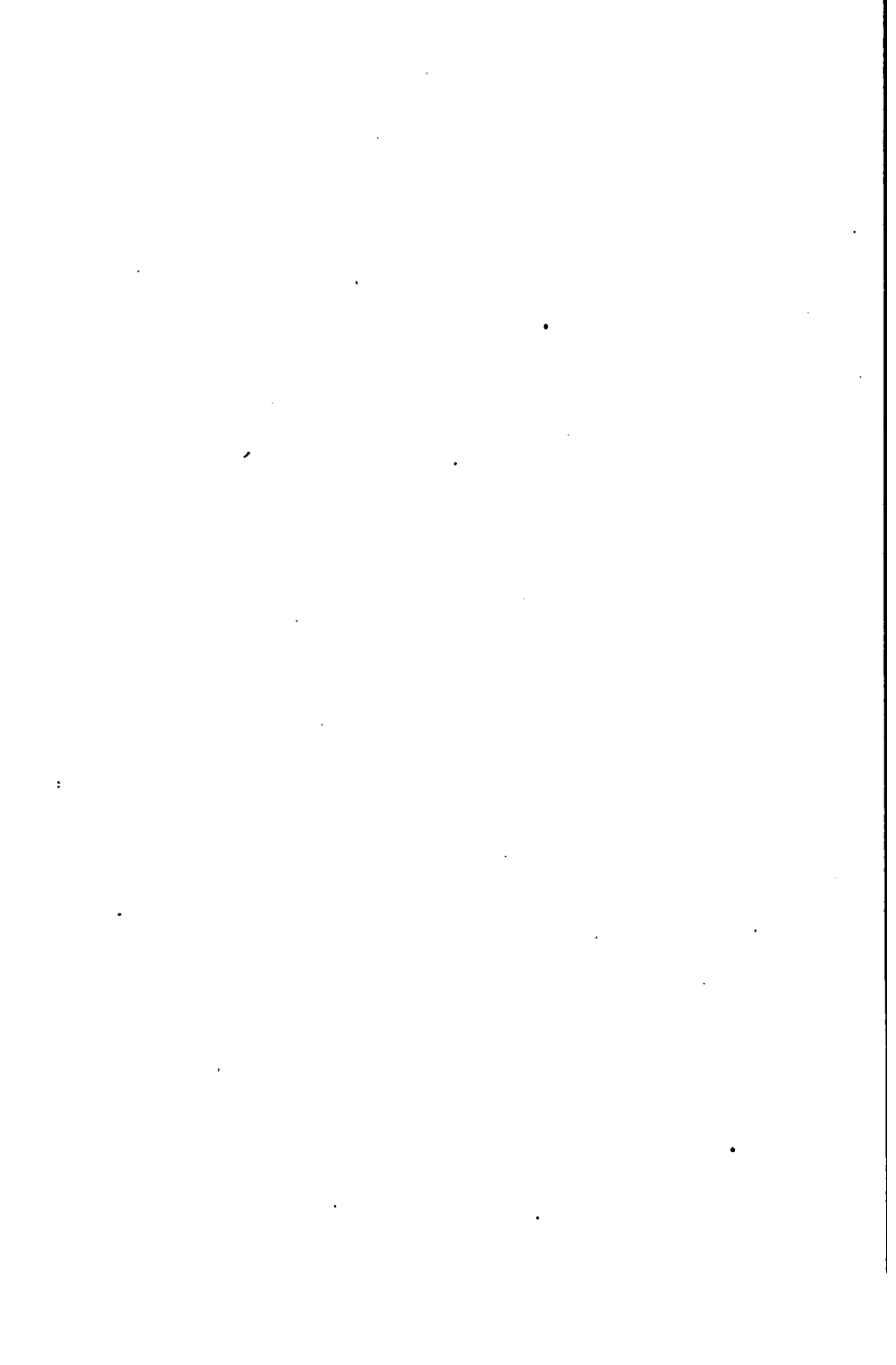
A. E. Whitney.....	\$ 50.00
H. C. Townsend.....	50.00
G. B. Crosley.....	50.00
C. H. Jamieson.....	50.00
Andy Young.....	50.00
Joseph Moore.....	50.00
P. L. Carbaugh.....	50.00
A. B. Ravenscroft.....	50.00
L. R. Jones.....	50.00
W. F. Glasgow.....	50.00
T. P. Hollowell.....	50.00
A. Patterson.....	50.00
D. Kent.....	50.00
Geo. L. White.....	50.00
S. C. Berstler....	50.00
B. F. Carter.....	50.00
A. R. Parish	50.00
A. Ellis.....	50.00
J. F. McKaig.....	50.00
W. L. Bay.....	50.00
J. L. Ferrell.....	50.00
M. L. Tracy.....	50.00
I. B. Snyder.....	50.00
A. Edwards.....	50.00
G. W. Yocum.....	50.00
J. J. Wallace.....	50.00
B. Evans.....	50.00
J. L. Pleasant.....	50.00
W. H. Garner.....	50.00
T. Stone.....	50.00
A. B. Thayer.....	50.00

B. I. Rathbun.....	\$ 50.00
A. J. Powell	50.00
Chas. L. Boyles	50.00
J. B. Williams	50.00
W. D. Masters	50.00
Chas. Bowen.....	50.00
M. L. Lane.....	50.00
James Everst	50.00
L. Simmons	50.00

OTHER STATE EMPLOYEES.

P. S. Stone, teamster.....	\$ 40.00
Hiram Finch, pump-house man.....	40.00
E. M. Hedges, janitor and messenger	25.00
Charles Boll, teamster, per day	1.25

The four last are paid out of general support fund.



SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN

OF THE

Additional Penitentiary

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

JUNE 30, 1885.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER
1885.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, }
ANAMOSA, IOWA, June 30, 1885. }

To his Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

As Warden of the Penitentiary at Anamosa, I herewith present to you the seventh biennial report, commencing July 1, 1883, and closing June 30, 1885, both dates inclusive.

CONSTRUCTION FINANCES.

The appropriations of 1876 were, \$22,500.00; amount drawn, \$21,930.44; undrawn balance, \$569.56.

Appropriations of 1878, \$62,874, which added to the undrawn balance, \$569.56, gives \$63,443.56; amount drawn, \$35,278.78; undrawn balance, \$28,165.38. Appropriations of 1880, \$38,110; this added to the undrawn balance of \$28,165.38 gives \$66,275.38; amount drawn, \$56,360.42; undrawn balance, \$9,914.96. Appropriations of 1882, \$53,000, which added to the undrawn balance gives \$62,914.96; amount drawn, \$43,912.05, leaving July 1, 1883 an undrawn balance of \$19,002.91. Appropriations of 1884, \$73,100; which added to the undrawn balance, \$19,002.91, gives \$92,102.91; amount drawn, \$62,864.47; leaving July 1, 1885, an undrawn balance of \$29,238.44.

Total appropriations for the five terms.....\$ 249,584.00.

Total amount drawn..... 220,345.56.

Total balance\$ 29,238.44.

The Twentieth General Assembly appropriated \$65,000 for continuing the work on walls, towers, department for criminal insane and department for female convicts; amount drawn, \$55,290.87. For the purchase of land south of prison and lying between prison wall and

the Chicago & Northwestern railroad track, \$3,000.00, amount drawn, \$2,828.00. For additional electric lights, \$3,100.00; amount drawn, \$3,100.00. For two new boilers to furnish power and heat, \$1,500.00; amount drawn, \$1,145.60. For additional fire hose, \$500.00; amount drawn, \$500.00. For transportation of discharged convicts, \$1,500.00; amount drawn, \$1,094.50. For rewards for escaped convicts' \$500.00; amount drawn, \$250.00. For Warden's house furnishing and painting, there has been drawn this term from former appropriations for this purpose, \$50.14. There was appropriated (see chapter 100 of Acts Twentieth General Assembly), the sum of \$2,000.00 for the Iowa Prisoners' Aid Association, "one thousand dollars of said appropriation to be placed in the hands of each of the Wardens of the Penitentiaries in the State, to be disbursed by them to said Association as in their (the Wardens') discretion may seem necessary, on the order of the President and Secretary thereof." We have drawn and paid over to said Secretary \$346.95, in acknowledgment of which amount we hold their vouchers. We have finished the work on walls and towers and are now employed in erecting the departments for insane criminals and female convicts, and have sufficient funds to keep all our men employed till April 1, 1886. Of the sum of \$3,000.00 appropriated to purchase land for the insane criminal and female convict departments, there has only been used \$2,828.00, and all that strip of land lying between the south wall of the prison and the Chicago & Northwestern railroad track, belongs to the State. All deeds relating thereto have been properly executed and recorded, at the office of the recorder of the county of Jones, State of Iowa. The old buildings situated on the land in question, were removed, repaired and sold for the sum of \$745.00, thus reducing the net cost of the lots to the State to the sum of \$2,083.00. For additional electric lights we have used \$3,100.00, the whole of the amount appropriated for the purpose. We have doubled the number of lights in the cell house, placing one in front of each cell; and now have an ample supply of light in each and every department now erected, as well as a reserve of power for lighting other departments, whenever such may be built. During the month of June, 1885, whilst using steam for lighting purposes only, I thought it would be well to make another test of the expense of lighting our institution, which resulted as follows: We ran during the thirty days of June 345 lamps for 703.33 hours, consuming in that period of time 34,686 pounds of coal, in the following manner: For fifteen days we used Galva, Illinois, coal,

running the lamps for 351.66 hours, and consuming in that time 14,753 pounds of coal, making an average consumption of 983.53 pounds per diem, at a cost of \$2.82½ per ton, and making the daily cost \$1.3892. The hourly consumption was 482.45 pounds, giving at \$2.82½ per ton, an expense of \$0.68146 per hour. For the remaining fifteen days we used "What Cheer, Iowa," coal, running 351.66 hours and using 19,933 pounds of coal, which gives an average of 1328.86 pounds per diem, and at the rate of \$2.35 per ton makes the daily expense \$1.5164. The hourly consumption of this coal was 651.85 pounds, which at \$2.35 per ton makes the cost per hour \$0.76592.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of lamps in use during June, 1885.....	345
Fifteen days at \$1.3892.....	\$ 20.838
Fifteen days at \$1.5614.....	23.421
	<hr/>
	\$ 44.259

Average cost per diem, \$1.475; 345 lamps used 703.33 hours and costing \$44.259 gives \$0.6292 as the cost per hour for the whole number and as the cost per hour for one lamp.....	0.001823
Cost of lamp, \$0.85; life of lamp 600 hours; cost of lamp per hour	0.001416
Cost of lubricating oil for engine and machinery and for all other expenses.....	0.000144
	<hr/>
Total cost per lamp per hour.....	\$ 0.003383

I will here state that the life of our lamps which is guaranteed to be 600 hours far exceeds that number, and in one instance a lamp burned for 3,215 hours while a large number have burned for more than 2,000 hours. During last month, they averaged over 1,200 hours apiece, thus effecting a reduction of fifty per cent on original price of lamp.

COAL SUPPLY.

During our test as to the cost of our electric light I embraced the opportunity of thoroughly testing the quality of the coal. Having advertised for our annual supply of coal and having received in reply eight bids from different parties both for Illinois and Iowa coal. J. S. Wylie, of Davenport, Iowa, sent me a bid for Galva, Illinois, coal, delivered free on board cars, at Anamosa, for \$2.82½ per ton. I also received a bid from the Granger Coal Company of What Cheer, Iowa, offering a supply of their coal delivered free on board of cars at

Anamosa, for \$2.35 per ton, thus leaving a difference in favor of the Iowa coal of \$0.47½ per ton. The question for consideration and trial then was, which was the cheapest coal at the prices named. With that end in view, we ran 345 lights for fifteen nights on coal from the What Cheer, Iowa, mines, and used in that time by actual weight 19,983 pounds of coal, which at \$2.35 per ton amounts to \$23.42. We then ran the same number of lights for fifteen nights on Galva, Illinois, coal, and consumed by actual weight 14,753 pounds, which at the rate of \$2.82½ per ton amounts to \$20.84, thus making a difference in favor of the Galva, Illinois, coal of \$2.58 on the amount used in time stated. Taking as a basis for calculation last year's consumption, viz.: 1,575 tons, we shall, in using the Galva, Illinois, coal, effect a saving of \$551.43 during the coming year. It would take 2,128 tons of What Cheer, Iowa, coal to produce the same amount of steam that would be obtained by the use of 1,575 tons of Galva, Illinois, coal. Therefore, I let the contracts to J. S. Wylie, of Davenport, Iowa, for Galva, Illinois, coal.

GENERAL SUPPORT FINANCES.

The \$10.00 per month per man allowed by law for general support has all been required this term. We are free from debt, and with a cash balance of \$1,741.46.

NEW QUARRY.

In my last report I stated that we had taken out and shipped to the Penitentiary 2,605 car loads of stone. Since then and up to date we have taken out 1,899 car loads, which with forty-six car loads shipped to State Institutions at Independence, Davenport and Vinton, make a total of 2,651 car loads. The quality and quantity fully meet our anticipations and our needs.

WATER SUPPLY.

I recommended in my two last reports that water-works of our own be constructed within the yard, and I still think that this would be the best and most economical plan to pursue for our water supply, and earnestly recommend that such plan be tried in the near future, and that the sum of \$3,000.00, the necessary appropriation therefor, be granted, as requested in my last report.

ARCHITECT'S SERVICES.

The services of our architect, Mr. William Foster, have, during the past two years, as heretofore, been of great value. The cost to the State of his visits, detailed plans and instructions during this term, has been \$880.00.

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

I would respectfully call your attention to Mr. Lewis Kinsey's report, showing the value of our garden products. Mr. Kinsey has charge of this work in addition to his services as turnkey; his services here are very valuable, and he deserves a great deal of credit both for doing so well, and without extra salary. The products of the garden this year surpass those of any other, both as to quantity and quality. For further and more interesting information on this subject let me refer you to his report attached.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS.

We are constantly increasing our library by the purchase of books, with the gate money received from visitors. Since June 30, 1888, we have expended for that purpose the sum of \$901.78. This expenditure in addition to various donations raises the number of volumes from that heretofore reported to eighteen hundred and twelve. For particulars in regard to this branch of our work, see report of chaplain, Mrs. A. C. Merrill.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The health of convicts has been good. Undoubtedly there has been less sickness amongst them than there would have been among the same number of free persons in the same length of time. Six of the prisoners have died during the term, one of whom was killed while attempting to escape. For further information on this subject see report of Dr. Adair, physician to the Penitentiary, who has, in the discharge of his duties as such, always performed good work, and has been kind, faithful and prompt whenever his services have been called into requisition.

FINANCES.

For detailed report of our financial condition see report of my clerk, T. T. Parsons.

FEMALE PRISON.

There are now thirteen female convicts in prison under the supervision of Mrs. N. J. Wood, our matron, most of whom are able to perform good work, and therefore are making and mending all of the clothing and bedding used in the Institution.

CONVICT LABOR.

Under this head, I will repeat what I said two years ago in my report and still strongly adhere to, and therefore I again ask that it receive due consideration on your part. At present the State profits, or seeks to profit, by the labor of the men who have violated its laws. We suggest that this is not good public policy. The legislator reasons that inasmuch as the convict has compelled the State to undertake the troublesome and expensive task of recalling him to a correct sense of the requirements of citizenship, by moderate and yet forcible modes of punishment, he should repay the State from the fruits of his industry. We do not question the justice of this position, as it is based on the best principles of public economy, but at the same time I believe the State ceases to be truly economical and humane when it takes one dollar more of the convict's earnings than is necessary for his support. The actual cost and lowest figure at which a man can be properly kept in the penitentiary will average forty-eight cents per day the year around—twenty-seven cents for food, clothing, heat and light; and twenty-one cents for guarding. The State should derive forty-eight cents a day from the industry of these men, and no more. The wages of a convict should be fixed at a fair price, and every dollar he earned beyond the cost of his support should be held in reserve for his own use at the end of his term of imprisonment, or for the immediate benefit of his family or friends as he may elect. The idea of earning money can be made and used as a lever for great good in the prisons of the country, if hedged about by useful restrictions. A majority of the men who go to prison are from the poorer ranks of society. In nine cases out of ten when they enter upon prison life the families find their way to the county poor-houses, or become public burdens in other ways. With this undeniable fact in view it will be seen that the small amount of revenue flowing into the State treasury from the labor of these men is lost several times over through the dependent ones of their families, to which may be added the evils of a large amount of crime and social

degradation engendered by the abject poverty thrust upon these women and children. Any county auditor can verify these statements from the public ledger. If some interested statistician would devote himself to it, he could gather a vast number of facts and figures bearing upon this subject from the county records of Iowa, and their whole tendency would be to disprove the economy of the State deriving financial profit from the wrong-doing of its citizens. Our prisons should be as reformatory as is possible, and no prison system is reformatory that does not inspire the downcast citizen with hope for the future. Hope is the beacon light of the soul. When it is wiped out men have no reason for striving to be better. Give a convict the knowledge that he can earn something every day he remains in prison, and he becomes a willing laborer, his value to the State and to himself is at once increased because he becomes interested in his work, and his good behavior is in large part guaranteed. Few if any of the convicts having families or friends in needy circumstances would refuse to contribute to their support from their earnings. The burdens of the tax-payers all over the State would be lessened and the narrow margins of profit now derived from prison labor would never be missed from the State treasury. The plan of deducting a certain percentage from a convict's term of imprisonment for good behavior involves the same principle, and has been very successful, still this proposed division of the convict's earnings would be beneficial in a far greater degree. There is much of wisdom and humanity in it, and we trust it will receive the attention of the legislature.

OUR FUTURE NEEDS.

Amongst our requirements a very necessary one is an appropriation of \$1,500.00 for the erection of the iron fence on the wall enclosing the front of the south cell house. Without this our work is incomplete, and not only that, but the erection of said fence would prevent a great deal of annoyance, caused by boys and other trespassers, detrimental to the maintenance of the order and discipline of the prison, as well as to the proper preservation of the grounds. I would also call your attention to the need of a pump and tank house for the suggested plan of water supply described elsewhere in this report, and reiterate a request for an appropriation of \$8,000.00 for this purpose. For the continuation of the work on insane and female departments \$75,000.00. The greater part of the iron to be used in said buildings will have to be purchased another year, and will cost about \$23,000.00.

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

For iron fence.....	\$ 1,500.00
For pump and tank house.....	8,000.00
For continuation of work on insane and female departments.....	75,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$84,500.00

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In closing this seventh (my fifth) biennial report, I especially desire to gratefully acknowledge my obligations to those Christian citizens of Anamosa, who have attended our Sabbath-school as teachers, and to thank them for their unceasing efforts by good counsel and advice to lead the convicts to pursue a better and more honorable course in life; and also to assure them that the influence of their patient and untiring endeavors is felt as a very helpful power in the discipline of the prison and the care of the convicts. In addition, I would heartily thank those of the clergy who have occasionally favored us with their presence and their ministrations. In all my own efforts to further the interests of the prison, I have striven to be faithful to the State, just to the officers and guards, and to the convicts under my care and protection. If I have failed, it has been due to an error of the heart and not to any intentional desire on my part. I would wish here to express my obligation to them for their faithful and cheerful discharge of their respective duties, without which the work committed to my charge could not have been so successfully carried on.

I am also indebted to you, sir, as Governor, for your valuable counsels and co-operation, as also to the gentlemen of the Executive Council for theirs; and I would herewith tender to you and to them my warmest thanks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. MARTIN,
Warden.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of August, A. D. 1885.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Clark, D. C.

CLERK'S REPORT.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, IOWA, }
June 30, 1885. }

A. E. MARTIN, *Warden*:

SIR—I herewith present my third biennial report of the finances of this Institution from the period commencing July 1, 1883, and closing June 30, 1885; also prison statistics for the same period.

Yours truly,

T. T. PARSONS, *Clerk*.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT.

From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885.

Received from State of Iowa.....	\$ 167,471.13	
For general support.....		\$ 53,592.80
For construction.....		56,733.87
For officers' and guards' salaries.....		47,829.27
For transportation of discharged convicts.....		1,094.50
For reward for escaped convicts.....		250.00
For warden's house, furnishing and painting....		50.14
For prisoners' aid association.....		346.95
For steam boilers.....		1,145.60
For real estate purchase.....		2,823.00
For electric light.....		3,100.00
For fire hose.....		500.00
	<u>\$ 167,471.13</u>	<u>\$ 167,471.13</u>

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1883.....	\$ 1,972.87	
Received from State.....	53,592.80	
Paid for general support.....		\$ 53,824.21
Balance on hand.....		1,741.46
	<u>\$ 55,565.67</u>	<u>\$ 55,565.67</u>

CONSTRUCTION FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1883.....	\$ 1,108.98	
Received from State.....	55,290.87	
Received from Jones county for iron and work for jail.....	848.15	
Received from Insane Asylum at Independence.....	2,108.82	
Received from sale of old State quarry.....	1,800.00	
Received from sale of old buildings and repairs.....	745.00	
Paid for construction		\$ 58,552.90
Balance on hand		<u>2,848.30</u>
	\$ 61,401.10	\$ 61,401.10

OFFICERS' AND GUARDS' SALARY FUND.

Balance July 1, 1883		\$ 1,956.67
Received from State	\$ 47,829.27	
Paid officers' and guards' salaries		45,424.73
Balance on hand		<u>447.57</u>
	\$ 47,829.27	\$ 47,829.27

TRANSPORTATION FUND.

Balance July 1, 1883.....		\$ 126.38
Received from State.....	\$ 1,094.50	
Paid for transportation of discharged convicts.....		1,066.30
Balance	98.18	
	\$ 1,192.68	\$ 1,192.68

REWARD FUND.

Balance July 1, 1883.....		\$ 50.00
Received from State.....	\$ 250.00	
Paid for rewards		200.00
	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00

WARDEN'S HOUSE, FURNISHING AND PAINTING FUND.

Balance July 1, 1883.....		\$.14
Received from State.....	\$ 50.14	
Paid for house furnishing		50.00
	\$ 50.14	\$ 50.14

PRISONERS' AID FUND.

Received from State.....	\$ 346.95	
Paid prisoners' aid association		\$ 346.95
	\$ 346.95	\$ 346.95

CHANGE OF TRACK FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1883	\$ 6.63	
Balance on hand		\$ 6.63
	<u>\$ 6.63</u>	<u>\$ 6.63</u>

STEAM BOILER FUND.

Received from State	\$ 1,145.60	
Paid for steam boilers.....		\$ 1,145.60
	<u>\$ 1,145.60</u>	<u>\$ 1,145.60</u>

REAL ESTATE FUND.

Received from State	\$ 2,828.00	
Paid for land for female and insane prison, and old buildings thereon		\$ 2,828.00
	<u>\$ 2,828.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,828.00</u>

ELECTRIC LIGHT FUND.

Received from State	\$ 3,100.00	
Paid for electric light		\$ 3,100.00
	<u>\$ 3,100.00</u>	<u>\$ 3,100.00</u>

FIRE-HOSE FUND.

Received from State	\$ 500.00	
Paid for fire-hose.....		\$ 500.00
	<u>\$ 500.00</u>	<u>\$ 500.00</u>

CONVICT FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1883	\$ 543.49	
Received from convicts.....	1,951.56	
Paid for convicts.....		\$ 2,346.96
Balance on hand		148.19
	<u>\$ 2,495.15</u>	<u>\$ 2,495.15</u>

VISITORS' FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1883.....	\$ 296.37	
Received from visitors.....	773.30	
Paid for library		901.73
Balance on hand		\$ 157.94
	<u>\$ 1,069.67</u>	<u>\$ 1,069.67</u>

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Of Receipts of the Penitentiary at Anamosa from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.

MONTH AND YEAR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.															Total.
	General support fund.	Construction fund.	Officers' and guards' salary fund.	Transportation fund.	Howard fund.	House furnishing and painting fund.	Prisoners and fund.	Steam boiler fund.	Real estate fund.	Electric light und.	Fire hose fund.	Convict fund.	Visitor's fund.	Profit and loss.	Sale of sundries.	
1883.																
July	\$2,272.33	\$.....	\$1,956.67	\$ 128.88	\$50.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 108.20	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 4,512.58
August	2,137.61	2,137.61	1,956.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.13	86.50	.....	.....	4,222.91
September	2,265.48	1,443.00	1,866.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188.78	73.25	.....	.....	5,827.18
October	4,175.74	4,290.64	1,866.51	150.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.79	32.95	.....	.....	10,546.51
November	4,988.84	.....	1,798.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.10	26.00	.....	.....	6,820.83
December	1,983.54	.....	1,806.67	.....	50.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178.15	19.00	.....	.....	4,037.50
1884.																
January	4,375.52	5,077.89	1,956.67	125.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188.11	24.25	.....	.....	11,997.98
February	2,248.88	.....	1,956.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	4,231.05
March	2,193.79	2,416.92	1,906.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.38	14.25	.....	.....	6,691.91
April	2,163.87	2,468.32	1,906.67	142.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.55	15.50	.....	.....	6,906.51
May	2,278.68	2,817.69	1,966.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,638.00	.....	.....	104.44	33.85	.....	.....	10,053.87
June	2,314.19	2,231.71	2,091.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120.00	.....	.....	.....	48.56	33.00	.....	.....	7,869.13
July .....	.....	.....	2,072.92	147.79	150.00	.....	.....	25.60	.....	.....	.....	57.64	161.50	.....	.....	2,615.45
August	4,527.12	4,464.19	2,089.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,100.00	500.00	31.82	23.00	.....	.....	14,885.17
September .....	.....	.....	1,973.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.25	.....	.....	2,013.77
October	2,180.96	4,309.12	1,941.67	.....	50.00	.....	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	154.05	19.00	.....	.....	8,739.90

[illegible]

MONTHLY STATEMENT

Of expenditures of the Penitentiary at Anamosa from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885.

MONTH AND YEAR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.													
	General support fund.	Construction fund.	Officers' and guards' salary fund.	Transportation fund.	Reward fund.	House furnishing and painting fund.	Prisoners aid fund.	Steam boiler fund.	Real estate fund.	Electric light fund.	Fire hose fund.	Convict fund.	Visitors' fund.	Total.
1883.														
July	\$ 2,068.76	2,925.81	\$	\$ 60.52	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 219.05	\$ 111.40	\$ 5,405.54
August	798.22	2,248.83	1,966.67	37.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.93	4.00	5,062.55
September	287.19	1,261.71	1,906.67	52.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.50	...	3,678.53
October	2,445.56	3,136.36	1,856.67	52.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273.92	80.10	7,945.52
November	2,129.46	1,908.77	1,906.67	26.85	...	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	187.85	24.54	6,183.64
December	1,832.46	4,288.71	1,906.67	45.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.62	15.00	7,501.64
1884.														
January	4,332.13	1,375.29	1,906.67	39.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.14	8.81	7,753.48
February	574.00	912.57	1,966.67	57.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114.24	11.25	3,628.55
March	4,145.23	3,904.06	3,813.34	45.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.90	...	12,000.87
April	903.28	1,145.82	...	35.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238.45	...	3,353.51
May	2,016.92	2,616.35	1,972.99	77.76	...	...	...	...	2,700.00	...	...	182.96	10.66	9,327.64
June	1,544.68	1,161.29	2,041.67	84.07	100.00	...	...	...	125.00	...	...	18.90	25.10	5,060.71
July	881.10	2,051.28	2,141.67	56.66	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.92	1.50	5,281.11
August	1,531.58	3,550.41	2,041.67	27.55	50.00	...	...	1,145.60	...	...	...	55.70	...	8,402.51
September	1,397.19	2,762.78	1,991.67	47.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.94	7.62	6,746.06
October	1,369.68	1,343.59	1,941.67	91.23	...	...	225.00	...	...	...	...	123.60	...	5,064.67

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	RECEIVED.	PAID.
Cash on hand July 1, 1888.....	\$ 1,784.43	
General support fund.....	53,592.80	\$ 53,824.21
From State.....	55,280.87	
From Jones county.....	848.15	
From insane asylum.....	2,108.82	
From sale of old quarry.....	1,300.00	
From old buildings and repairs.....	745.00	
Construction fund.....	60,292.84	88,552.90
Officers' and guards' salary fund.....	47,829.27	45,424.73
Transportation fund.....	1,094.50	1,086.30
Reward fund.....	250.00	200.00
House furnishing and painting fund.....	50.14	50.00
Prisoners' aid fund.....	346.95	346.95
Steam boiler fund.....	1,145.60	1,145.60
Real estate fund.....	2,828.00	2,825.00
Electric light fund.....	3,100.00	3,100.00
Fire hose fund.....	500.00	500.00
Convict fund.....	1,951.66	2,348.96
Visitors' fund.....	778.80	901.73
Balance cash on hand..		5,252.11
Total.....	\$ 175,539.49	\$ 175,539.49

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
JONES COUNTY.

I, T. T. Parsons, being duly sworn, say that the foregoing financial statement of the affairs of the Penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. T. PARSONS, *Clerk*.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, A. D. 188-

J. H. CHAPMAN, *Clerk District Court*.

PRISON STATISTICS.

*Statement of Convicts received and discharged from the Penitentiary at Anamosa,
Iowa, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, both dates inclusive.*

In confinement July 1, 1883	229
Received by conviction of courts.....	281
Escaped convicts recaptured.....	6
Received for safe keeping.....	9
Total.....	525

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of term.....	201
By pardon.....	87
By order of the Governor.....	1
By order of courts.....	10
By escape.....	6
By death.....	5
By killed in attempt to escape.....	1
By safe keepers delivered up.....	9
In confinement June 30, 1885.....	255
Total.....	525

STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Temperate.....	106
Intemperate.....	176
Total.....	281

SOCIAL STATE.

Married.....	77
Widower.....	17
Widow.....	7
Single.....	180
Total.....	281

SEX.

Males.....	209
Females.....	12
Total.....	231

EDUCATION.

Good.....	15
Fair.....	7
Common.....	202
Poor.....	44
None.....	13
Total.....	231

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Congregational.....	8
Christian.....	11
Reformed.....	5
Campbellite.....	2
United Brethren.....	6
Adventist.....	2
Evangelist.....	4
Episcopal.....	9
Protestant.....	3
Presbyterian.....	25
Lutheran.....	16
Jewish.....	1
Quaker.....	1
Baptist.....	24
Methodist.....	72
Catholics.....	68
Infidel.....	2
None.....	22
Total.....	231

Statement of Term, Age and Nativity.

TERM.	No.	Age.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
One month.....	2	16	5	Georgia.....	1
Three months.....	7	17	7	Iowa.....	36
Four months.....	4	18	15	Illinois.....	26
Six months.....	23	19	18	Indiana.....	10
Eight months.....	5	20	8	Kentucky.....	3
Nine months.....	6	21	15	Kansas.....	1
Ten months.....	4	22	18	Louisiana.....	2
One year.....	42	23	21	Maine.....	1
One year, one month.....	1	24	20	Missouri.....	10
One year, three months.....	6	25	13	Minnesota.....	1
One year, four months.....	1	26	14	Massachusetts.....	3
One year, six month.....	35	27	9	Mississippi.....	1
One year, nine months.....	1	28	13	Michigan.....	2
Two years.....	38	29	12	Maryland.....	2
Two years, six months.....	11	30	11	New York.....	34
Three years.....	36	31	2	New Hampshire.....	1
Three years, six months.....	6	32	5	North Carolina.....	1
Four years.....	11	33	5	New Jersey.....	1
Five years.....	16	34	5	Ohio.....	25
Six years.....	4	35	9	Pennsylvania.....	10
Seven years.....	3	36	6	Rhode Island.....	1
Eight years.....	4	37	4	Texas.....	2
Ten years.....	4	38	4	Virginia.....	5
Fifteen years.....	3	39	1	Vermont.....	1
Twenty years.....	1	40	6	Wisconsin.....	19
Twenty-one years.....	1	41	5	America.....	13
Twenty-two years.....	1	42	2	Belgium.....	1
Life.....	5	43	3	Bohemia.....	2
		44	1	Canada.....	10
		45	5	District of Columbia.....	1
		46	2	Denmark.....	2
		47	2	England.....	18
		48	3	Germany.....	18
		49	1	Holland.....	1
		50	1	Ireland.....	10
		51	2	Norway.....	3
		52	1	Russia.....	1
		53	3	Scotland.....	4
		54	3	Sweden.....	2
		55	1	Wales.....	1
		56	1		
		57	1		
		58	1		
		59	1		
		60	1		
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		97	1		
		98	1		
		99	1		
		100	1		
Total.....	281		281	Total.....	281

Average length of terms, 2 years, 7 months. Average age of convicts, 29 years, 2 months and 8 days.

*Don't know.

Statement of occupation and place of crime.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	Number.
Agent	2	Bremer	4
Attorney	2	Buchanan	6
Artist	2	Butler	4
Butcher	1	Black Hawk	8
Brush-maker	2	Benton	7
Boatman	2	Buena Vista	1
Blacksmith	4	Boone	2
Barber	4	Cass	1
Baker	3	Calhoun	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Clayton	8
Clerk	2	Gerro Gordo	11
Cooper	6	Clarke	1
Carpenter	8	Cedar	8
Cigar-maker	1	Clinton	25
Cook	2	Chickasaw	6
Engineer	3	Dickinson	1
Farmer	74	Delaware	1
House-keeper	12	Dubuque	19
Hostler	6	Emmett	1
Horse-dealer	1	Fayette	1
Hunter	1	Franklin	1
Hotel-waiter	7	Floyd	1
Jeweler	1	Hamilton	2
Laundress	1	Harrison	7
Laborer	74	Hardin	7
Mechanic	2	Hancock	5
Machinist	1	Iowa	2
Marble-cutter	1	Johnson	1
Moulder	1	Jones	9
None	1	Jackson	3
Operator	1	Kossuth	3
Pop-maker	1	Linn	26
Porter	1	Marshall	13
Plumber	1	Monona	3
Physician	1	Mitchell	4
Pharmacist	1	Montgomery	2
Painter	7	Monroe	1
Railroader	11	O'Brien	3
Shoemaker	1	Pocahontas	1
Shoe-cutter	2	Plymouth	5
Stone-cutter	3	Scott	6
Saloon-keeper	3	Sac	2
Stock-dealer	1	Story	3
Salesmen	4	Sioux	2
Showman	2	Tama	6
Seamstress	1	Woodbury	13
Tinner	3	Winnebiek	12
Teamster	4	Webster	9
Tailor	4	U. S. Dist. No. Iowa	4
Veterinary Surgeon	1	U. S. Dist. So. Iowa	3
		U. S. Dist. Montana	1
Total	281	Total	281

CRIME OF CONVICTS.

Adultery	3
Abortion.....	1
Arson.....	3
Assault with intent to rob.....	6
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	8
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.....	6
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	6
Assault with intent to commit adultery.....	1
Burglary.....	32
Bigamy.....	3
Burglary and larceny.....	3
Breaking and entering.....	4
Breaking and entering and larceny....	3
Burglary and grand larceny.....	5
Concealing stolen goods.....	1
Forgery.....	10
Forcible defilement.....	1
Forcibly rescuing a prisoner.....	1
Grand larceny.....	13
Having in possession counterfeit coin, with intent, etc.....	2
Having carnal knowledge of a female.....	1
Incest.....	3
Larceny.....	90
Larceny from the person.....	7
Larceny from a building in day time.....	8
Larceny from a building in night time.....	6
Larceny and burglary and assault intent to commit murder.....	1
Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	2
Murder, first degree.....	4
Murder, second degree.....	3
Manslaughter ..	10
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	5
Passing counterfeit coin.....	1
Prostitution.....	2
Robbery.....	6
Robbing U. S. mail by putting in jeopardy life of carrier....	1
Rape.....	3
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Robbing a postoffice.....	1
Setting fire to commit arson.....	1
Swindling....	1
Uttering and passing forged notes.....	5
Uttering and presenting fraudulent pension papers.....	1
Wilfully and maliciously burning buildings.....	1
Total.....	281

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HON. A. E. MARTIN, *Warden*:

By comparing my report of the two years just passed with the previous years, I find that we had about the same amount of sickness. Our aggregate of men has been larger than formerly. Quite a number of chronic cases accumulate as the prison grows older, making the aggregate somewhat larger. Our mortality list is also somewhat larger. Five men have died from disease, and one of wounds received while attempting to escape.

By comparing lists with those of other prisons it will be found that the whole number of cases treated is less than that of almost any other. This is the best argument I can give of the sanitary condition of this Institution.

Our men have plenty of good food, well cooked, are well clothed; and in fact all wants that contribute to their health are attended to. The greatest need of our prison at present is more room and better ventilation for the female convicts. It will be a great relief to all when they can be removed into the new building now in process of construction, the old rooms being illy adapted by situation for such use.

I would suggest that authority be given some competent person to formulate a system for a better keeping of the records of the hospital. There is much in both prisons of statistical value. The expense would be small, and an uniformity of records and systems of reports would be of great convenience and value.

With the annexed table of cases, I submit to you this report.

MEDICAL CASES.	Number.	SURGICAL CASES.	Number.
Typhoid fever	25	Hernia	11
Bilious fever	8	Necrosis	4
Pneumonitis	2	Syphilis (all forms)	18
Pleurisy	4	Stricture	14
Dysentery	17	Carbuncle	4
Diarrhea	56	Gonorrhea	2
Inflammation of bowels	8	Retention of urine	3
Rheumatism, acute	10	Frost bitten	4
Rheumatism, chronic	28	Phymosis	2
Bronchitis, acute	14	Varicocele	5
Bronchitis, chronic	5	Gunshot wounds	5
Diabetes mellitis	1	Leg amputation	1
Herpes	4	Foot amputation	1
Indigestion, acute	40	Erysipelas traumatic	2
Indigestion, chronic	14	Bullet extraction	1
Constipation, habitual	24	Synovitis	4
Lumbago	6	Tumor removed	2
Tonsillitis	22	Fistula in ano	2
Pharyngitis	18	Hemorrhoids	19
Consumption	4	Wounds of head	5
Neuralgia	11	Injuries of extremities	24
General debility	5	Orchitis	3
Insomnia	2	Injuries to chest	2
Inflammation of middle ear	4	Fractures of all kinds	7
Pericarditis	1		
Granulated eye lids	2		
Lead poisoning	1		
Opium habit	4		
Scabies	6		
Acne rosa	1		
Insane	3		
Glandular swelling neck	2		
Nasal catarrh	17		
Conjunctivitis	4		
Erysipelas	3		
Abscess	8		
Spermatorrhea	17		
Hysteria	1		
Malarial intermittent	5		
Tenia solium	2		
General debility	6		

L. J. ADAIR, M. D.,
Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HON. A. E. MARTIN:

SIR—The time for our usual report has come. There is such a similarity in prison chaplains' reports it seems almost superfluous to attempt one. Unlike other religious teachers, or pastors of churches, we can give no accessions to the church, no excommunications; for in a prison no church organization exists. We cannot give resident members, neither non-resident. Of course, all are supposed to be resident members until their term of service expires (occasionally an exception, when some one takes French leave).

All we can well do is to briefly refer to the regular duties of a chaplain. Sunday services are regularly held, which include prayer meeting, Sunday school, and church services. After our usual Sunday exercises, a service is held in the women's department, for the female convicts. In both places good attention is given, and some interest shown.

We do not see the result of religious instruction in the degree we hoped, but the future may reveal to us much that is now hidden. The least we can do is to labor on, and leave results in the hands of One greater and wiser than we.

One feature of encouragement is, that men acknowledge to me their wrong-doing, and seem to be striving to do better, confessing much of wrong and asking help and instruction in the path of honesty and right, showing that some influence has been brought to bear upon them which has at least awakened conscience and caused them to feel there is something better in store for them if they will only forsake the course of evil and try to do right. These things all point in the direction of better lives. Letters received from men who have gone from our prison are encouraging. Many of them tell of the struggle and the victory won, of temptations resisted, of the determination to lead honest lives, to work for a living and try to give an equivalent for that which they receive. A letter was recently received, a portion of which reads like this: "The times are hard, it seems almost impossible to get work. I have been strongly tempted to give up the struggle and say, 'The world owes me a living, and I

will get it without hard labor.' Then comes to me the instruction given in the prison chapel, the kind admonition and advice. I can almost see and hear you urging to a better life; so I have been kept from doing anything crooked. I mean never to do a knowingly dishonest thing again. I will, God helping me, prove to you that I can be an honest man, and your labor has not been in vain." When such word comes to me from ex-convicts, I think I will never be discouraged again, for if *one soul* is saved from sin to purity and holiness, a *life work* is nothing in comparison with the result attained.

Since our last report, several have been taken from us by the hand of death; some have trusted they have accepted the Christ love during their last illness. We could only hope, and leave them to the "Judge of all that doeth right," believing He remembered their infirmities and the influences that led them into temptation; that He would take into account much which men despise. We committed them to their last resting-place, leaving them to the tender mercy of a just and good Father.

Our Sunday school is flourishing. It is a *live* school. Good attention is always secured, and a large number show their interest by preparing their lessons. A good bible study is going on, and I hope for great good. Too much praise cannot be given to our Sunday school teachers. They are faithful and persevering, always before their classes unless prevented by illness, or some special providence detains them. They are doing a noble, earnest, Christian work. One of the number, E. J. Wood, has been identified with the school ever since the organization of the *first class*. Others have for years been teachers in the same school. Always prompt and earnest, they set an example worthy of imitation. The years have not lessened their zeal or their efforts. Eternity alone can tell the good they are doing. We can always depend upon Rev. Asa Prescott, J. A. Bell, E. J. Wood, Judge McCarn, Judge Stacy, Chas. Smith, Mr. Pollard, Mrs. E. M. Condit, Mrs. and Carrie McCarn, as earnest teachers. May they be abundantly rewarded for their faithfulness, and find added to their "crown of rejoicing" saved souls from among their prison Sunday school scholars.

We have added to our library a large number of books, having now a library of more than 1,800 volumes. We depend wholly upon the money received from visitors to defray expenses, never having asked for an appropriation from the State. Of that fund we expend annually from \$125 to \$150 for re-binding books; from \$50 to \$60 for

Sunday school supplies. From this fund we supply the foreigners who cannot read English with papers and books printed in their native language—also school books, slates, etc.

July 1, 1883, we had balance on hand, \$286.37; have received \$773.30; paid for library, \$901.73; balance on hand, June 30, 1885, \$157.94.

The Rev. D. A. Matthews, of Onarga, Ill., continues to send us reading matter in the form of papers and magazines. Others have also remembered us by sending papers, tracts, etc.

I can only reiterate the statement in my last report of the universal courtesy and kindness extended to me from the convicts, and the uniform kind consideration and thoughtfulness on the part of yourself. Also the other officers and guards—all have cheerfully contributed to lighten the labor and make my work pleasant, for which accept my heartiest thanks.

Respectfully,

ANNA C. MERRILL,
Prison Chaplain.

TURNKEY'S REPORT.

HON. A. E. MARTIN, *Warden*:

SIR—I herewith hand you my biennial report of the moneys received from visitors and the produce of the farm and garden (a tract of land containing twenty-four acres under cultivation), since my last report (June 30, A. D. 1883), which is respectfully submitted.

RECEIPTS AT GATE.

Cash received from visitors.....\$ 773.80

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.	AMOUNT.
Beans, green	60 bushels	\$ 60.00
Beets	880 bushels	190.00
Summer cabbage	8,000 heads	240.00
Winter cabbage	8,000 heads	240.00
Carrots	210 bushels	105.00
Cauliflower	1,000 heads	50.00
Celery	2,000 heads	60.00
Corn, sweet or sugar (green)	400 bushels	200.00
Corn, sweet (dry)	100 bushels	50.00
Cucumber pickles	24 barrels	120.00
Lettuce	8,000 hds., (large)	40.00
Spring onions	1,666 dozen	83.30
Onions	1,060 bushels	530.00
Parsnips	212 bushels	106.06
Okra	8 bushels	3.00
Peas in pod	80 bushels	80.00
Parsley	19 pounds	5.00
Red pepper	12 pounds	6.00
Pot herbs	5 pounds	2.50
Sage	20 pounds	10.00
Potatoes	1,800 bushels	450.00
Sweet potatoes	102 bushels	51.00
Radishes	1,060 dozen	54.00
Radishes, winter	10 bushels	5.00
Pumpkins and squashes .....	.....	60.00
Turnips	300 bushels	50.00
Rutabagas	280 bushels	60.00
Total .....	.....	\$ 2,880.80

LEWIS KINSEY,

Turnkey.



REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY
LOCATED AT
ANAMOSA.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.



REPORT.

To the Twenty first General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your committee appointed to visit the Penitentiary at Anamosa would respectfully report:

That we visited the Penitentiary on January 20th and 21st, and by reason of the snow blockade were kept there during the whole of the 22d, during which time we visited the cell house, engine and boiler room, dining room, kitchen, store-room, work-shop and cellar, together with the chapel, hospital, female department, and in short all the various buildings and departments connected with the prison as carefully as the time at our disposal would permit.

We found 282 male and thirteen female prisoners confined in said prison, most of whom are in good health, all comfortably clothed and well fed. For breakfast and dinner they are allowed all they want to eat, and for supper they are furnished bread and coffee, which they carry to their cells with them.

The food is of a plain, substantial nature, clean and well cooked, and partaken of by the prisoners freely with apparent relish.

In conversing with the prisoners we find some complaint of severe punishment for slight infractions of the rules of the prison, but it is the opinion of your committee that the officers in charge use no harsher means than is necessary for the maintenance of good government and proper discipline.

The chief complaint made by the prisoners was in reference to the law fixing "good time," and this complaint comes wholly from those having long sentences to serve. After a careful examination of the laws we find the Iowa law equally as favorable on this point as the Illinois laws, or the law of other States. Especially is this true, when it is considered that the average term of sentence is but two years and three months.

Another common complaint of prisoners as well as the citizens of

Anamosa is, that the prison chaplain is by reason of her sex unqualified to discharge the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner.

The limited number of female prisoners confined in the Penitentiary at Anamosa scarcely justifies the employment of a Matron, and it is the opinion of your committee that until the number of female prisoners reaches twenty-five the services of a matron could well be dispensed with.

It is also the opinion of your committee that the law allowing one guard for every eight prisoners should be changed to allow one guard for every ten prisoners.

We find the cell house well ventilated, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It is commodious and clean, as indeed are all the buildings connected with the prison.

So far as your committee could learn the appropriations have been properly expended, and for the purposes appropriated.

There have been no diversions of the money drawn from the State Treasury that were apparent to your committee.

The buildings being as near fire-proof as it is possible to make them, no fire escape, other than the regular means of exit, is deemed necessary. The buildings are well supplied with good fire hose attached to hydrants in the various buildings, and always ready for use in case of fire.

The warden's house is commodious and comfortable, yet plainly furnished, and does not require anything further at present.

We find that the work on the building intended for the use of criminal insane is well along; the foundation being all in and the stone work of two rows of cells completed. It is the opinion of your committee that this work should be pushed to completion as speedily as possible, in order to relieve the overcrowded hospitals at Mt. Pleasant and Independence of this class of unfortunates.

Owing to the extreme cold, coupled with the fact that everything was buried in snow your committee did not visit the quarries owned by the State, but were informed by the Warden that they contained an ample supply of stone, not only for the work to be completed at Anamosa, but for use by the State at any of the other State Institutions. In fact a considerable quantity of Stone from these quarries has been furnished the Orphans' Home at Davenport and the Asylum at Independence, as is shown by the Warden's report.

No contract labor is performed by any of the prisoners at this Penitentiary, and it is the opinion of your committee that a small

amount per day should be allowed each convict for every day he may labor, and such sum should be set apart for the support of his family if he have any, or if he have no family, it should be paid him at the expiration of his service.

We find the following list of persons employed in and about the Penitentiary with the monthly salary of each placed opposite their respective names:

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, IA.

	Per month.
A. E. Martin, Warden.....	\$ 166.87
G. S. Hickox, Deputy Warden and house rent.....	110.00
T. T. Parsons, clerk.....	70.00
L. J. Adair, physician.....	50.00
Mrs. C. J. Wood, matron.....	75.00
A. C. Merrill, chaplain and teacher.....	70.00
F. W. Port, hospital steward.....	50.00
Lew Kinsey, turnkey.....	50.00
J. M. Breen, guard.....	50.00
T. Buckner, guard.....	50.00
C. Bucknet, guard.....	50.00
W. M. Brown, guard.....	50.00
A. N. Boswell, guard.....	50.00
H. Ballard, guard.....	50.00
Frank Baum, guard.....	50.00
J. H. Brant, guard.....	50.00
J. N. Chapman, guard.....	50.00
P. Egan, guard.....	50.00
Robert Ewing, guard.....	50.00
Frank Ferris, guard.....	50.00
E. J. Gill, guard.....	50.00
J. C. Gibson, guard.....	50.00
H. L. Griffin, guard.....	50.00
B. W. Johnson, guard.....	50.00
B. W. Johnson, guard.....	50.00
M. Kenyon, guard.....	50.00
Fred Kenyon, guard.....	50.00
R. J. Kelsey, guard.....	50.00
N. Lewellen, guard.....	50.00
C. M. Gowan, guard.....	50.00
M. McCarty, guard.....	50.00
J. C. McCarthy, guard.....	50.00
M. McLaren, guard.....	50.00
J. B. Moreland, guard.....	50.00
J. H. Moreland, guard.....	50.00

	Per annum.
J. B. Martin, guard	\$ 50.00
J. H. Phinney, guard.....	50.00
C. J. Stanger, guard.....	50.00
John McMiller, guard.....	50.00
D. G. McKay, guard.....	50.00
W. H. Port, guard	50.00
F. Schuler, guard	50.00
John Flaherty, guard.....	50.00
Thomas O'Rourke, guard	50.00
Frank Barnes, foreman and engineer	90.00
D. Dambrum, foreman.....	85.00
James Lister, foreman	85.00
T. C. Mollett, foreman	75.00
Farrell O'Rourke, foreman.....	70.00
M. Pell, foreman.....	60.00
J. C. McFarland, foreman.....	60.00
E. S. Maudesley, baker.....	60.00
Total.....	<u>\$2,976.67</u>

In view of the deficit in the State treasury caused by reason of unusual appropriations made by the Twentieth General Assembly it is the opinion of your committee that the appropriation of \$1,500 asked for the purpose of placing an iron fence around a strip of unoccupied ground in front of the present cell house can well be deferred until our State finances are in better condition.

We also find the Prison well supplied with water from the city water works at a moderate cost, and, therefore, are of the opinion that the \$8,000 asked for the construction of a tank house and pump can safely be withheld until the more important improvements now in progress are completed.

As most of the material used in the construction of the insane and female departments now in course of construction is stone procured from quarries owned by the State and prepared and placed in position by the convicts, and in view of the fact that iron is now very cheap, it is the opinion of your committee that an appropriation of \$50,000 will be ample to carry on construction for the coming two years, and will furnish material enough to keep fully employed all the convict labor the Penitentiary will contain during the next biennial period.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to say that they were

courteously treated by the Warden and his deputy, and afforded the facilities usually accorded to visiting committees.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

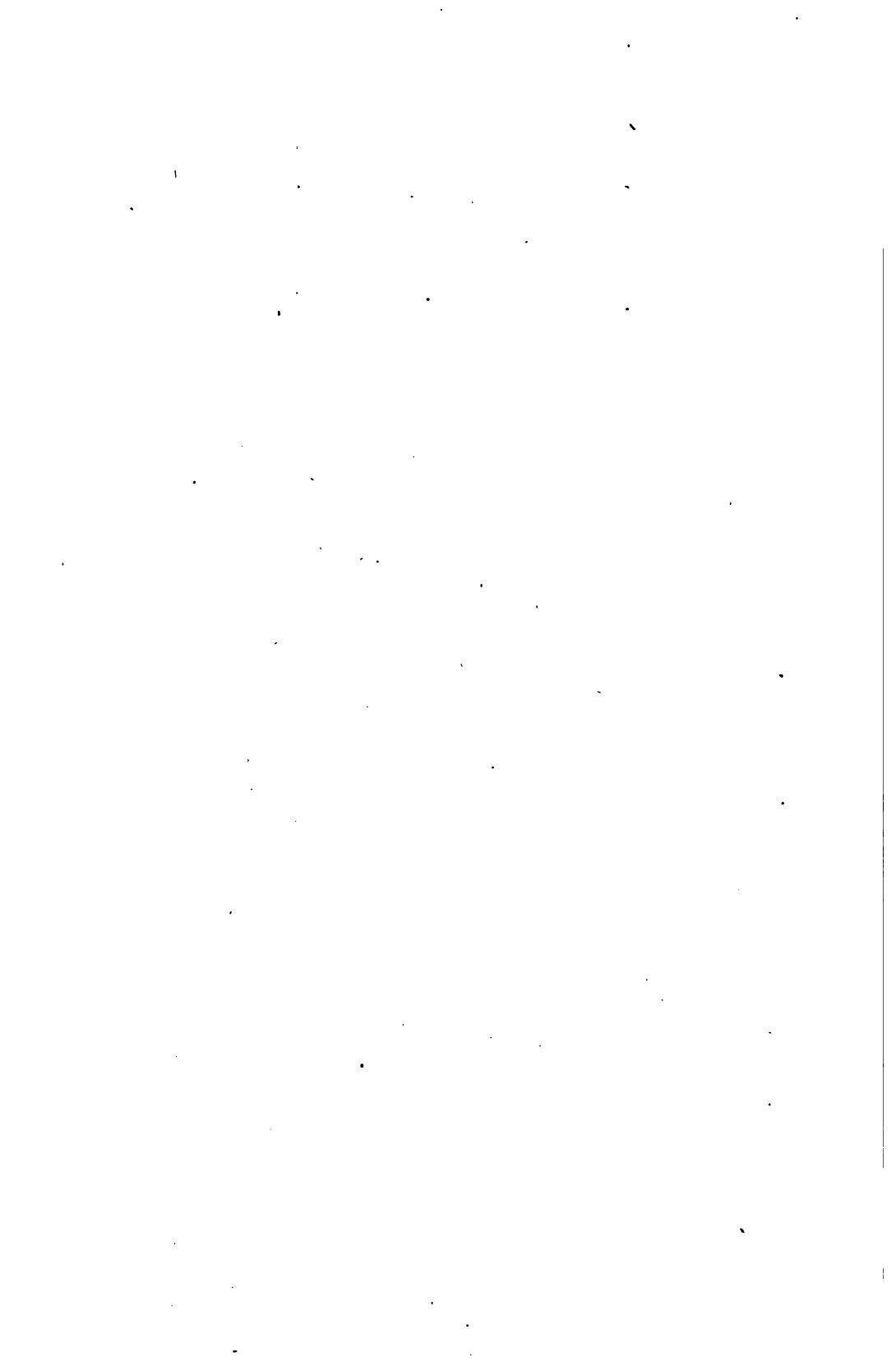
A. M. WHALEY,

On the part of the Senate,

C. L. ANDERSON,

JOHN T. HAMILTON,

On the part of the House.



REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

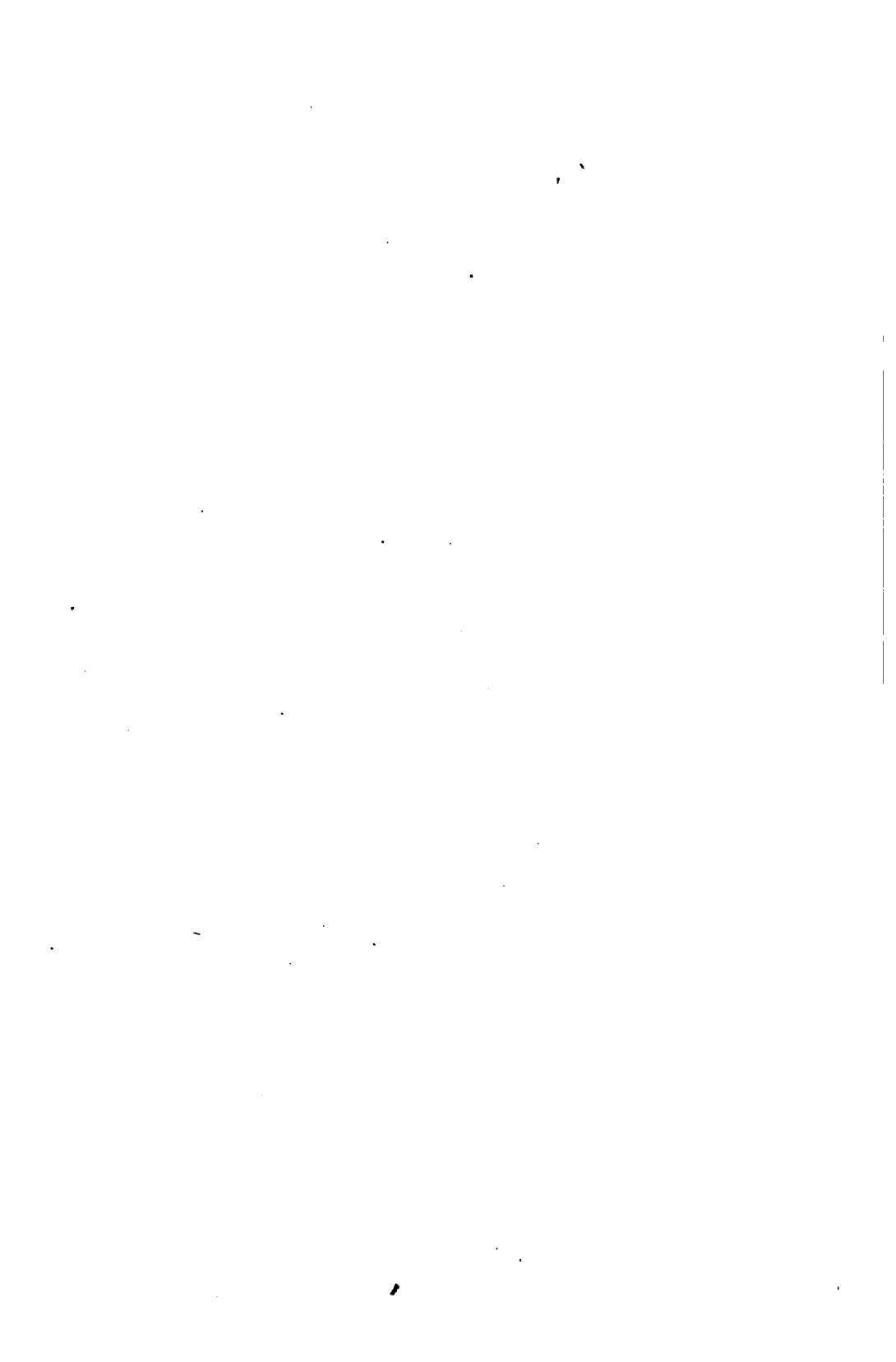
IN RELATION TO THE
CRIMINAL RETURNS OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

FOR THE YEARS 1884 AND 1885.

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

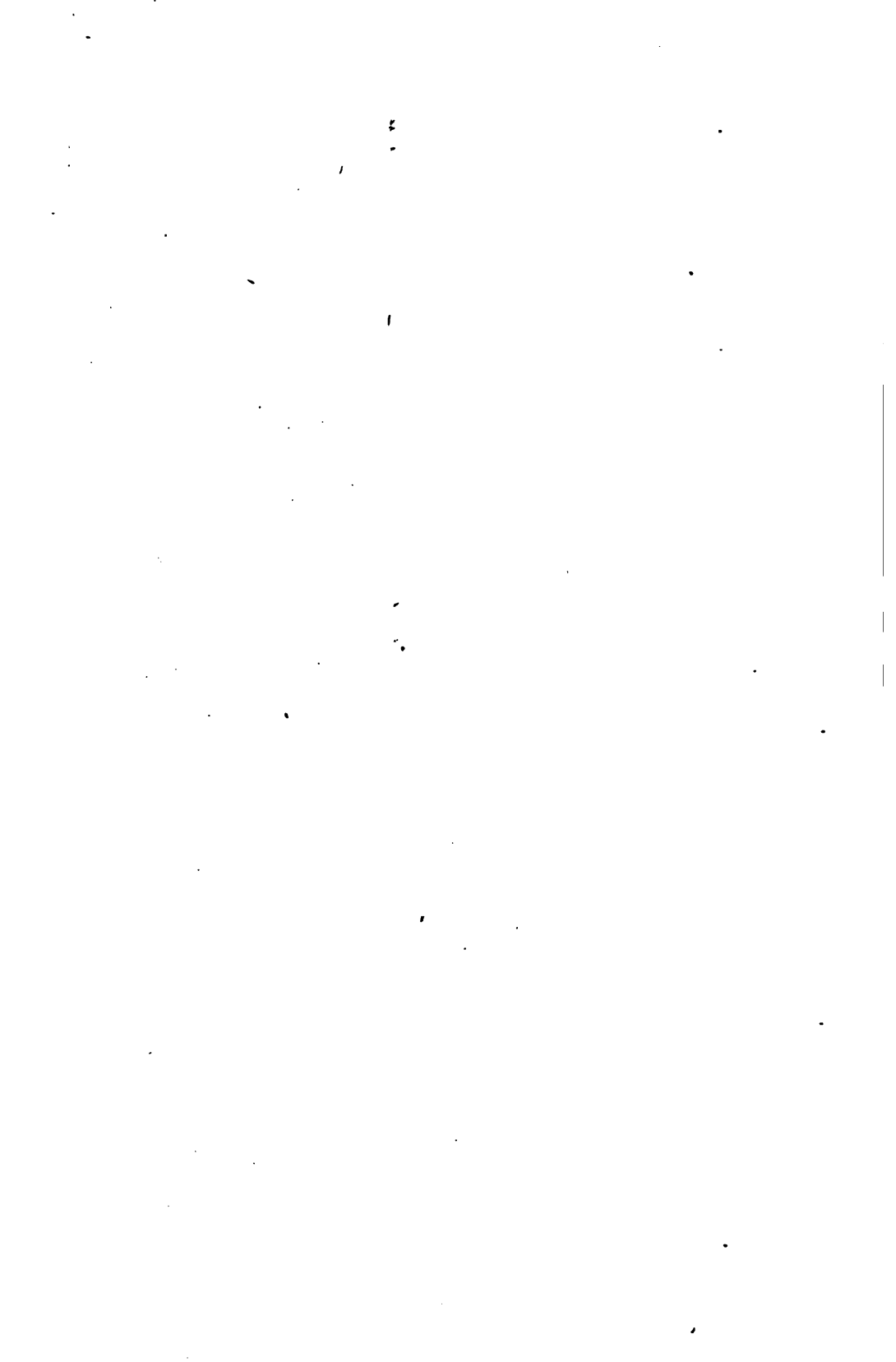


STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE }
DES MOINES, December 1,st 1885. }

To His EXCELLENCY, B. R. SHERMAN, Governor of the State of Iowa:

SIR—In compliance with law, I have the honor herewith to report an **abstract** of the criminal prosecutions in the several counties of the **State** for the years 1884 and 1885, as returned to this office by the **clerks** of the District Court, pursuant to the provisions of section 203 of the Code, and chapter 22, acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly.

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Secretary of State.



CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN 1884.

ADAIR COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Contempt of court.....	Fine, \$10, and 3 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Unsteady.
1	Assault.....	Fine, \$10, and 3 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$15, and 15 days in jail.....	Hotel-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Indolent.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$ 70.00
						386.15
						91.00

ADAMS COUNTY.

1	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$124.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$124.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Tolerable.
1	Murder.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Mixed.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$75 and cost.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$100.....	Druggist and phy- sician.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$ 425.00
						491.40
						50.00

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Obstructing highway.....	Fine of \$ 1 .....	.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.
1	Obstructing highway.....	Fine of 5 .....	.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.
1	Obstructing highway.....	Fine of 1 .....	.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.
1	Obstructing highway.....	Fine of 1 .....	.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.
1	Assault	Fine of 50 .....	.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.
1	Bastardy	Fine of 100 .....	.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 158.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 55.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 1,624.90						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... \$5.00						

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

1	Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary for 8 years	Coal miner.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Dissipated.
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary for 2 1/2 years.....	Not known.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Not kno'n.
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary for 2 1/2 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Not kno'n.
1	Adultery.....	Penitentiary for 9 months.....	Peddler.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Reckless.
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary for 12 months.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Inte'perate.
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary for 1 year.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Indolent.
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary for 1 year.....	.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Indolent.
1	Assault with intent to commit bodily injury.....	Fine of \$100	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Industrio's.
1	Assault with intent to commit bodily injury.....	Fine of 100	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Inte'perate.
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary for 2 years.....	Miner.....	No.....	U. S.....	Dissipated.
1	Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine of \$300	Saloon-keeper.....	.....	Ireland.....	Indust'r's
1	Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine of 50	Saloon-keeper.....	.....	U. S.....	in their business.
2	Keeping nuisance.....	Fine of 50 in each case.....	Blacksmiths.....	.....	Ireland.....	Drinks.
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fine of 50	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Dissipated.

1 Keeping nuisance	Fine of 50	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	U. S.	Disipated.
1 Keeping nuisance	Fine of 20	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Ireland	Temperate.
1 Burglary	Sent to Reform School	Loafer	Yes.	U. S.	Bad.
1 Burglary	Sent to Reform School	Loafer	Yes.	U. S.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 1,797.50					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					
					\$ 700 76
					140.00
					1,797.50
					281.00

AUDUBON COUNTY.

1 Malicious mischief	2 months in county jail	Unknown	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Assault	Fine of \$ 1	Farmer	Yes.	Irish	Good.
1 Keeping a gambling house.	Fine of 50	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 20	Physician	Yes.	American.	Fairly good
1 Assault and battery	30 days in county jail	School boy	Yes.	American.	
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 18 mos. and fine \$100.	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 3,292.12					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					
					126.00

BENTON COUNTY.

1 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of \$12.50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	American.	Average.
2 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 12.50 and costs, each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	American.	Average.
2 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 12.50 and costs, each.	Saloon-keepers	Yes.	American.	Average.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 12.50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	American.	Average.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 25 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	American.	Average.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 25 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	American.	Average.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 3 years and costs	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Average.
1 Resisting officer	Fine of \$50 and costs	Carpenter	Yes.	American.	Average.
1 Assault	Fine of 25 and costs	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Average.

BENTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Larceny.....	State Reform School.				
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tramp.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.		Yes.	American.	
1 Larceny.....	Thirty days in county jail.				
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 200.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 25.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 3,008.32					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 90.00					

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

1 Assault with attempt to rape....	Penitentiary 4 years.	Artist.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$10 and costs.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine 35 and costs.	Farmer.	Yes.	Irish.	Fair.
1 Releasing distrained stock....	Fine 10 and costs.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Burglary.....	Sentence suspended.	Tramp.	Yes.	Negro.	Bad.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50 and costs.	Veterinary surgeon	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.	Tramp.	Yes.	Negro.	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 months.	Tramp.	Yes.	Dane.	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Abated, and judgment for costs.	Prostitute.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Sentence suspended.	Tramp.	Yes.	English.	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 18 months.	Tramp.	Yes.	English.	Bad.
1 Larceny in day time.....	Sentence suspended.	Tramp.	Yes.	Dane.	Bad.
1 Larceny in day time.....	Sentence suspended.	Tramp.	Yes.	Dane.	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Twenty days in county jail.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame....	Six mos. in county jail and costs.	Prostitute.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 105.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 144.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 4,036.49					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 325.52					

BOONE COUNTY.

2	Nuisance	Fine, \$50, costs, and 15 days each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	1 Swe. 1 En.	Bad.
1	Petty larceny	60 days in jail	Laborer	No	Col'd man	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine, \$100, costs, and 30 days	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Scotch	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine, 100, costs, and 30 days	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine, 100, costs, and 30 days	Druggist	Yes	American	Good.
4	Nuisance	Fine, 100, costs, and 30 days each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	English	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine, 50, costs, and 15 days	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Bad.
1	Grand larceny	Penitentiary 18 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Nuisance	Fine, \$ 25 and costs or 7 days	Miner	Yes	English	Good.
1	Nuisance	Fine, 25 and costs or 7 days	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine, 25 and costs or 7 days	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Malfeasance in office	Fine, 100 and costs or 30 days	Agent	Yes	German	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine, 25 and costs or 7 days	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine, 25 and costs or 7 days	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine, 25 and costs or 7 days	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year						\$ 1,100.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						733.41
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						2,277.07
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						345.00

BREMER COUNTY.

4	Resisting an officer	Fine, \$40 each or 12 days in county jail	Farmers	Yes	Germans	Loose.
1	Resisting an officer	Fine of \$10	Farmer	Yes	German	Loose.
1	Resisting an officer	Fine of 5	Farmer	Yes	German	Loose.
2	Keeping nuisance	Fine of \$100 each, imprisonment if not paid	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Irishman	Loose.
1	Assault	Fine of \$250 and costs, or 75 days in county jail	Farmer	Yes	American	Loose.
1	Selling liquors to an intoxicated person	Fine of \$ 25 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Fair.
2	Keeping nuisance	Fine of 150 or imprisonment	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ger. & Am.	Loose, 1;
1	Wantonly destroying another's property	Imprisonment 4 months in county jail, and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	fair, 1. Good.

BREMER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault	Fine of \$48; costs and 4 months in jail	Farmer	Yes	German	Fair.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 2 months	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 10 months and costs	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year						\$ 940.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						690.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						2,184.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						219.50

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fine of \$50	Saloon-keeper	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1	Nuisance	Fine of 25	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Fair.
1	Assault and battery	Fine of 50	Don't know	Yes	U. S.	Don't know
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Don't know	Don't know	German	Don't know
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 10 months	Works on farm	Don't know	U. S.	Don't know
1	Assault	Fine of \$1	Farmer	Yes	Irish	Good.
1	Burglary	Suspended	Don't know	Don't know	German	Don't know
1	Keeping disorderly house	Suspended	Don't know	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1	Keeping house of ill-fame	6 months in county jail	Don't know	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine of \$300	Don't know	Don't know	U. S.	Bad.
2	Assault and battery	Fine of 10, each case	Farmers	Don't know	Germans	Don't know
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 10 months	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Don't know
3	Nuisance	Fine of \$ 5, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	U. S.	Don't know
1	Assault and battery	Fine of 50	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Good.
1	Burglary	Suspended sentence	Farmer	Yes	U. S.	Good.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 8 months	Saloon-keeper	Yes	U. S.	Don't know
1	Selling intoxicating liquor	Fine of \$ 20	Laborer	Yes	German	Don't know
1	Disturbing the peace	Fine of 100	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Don't know
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 4 months	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Fair.

1 Larceny	Sentence suspended	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Keeping disorderly house	Sentence suspended	Not known	No	German	Fair.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame	Sentence suspended	Not known	No	German	Fair.
1 Keeping disorderly house	Sentence suspended	Not known	Yes	German	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$50	Saloon-keeper	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Disorderly house	Fine of 10	Saloon-keeper	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Keeping gambling house	Fine of 10	Saloon-keeper	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Larceny	Sentence suspended	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 8 months	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Burglary	Sentence suspended	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 602.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					206.16
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					6,540.98
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					470.00

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

7 Nuisance	Fine of \$150, each; if \$25 paid in 10 days balance to be remitted	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American, ⁵ German, ²	Not bad, 1. Drinks, 6.
2 Assault	Fine of \$75, each	Doctor and laborer	Yes	American	Not good, 1. Drinks, 1.
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$100; if \$20 paid in 10 days balance to be remitted	Druggist	Yes	American	Not bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$150; if \$25 paid in 10 days balance to be remitted	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Not bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$1,450.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					\$70.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					1,176.68
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					155.00

BUTLER COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery	Fine of \$70	Farmer	Yes	Irish	
1 Assault and battery	30 days in county jail	Farm hand	Yes	Irish	
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$60	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	
2 Burglary in night time	Penitentiary 1 year, each	Tramps		Irish	
1 Burglary in night time	Penitentiary 6 months	Tramp		Irish	

BUTLER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 130.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	130.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	698.30
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	78.00

CALHOUN COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of \$ 15 and costs.....	Saloon.....	No.....	American.....	Sober.
1 Assault with intent to commit bodily injury.....	Fine of 250 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Sober.
1 Assault with intent to commit bodily injury.....	Fine of 50 and costs.....	Farmer's wife.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Sober.
1 Assault with intent to inflict bodily injury.....	Fine of 500 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Sober.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of 20 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	German.....	Sober.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 835.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					35.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					995.21
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					105.00

CARROLL COUNTY.

1 Nuisance.....	Fine of \$100, or 30 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Larceny, grand.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Farmer.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know
1 Assault and battery.....	Sixty days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know
1 Grand larceny.....	.....	None.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					2,589 40
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					65.00

CASS COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit murder	Penitentiary 1 year	Laborer	Both	American	Good.
1 Obtaining money under false pretense .....	.....	Stock-buyer	Both	American .....	.....
1 Malicious mischief	Fine of \$100 and 75 days in Co. jail	Farmer	Both	American .....	.....
1 Nuisance	Fine of 50 .....	.....	.....	American .....	.....
1 Assault with intent to commit murder	Penitentiary 3 years	Farm laborer	Both	American .....	.....
1 Assault with intent to commit murder .....	.....	Farm laborer .....	.....	American .....	.....
2 Forgery	Penitentiary 18 months	None	Both	American	Bad.
1 Illegal voting	Penitentiary 1 year, each offense	Commercial	Both	American	Inte'perate.
1 Assault	Fine of \$75	Farmer	Both	American	Good.
1 Forgery	Fine of 40	Laborer	Both	American	Good.
1 Nuisance	2 judgments—penitentiary 2 yrs	Saloon-keeper	Both	American	Good.
2 Nuisance	Fine of \$ 20	Saloon-keepers	Both	German	Good.
1 Obtaining money under false pretense	Fine of 100 each .....	.....	Both .....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$100 and 6 mo. in Co. jail	Stock-buyer	Both	German .....	.....
1 Nuisance	Fine of 75	Gambler	Both .....	.....	.....
1 Assault with intent to commit rape	30 days in county jail	Agent	Both	American .....	.....
1 Assault with intent to commit murder	4 months in county jail	Laborer	Both	American .....	.....
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$50	Saloon-keeper	Both	German .....	.....
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year	Insurance agent	Both	American .....	.....
1 Nuisance	2 judgments—fine of \$250	Saloon-keeper	Both	Ireland .....	.....
4 Nuisance	Fine of \$ 75 each .....	.....	Both	Foreign .....	.....
1 Nuisance	Fine of 125—2 judgments	Saloon-keeper	Both	English .....	.....
1 Assault	Fine of 75	Editor	Both	American	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 3 months	Laborer	Both	American	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Tramp	Both	American	Bad.
1 Larceny	20 days in county jail .....	.....	Both	American	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$1,280.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					370.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year, 3,385.21					3,385.21
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					390.00

CEDAR COUNTY.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
6	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$20 and cost, or 6 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	many..	Sober.
1	Gambling house.....	Fine, \$50 and costs, or 15 days in county jail.....	Shooting gallery.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Sober.
6	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$50 and costs, or 15 days in county jail, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Germans.....	Bad.
1	Malicious mischief.....	Fine, \$15 and costs, or 4 days in county jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Sober.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine, \$100 and costs, or 30 days in county jail.....	Loading.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to kill.....	Fine, \$400 and costs, or 120 days in county jail.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$10 and costs, or 10 days in county jail.....	Saloon clerk.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$25 and costs, or county jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Not good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, 25 and costs, or 7 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Sober.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Not good.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 months.....	Horse dealer.....	Yes.....	Scotland.....	Not good.
1	Larceny.....	County jail 6 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Not bad.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$30 and costs, or 9 days in jail, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Not bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
2	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine, \$50 and costs, or 15 days in jail, each.....	Billiard room.....	Yes.....	U. S. & Scot	Not v'y g'd.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$25 and costs, or 7 days in jail, each.....	Druggists.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total amount of the county account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						

\$ 1,280.00
298.50
2,375.88
277.50

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

			Saloon-keeper	Yes	England	Bad.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of \$25	Housewife		Yes		Good.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of 5	Saloon-keepers		Yes		Unknown.
5 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 20, each	Unknown		Don't know		Unknown.
5 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 300, each	Laborer		Yes		Ordinary.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 3 years	Druggist		Yes		Good.
1 Arson	Penitentiary 1 year	Laborer		Yes		S'loon-k'p'r
1 Selling liquor contrary to law	Fine of \$300	Druggist		Yes		Fair.
1 Selling liquor contrary to law	Fine of 100	Druggist		Yes		
1 Assault and battery	Fine of 25	Laborer		Yes		
2 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 150, each	Saloon-keepers		Yes		
1 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 300	Druggist		Yes		
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 5 years	Unknown		Don't know		
1 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fined \$100	Druggist		Yes		
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year \$2,755.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year 1,278.80
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 6,555.79
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year 511.00

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

			Saloon-keepers	Yes		Good.
4 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fined \$200 and costs, each	Druggist		Yes		Good.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fined 200 and costs	Farmer		Yes		Bad.
1 Murder	18 months in Reform School	Saloon-keepers		Yes		Good.
8 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fined \$100 and costs, each	Farmers		Yes		
2 Petit larceny	Fined 100 and costs, each			Yes		
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year \$1,540.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year 317.55
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 785.00
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year 110.75

CLAYTON COUNTY.

1 Nuisance (selling liquor).....	Fine of \$40 and costs.....	Saloonist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1 Nuisance (obstructing highway).....	Fine of 50 cents and costs.....	Farmer.....	No.....	Irish.....	Good.....
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine of \$1 and costs.....	Clerk.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Carrying concealed weapons.....	Fine of \$40 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.....
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine of \$5 and costs.....	Housewife.....	No.....	Irish.....	Fair.....
1 Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 1 year and fine, \$10.....	Farmer.....	No.....	Irish.....	Fair.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance (selling intoxicants).....	Fine of \$10 and costs.....	Saloonist.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years (appealed).....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Bad.....
1 Lewdness.....	Sentence suspended.....	Marble cutter.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.....
1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine of \$50 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.....
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine of 50 cents and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine of \$5 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 10 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 162.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					231.75
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					6,239.28
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					230.00

CLINTON COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Assault with intent to do great bodily injury.....	County jail 3 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Drinks.....
1 Uttering, etc.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	None.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	None.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Stealing from the person.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Don't know.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	American.....	Don't know.....
1 Assault.....	Fine of \$1.....	Mill hand.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....

CLINTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault with intent to commit murder.	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years	Crook.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2 Larceny, petit.	County jail 10 days, each.	1 Laborer, 1 none.	Yes.	American.	
8 Larceny, petit.	County jail 20 days, each.	Laborers.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
5 Keeping house of ill-fame.	Fine of \$ 25, each.	Prostitutes.	Yes.	American.	Tough.
1 Breaking and entering.	Fine of 100, 1 day.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering.	Fine of 100, 30 days.		Yes.	American.	
4 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year, each.	Crook.	No.	Swedes	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering.	Penitentiary 2 years, each.	Crook.	No.	Swedes	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering.	Fine \$100, county jail 30 days.			German.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.			.....	\$	426.00.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.			.....	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.			.....		1,583.05
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.			.....		1,115.00.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1 Grand larceny	Penitentiary 2 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair
1 Petit larceny	Thirty days in county jail	Clerk	Yes	American	Good
1 Grand larceny	Penitentiary 2½ years	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair
1 Grand larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	Laborer	Yes	American	Medium
1 Grand larceny	Penitentiary 4 months	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney during the year					

DALLAS COUNTY.

3 Defacing a public highway	Fine \$ 5, each	Farmers	Yes	American ..	Good.
2 Keeping a gambling-house.	Fine \$50, each, or 15 days in county jail	Saloon-keepers	Yes	American ..	Good.
2 Nuisance	Fine of \$25, or 7 days in county jail				
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
					\$ 165.09

DAVIS COUNTY.

1 Nuisance	Fine of \$25 and costs	Tinner	Yes	Missouri ..	Dissolute.
1 Resisting an officer	Penitentiary 6 months and costs	Unknown	Yes	Unknown ..	Can't say.
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$25 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Swiss	Fair.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of 25 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Rough.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
					\$ 75.00
					75.75
					2,052.24
					92.60

DECATUR COUNTY.

1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of \$ 50 and costs	Merchant	Yes	American ..	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 50 and costs	Druggist	Yes	American ..	Good.
2 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 75 and costs, each	Hotel keepers	Yes	American ..	Fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 150 and costs	Druggist	Yes	American ..	Fair.
2 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 50 and costs, each	Druggists	Yes	American ..	Fair.
1 Drunkenness	Fine of 10 and costs	Auctioneer	Yes	American ..	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 100 and costs	Hotel proprietor	Yes	American ..	Bad.
1 Lewdness	Fine of 200 and costs	Farmer	Yes	American ..	Bad.
1 Lewdness	Fine of 100 and costs	Housewife	No	American ..	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 150 and costs	Merchant	Yes	American ..	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 300 and costs	Druggist	Yes	American ..	Fair.

DECATUR COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of \$100 and costs	Druggist.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 75 and costs	Not known.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 100 and costs	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years.	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Murder	Penitentiary for life.	Clerk.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1	Burglary.	Penitentiary 4 years.	Farmer	Yes.	American.	bad.
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					\$ 1,635.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					400.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					3,164.64
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					235.00

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1	Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine of \$ 25.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	German.	
1	Nuisance, keep'g gambling-house	Fine of 10.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	German.	
1	Seduction	Fine of 200 and 6 months in county jail.	Farmer	Yes.	German.	
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine of \$ 5.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	German.	
5	Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine of 50 each, or 15 days in county jail.	Saloon-keepers	Yes.	2 Ger. 3 Am	
2	Nuisance, keep'g gambling-house	Fine of \$50 each, or 15 days in county jail.	Saloon-keepers	Yes.	1 Am. 1 Ir'h	
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine of \$25, or 7 days in county jail.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Irish.	
1	Assault and battery	Fine of \$50, or 15 days in county jail.	Laborer	Yes.	American.	
1	Nuisance, gambling-house.	Fine of \$10, or 8 days in county jail.	Laborer	Yes.	Irish.	

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year. \$ 675.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year. 565.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 3,552.93
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 222.60

DES MOINES COUNTY.

	Forfeited bond.	Railroad	Yes.	Irish.	Loose.
1 Rape.	Fine of \$50 each	Saloon.	Yes.	Swede.	Common.
3 Nuisance.	Fine of 50, each	Saloon.	Yes.	German.	Common.
19 Nuisance.	Fine of 50, each	Saloon.	Yes.	American.	Common.
3 Nuisance.	Fine of 50	Hotel.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine of 50	Saloon.	Yes.	Irish.	Common.
1 Nuisance.	Fine of 50	Hotel.	Yes.	German.	Good.
1 Murder.	Penitentiary 15 years.	Saloon.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering.	60 days in jail	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years	Unknown.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Arson.	Hospital for the insane.	Laborer	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Attempt to murder.	30 days in jail	Mechanic	Yes.	Irish.	Wild.
1 Robbery.	30 days in jail.	Saloon.	Yes.	German.	Bad.
1 Incest.	Penitentiary 5 years.	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Assault.	Fine of \$150.	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame.	90 days in jail.	Farmer	No.	African.	Bad.
1 Robbery.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Unknown.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Robbery.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Unknown.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Forgery.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Unknown.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year. \$ 1,550.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year. 1,400.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 8,912.60
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 565.00

DICKINSON COUNTY.

	Fined \$1, and costs.	Saloon clerk	Yes.	American.	Not vry bad
1 Keeping nuisance	Fine of \$100, and costs, if \$15 and costs paid in 10 days balance to be remitted, otherwise imprison 30 days.				
1 Keeping-nuisance.		Druggist	Yes	American	Bad.

DICKINSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny (stealing horse).....	Penitentiary 2 years, and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Don't know
2	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fined \$150 and costs; if \$10 and costs are paid in 10 days the balance to stand suspended until further order of the court upon a showing that he is engaged in illegal business. Same sentence to each defendant.....				
1	Setting prairie on fire.....	Fine, \$100 and costs, to be imprisoned until paid.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 American 1 German..	Rather bad. Don't know
			Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Not v g'd.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						\$ 37.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						36.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						791 17
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						85.00

DURBUQUE COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$70, committed until paid.	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
2	Assault and battery.....	Fine 5, each committed until paid	Laborers.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 months.	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
1	Larceny.....	Suspended during good behavior.	None.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Burglary.....	Suspended.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
1	Larceny in building in day time.	Fine \$20, and 10 days in jail.	None.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Larceny and burglary.....	Penitentiary 18 months.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German..	Good.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Tailor.....	Yes.....	German..	Good.
1	Manlaughter.....	Penitentiary 60 days.....	Housewife.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine of \$1.....	Soap maker.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Disturbing the peace and assault	Fine \$10, and \$15.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Larceny in a building.....	3 months in county jail.....	None.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.

1 Assault with intent to commit bodily injury	Sentence suspended.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit murder	5 months in county jail	Farmer.	Yes	American.	Bad.
1 Lewdness.	Fine of \$200.	Farmer.	Yes.	English.	Good.
2 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Sentence suspended.	Farmers.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Assault and battery.	20 days in county jail.	None.	Yes.	Irish.	
1 Assault.	Sentence suspended.	None.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Defiling a woman by aid of drugs	Penitentiary 5 years	Sew'g machine agt.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Adultery.	Sentence suspended.	Sew'g machine agt.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Grand larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Sew'g machine agt.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny.	30 days in county jail.	Baggage man.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Burglary.	30 days in county jail.		Yes.	American.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$ 326.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					71.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					18,549.29
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					828 10

EMMET COUNTY.

2 Nuisance.	Fine of \$100 or 30 days' imprisonment each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	Irishmen.	Good and medium.
Total amount of fine, imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					\$ 200.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					161.20
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					80.00

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1 Obstructing the highway.	Pay costs and remove obstructions	Farmer	Yes.	German	Good.
1 Cruelty to animals (appeal)	Fine, \$100 and costs; committed until paid.	Farmer.	Yes.	American	Indifferent.
2 Rape.	Penitentiary 10 years each	Laborers.	Yes.	American	Bad.
1 Nuisance, selling liquors.	Fine of \$5 and costs.	Druggist	Yes.	American	Indifferent.
1 Nuisance, selling liquors.	Fine of 5 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Irish.	
1 Nuisance, keeping gambling-house	Fine of 5 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Irish.	Indifferent.

FAYETTE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of convictions	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Nuisance, selling liquors.....	Fine \$ 30 and costs, or 9 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Indifferent.
1	Nuisance, keeping gambler's house	Fine \$30 and costs, or 9 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Indifferent.
1	Assault with intent to commit bodily injury.....	Fine \$100, or 30 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Indifferent.
1	Nuisance, obstructing highway..	Fine of \$100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Indifferent.
1	Assault with intent to commit bodily injury.....	Fine of \$5 and costs.....	.....	.....	American.....	Good.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Not known.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$25, or 7½ days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Costs and 30 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Misdemeanor, unlawful killing game.....	Fine \$10 and costs, or 30 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Larceny, stealing a horse.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Indifferent.
1	Assault with intent to inflict injury.....	Fine \$10 and costs, or 3 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Pretty fair.
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....		Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					\$ 231.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					146.00
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					3,467.97
						180.00

FLOYD COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to commit a great bodily injury.....	Fine \$100, or 30 days in county jail.....	Gunsmith.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Arson.....	Penitentiary 6 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$100, or 30 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 200.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....100.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 2,609.88
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....185.00

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$200.....	Liquor seller.....	No.....	Am. (col'd).....	Vicious.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 200.....	Liquor seller.....	Don't know.....	American.....	Don't know.....
1 Burglary.....	Fine 10.....	None.....	Yes.....	American.....	Not bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 50.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....38.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 2,605.05					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....50.00					

FREMONT COUNTY.

1 Nuisance.....	Fined \$ 50.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Gambling.....	Fined 300.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Assault.....	Fined 100.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
3 Nuisance.....	Fined 50, each.....		Yes.....	2 Germans.....	Good.....
1 Assault.....	3 months in county jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	1 American.....	Fair.....
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 11 years.....	Gambler.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 600.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....567.50					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 2,057.85					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....210.00					

GREENE COUNTY.

1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Coal-miner.....	Yes.....	English.....	Unknown.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Indiana.....	Bad.....

GREENE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault and battery	Fine, \$50, or 15 days in Co. jail.	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Pugilistic.
1 Assault and battery	Fine, 30, or 15 days in Co. jail.	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Pugilistic.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 18 months.	Farmer	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Murder in 1st degree	Penitentiary for life.	Farmer	No	Irish	Unknown.
1 Manslaughter	Penitentiary 1 year.	Coal miner	Yes	English	Unknown.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 130.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					80.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					5,465.41
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					130.00

GRUNDY COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	3 months	Laborer	Yes	German	Fair.
2 Nuisance	Fine	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Fair.
2 Selling intoxicating liquors	Sentence suspended	Saloon-keepers	Yes	German	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 35.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					2,078.09
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					80.00

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

1 Nuisance	Fine of \$ 50 and costs	Druggist	Yes		Good.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury	Fine of \$100	Brakeman	Yes		Fair.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Farmer	Yes		Bad.

1 Burglary	Three months	Telegraph operator	Yes	Good.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of \$85	Farmer	Yes	Fair.
1 Larceny in a building	Fine of 50 and 3 months in jail	Farmer	Yes	Don't know
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year				
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year				

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1 Assault	Fine of \$ 25	Laborer	Yes	German	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 50	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Polander	
1 Nuisance	Fine of 75	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	
1 Nuisance	Fine of 10	Saloon-keeper	Yes		
1 Nuisance	Fine of 60	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 100	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	
1 Nuisance	Fine of 150	Druggist	Yes		Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 12	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 50	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	
1 Larceny	Fine of 25 and imprisonment	Farmer		Irish	Bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 25	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Swede	Good.
1 Obtaining money under false pretenses	Fine of 10 and imprisonment	Merchant	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 25	Druggist	Yes	American	Good.
2 Assault and battery	Fine of 25 each	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 100	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Good.
3 Nuisance	Fine of 50 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	2 Am. 1 Swd	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 25	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 250	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Good.
1 Petit larceny	Fine of 100	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$1,142.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					658.35
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					2,688.50
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					275.00

HANCOCK COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
2 Nuisance.	Fine of \$50, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	American	
1 Nuisance	Fine of 25.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year	Laborer		Dane	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					
					\$ 125.00

HARDIN COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 8 years	Burglar	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Nuisance.	Fine of \$50.	Farmer	Yes	Irish	
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 6 years.	Professional "	Yes	U. S.	
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$50.	Saloonist	Yes	U. S.	
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 10 years.	Saloonist	Yes	Sweden	Bad.
1 Swindling.	Penitentiary 6 years.		Yes	England	
2 Nuisance.	Fine of \$300, each	Saloon	Yes	1 Ir ^h , 1 Am	
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 1 year				
1 Nuisance.	Fine of \$200	Shoemaker	Yes	Sweden	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 100.	Saloonist	Yes	Germany	
1 Forgery.	Penitentiary 3 months.	Farmer	Yes	U. S.	
2 Nuisance	Fine of \$50, each	Saloonists	Yes	Germany	
3 Nuisance	Fine of 75, each.	Saloonists	Yes	Germany	
1 Misdemeanor.	Fine of 1.	Hotel keeper	Yes	U. S.	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 25.	Don't know	Yes	U. S.	Good.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 30 days.	Saloon	Yes	Don't know	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					
					\$ 1,831.00
					5,637.57
					5,604.75
					245.00

HARRISON COUNTY.

1	Keeping gambling house.	Fine of \$150	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Don't know	
3	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 200 each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	Don't know	
6	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 100 each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	Don't know	
3	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 100 each.	Druggists.	Yes.	Don't know	Good.
7	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 150 each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	Don't know	
1	Assault and battery.	Fine of 1	Farmer.	Yes.	Don't know	Good.
1	Assault.	Fine of 25	Farmer.	Yes.	Don't know	Good.
1	Assault to murder.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of \$50	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Don't know	
1	Keeping a gambling house.	Fine of 100	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	American.	
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 25	Carpenter.	Yes.	Don't know	Good.
2	Keeping a gambling house.	Fine of 50 each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	Don't know	
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 150	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Don't know	
1	Robbery.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Railroad man.	Yes.	Kentucky.	Bad.
2	Larceny.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Railroad men.	Yes.	Ill. and Ia.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Hotel waiter.	Yes.	Iowa.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Coal miner.	Yes.	Ocean.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Reform school 1½ years.	Tramp.	Yes.	Dakota.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Tramp.	Yes.	Illinois.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 4 years.	Hotel porter.	No.	Louisiana.	Bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of \$200	Druggist.	Yes.		Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						
						\$3,357.00
						2,165.70
						3,321.45
						300.00

HENRY COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to rape.	Continued for sentence.	Farmer.	Yes.	Indiana.	Regular.
1	Assault.	Fine \$ 50, committed until paid.	Farmer.	Yes.	Iowa.	Irregular.
1	Malicious mischief.	Fine 25, committed until paid.	Farmer.	Yes.	Iowa.	Irregular.
1	Assault.	Fine 30, committed until paid.	Farmer.	Yes.	Iowa.	Irregular.
3	Larceny.	Fine 100, and costs.	Farmers.	2 yes; 1 no.	Unknown.	Irregular.
2	Permitting gambling.	Fine 50, and costs.	1 farmer; 1 none.	Yes.	Unknown.	Regular.

HENRY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Horse stealing.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	German.....	Irregular.
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and committed till paid.	Farmer.....	Yes.....	African.....	Regular.
1 Lewdness.....	County jail 30 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Indiana.....	Irregular.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 305.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					177.20
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					3,655.55
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					225.00

HOWARD COUNTY.

1 Petit larceny.....	Fine \$10 and 60 days in county jail	None.....	Yes.....	American	Bad.
1 Producing abortion.....	Penitentiary 2 years and fine of \$500.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Norwegian.	Moderate.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 510.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					80.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					765.05
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					120.00

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

1 None.....					
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					584.90
Total amount paid district attorney on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

IDA COUNTY.

1 Keeping nuisance	Fined \$100 and costs; if \$25 and costs is paid in 10 days, balance to be remitted	Farmer	Yes	German	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine, \$1 and costs	Butcher	Yes	Yes	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
					\$ 111.00
					25.00
					1,858.90
					60.00

IOWA COUNTY.

1 Killing domestic animals	Fined \$50 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Irish	Good.
2 Resisting an officer	Fined 50 and costs each	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Medium.
1 Horse stealing	(Not sentenced yet)	Cigar manufacturer	Yes	American	Medium.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Fined \$100 and costs	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fined 50 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Medium.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
					\$ 300.00
					254.04
					105.00

JACKSON COUNTY.

1 Breaking and entering	Fine, \$100 and 10 days in Co. jail	Labrador	Yes	French	Bad.
1 Larceny	Fine of \$100	Saloon	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 10 and costs	Saloon	Yes	Germans	Fair.
4 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 20 and costs	Labrador	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 3 years	Labrador	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Labrador	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Obtaining goods by false pretense	Fine, \$100 and 30 days in Co. jail	Labrador	Yes	American	Bad.

JACKSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Don't know
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....				
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 390.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					79.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					4,171.97
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					415.00

JASPER COUNTY.

1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$100 and committed.....	Drug store.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Drug store.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1	Disorderly conduct.....	Fined 75 and committed.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Rough.
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50 and committed.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Drunkennes.....	Fined 10 and committed.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 75 and committed.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	French.....	Fair.
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 50 and committed, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	English.....	Fair.
1	Resisting an officer.....	Fined 100 and committed.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Rough.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 20 and committed.....		Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 25 and committed, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Germans.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....		Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 years.....		Yes.....		Bad.
1	Embezzlement.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Cashier.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 685.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					125.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					4,200.07
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					292.00

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine 75 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	England.....	Bad.

1	Resisting an officer.....	Fine of \$50 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine of 25 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.
1	Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
2	Obtaining money under false pretense.....	Penitentiary 6 months, each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Sweden.....	Bad.
1	Murder, second degree.....	Penitentiary 20 years.....	Doctor.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
1	Malicious mischief.....	Judgment for costs.....	Housewife.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$ 50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	England.....	Bad.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine 20 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine 25 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine 200 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine 50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine 100 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						\$ 975.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						970.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						3,560.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						\$96.00

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1	Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in county jail.....	None.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Fair.
2	Lewdness.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in county jail, each.....	Shoot'g gallery and boarding house.....	Yes, 1.....	Fair, 1.	Fair, 1.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$ 25 and costs.....	Farmer.....	No, 1.....	U. S.....	Bad, 1.
2	Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine 125, or 37 days in county jail, each.....	None.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....				Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						\$ 475.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						100.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						6,145.97
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						70.00

JONES COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Arson.....	Penitentiary 3 years	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Don't know
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1 Petit larceny.....	15 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Don't know	U. S.....	Bad.
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Thief.....	Don't know	Don't know	Bad.
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Laborer.....	Don't know	Germany.....	Don't know
1 Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.
1 Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Laborer.....	Don't know	Germany.....	Don't know
2 Obstructing railroad track.....	14 days in jail, each.....	Don't know.....	Don't know	Ireland.....	Don't know
1 Nuisance.....	7 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Don't know	Ireland.....	Don't know
2 Nuisance.....	7 days in jail, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	7 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Don't know	U. S.....	Don't know
1 Nuisance.....	7 days in jail.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	1 fair, 2 un- known.
3 Nuisance.....	7 days in jail, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	\$ 185.00
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

KEOKUK COUNTY.

1 Resisting an officer.....	Fined \$100, and costs.....	Stone mason.....	No.....	England.....	Not good.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Ordinary.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Ordinary.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Ordinary.
1 Assault.....	Fined \$10, and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Ordinary.
1 Disorderly conduct.....	Fined 1, and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	England.....	Ordinary.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Ordinary.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Tramp.....	Don't know	American.....	Don't know

3 Nuisance.....	Fined \$75 and costs each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	England.....	Ordinary.
1 Larceny.....	Fined 25 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	England.....	Ordinary.
1 Burglary.....	Reform school 2 years.....	None.....	Yes.....	America.....	Not good.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Not good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 361.70
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					307.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					5,128.76
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					353.07

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

None reported.....					
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 74.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					1,604.30
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					10.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

LEE COUNTY.

36 Nuisance.....	Fine, \$50, including costs, each.....		Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.
9 Nuisance.....	Fine, 50, including costs, each.....		Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.
16 Nuisance.....	Fine, 50, including costs, each.....		Yes.....	America.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine, 36, including costs.....		Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine, 50, including costs.....		Yes.....	France.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine, 20, including costs.....		Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine, 20, including costs.....		Yes.....	America.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine, 25, including costs.....		Yes.....	France.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine, 20, including costs.....		Yes.....	America.....	Good.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine, 26, including costs.....		Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine, 10, including costs.....		Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine, 50, including costs.....		Yes.....	Canada.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine, 10, including costs.....		Yes.....	America.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine, 30, including costs.....		Yes.....	America.....	Good.
1 Resisting an officer.....	6 months in county jail.....	Stone cutter.....	Yes.....	America.....	Vicious.

LEE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Escaping from jail.	6 months in county jail.	Stone-cutter.	Yes.	American.	Vicious.
2 Breaking and entering.	Penitentiary 1 year each.	1 printer.	Yes.	American.	Disobedi't
1 Breaking and entering.	Reform school.		Yes.	American.	
1	County jail 10 days.	Pattern-maker.	Yes.	American.	
1 Burglary and larceny.	Penitentiary 8 years.	Commer'l salesman.	Yes.	American.	
2 Malicious mischief.	Fine of \$ 40, including costs, each.	Farmers.	Yes.	American.	
1 Disturbing worshipping assembly.	Fine of 22 25.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	
1 Cheating by false pretense.	Fine of 100 on forfeited bond.	Newsdealer.	Yes.		
1 Breaking and entering.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Cooper.	Yes.	American.	
1 Larceny from person.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Brakeman.	Yes.		
1 Larceny from person.	State industrial school.		Yes.		
1 Breaking and entering.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Farmer.	Yes.		
1 Breaking and entering.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Cooper.	Yes.		
1 Forgery.	Penitentiary 4 years.	Attorney.	Yes.	Color'd Am	
1 Cheating by false pretense.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Attorney.	Yes.	Color'd Am	
1 Breaking and entering.	State industrial school.			American.	Vicious.
1 Assault with intent to rob.	Penitentiary 5 years.	None.	Yes.	American.	Drinker.
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Laborer.		American.	
1 Assault.	30 days in jail.	Laborer.		Color'd Am	Unknown.
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Tramp.		Ireland.	Unknown.
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tramp.		American.	
1 Intoxication.	Fine of \$10.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	
1 Assault.	Fine of 50.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Drinker.
1 Bigamy.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					\$ 8,707.25
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					8,070.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					15,513.68
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					560.00

LINN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Assault.....	30 days in county jail and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Swede.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Reform school until 21 years old.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad boy.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$20 or 6 days in county jail and costs.	Saloon-keeper....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$25 or 7 days in county jail and costs.	Saloon-keeper....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$100 or 30 days in county jail and costs.	Saloon-keeper....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$75 or 22 days in county jail and costs.	Saloon-keeper....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$50 or 15 days in county jail and costs.	Saloon-keeper....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$100 or 30 days in county jail and costs.	Saloon-keeper....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$30 or 9 days in county jail and costs.	Saloon-keeper....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1½ years and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad boy.
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 5 years and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Mulatto.....	Bad.
1	Burglary.....	2 months in county jail and costs.	Mechanic.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good sober.
1	Assault and battery.....	30 days in county jail and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	20 days in county jail and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Negro.....	Bad.
2	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Penitentiary 10 years and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Rohemian.....	Bad.
2	Burglary.....	30 days in county jail and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad boy.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years and costs.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad boy.
2	False pretense.....	20 days in Co. jail and costs each.	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Irish 1 Am 1	Bad.

2 Assault.....	Thirty days in Co. jail and costs.	Laborers.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 5 years and co-ts.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in county jail and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 871.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					605.80
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					10,588.68
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					\$75.00

LOUISA COUNTY.

1 Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.	
1 Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Tramp.....	Don't know	American..	Bad.	
1 Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Tramp.....	Don't know	Foreign...	Don't know	
1 Common assault.....	Fine \$ 5 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Don't know	
2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 25 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	American..	Don't know	
6 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 50 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.	
5 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 50 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Foreign...	G'd 4; b'd 1	
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 20 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Foreign...	Good.	
2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 30 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						\$ 730.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						579.65
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						895.15
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						585.25

LUCAS COUNTY.

5 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of \$ 50, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 W'h, 4 un.
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine of 15.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	
2 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine of 25, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	
5 Nuisance.....	Fine of 100, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 Ger., 4 un.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of 75.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German
2 Nuisance.....	Fine of 25, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 Ger., 1 un.
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 84 years, each.....			
1 Assault.....	Fine of \$100.....			
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....		Yes.....	
1 Assault and battery.....	Thirty days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	

LUCAS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Malicious mischief.	30 days in jail.	Laborer	Yes.	.....	.....
1	Resisting an officer.	15 days in jail.	Laborer	Yes.	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						
						\$1,040.06
						385.00
						4,141.07
						284.50

LYON COUNTY.

2	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$100 and costs—committed until fine paid each	Saloon-keepers	Yes.	1 Am. 1 Den	1 fair 1 bad.
1	Assault and battery	Fine \$100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						
						\$ 201.00
						101.00

MADISON COUNTY.

1	Selling intoxicating liquors.	Fine \$200 and 60 days in jail.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	German	Fair.
1	Assault.	Fine 100 and 60 days in jail.	Laborer	No.	American.	Fair only.
2	Keeping nuisance.	Fine 100 each	Druggists	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Nuisance	Fine 100 and 60 days in jail.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Assault	6 months in jail.	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Bigamy	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer.	No.	American.	Good.
1	Selling liquors.	Fine \$50.	Cigar maker.	Yes	American.	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						
						\$ 650.00
						385.00
						6,581.87
						220.00

MAHASKA COUNTY

2	Assault with intent to murder...	Fine of \$50, each.	Plasterers.	Yes.	American.	Medium.
1	Nuisance.	Fine of 20.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	Good.
2	Nuisance.	Fine of 50, each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	Negroes.	1 Gd., 1 Me.
6	Nuisance.	Fine of 50, each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fine of 25.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Resisting an officer.	6 months in county jail.	Laborer.	No.	Negro.	Bad.
1	Keeping house of ill-fame.	20 days in county jail.	House-keeper.	No.	Negro.	Bad.
1	Violation of city ordinance.	Fine of \$10.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Medium.
1	Larceny.	5 days in county jail.	Cook.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Malicious mischief.	Penitentiary 6 months.	Painter.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Fine of \$20.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Nuisance.	6 months in county jail.	Stone-mason.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Nuisance.	Fine of \$20.	Coal miner.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to murder.	20 days in county jail.	Coal miner.	No.	Negro.	Good.
2	Assault with intent to murder.	30 days in county jail, each.	Laborers.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
3	Nuisance.	Fine \$75, each.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	2 Ir., 1 Am.	Good.
2	Nuisance.	Fine 50, each.	Druggists.	Yes.	1 Am., 1 N.	Good.
1	Violation of city ordinance.	Fine 20.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
4	Nuisance.	Fine 50, each.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	2 Eng., 2 N.	Good.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
3	Assault with intent to inflict bodily injury.	Fine of \$25, each.	Laborers.	Yes.	2 Eng., 1 A.	2 Md., 1 Gd.
1	Assault with intent to inflict bodily injury.	Fine of 10.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
2	Robbery.	Penitentiary 12 years, each.	Laborers.	No.	Africans.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year. \$1,405.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year. \$310.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. \$8,047.94
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 985.22

MARION COUNTY.

7	Nuisance.	Fines each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	4 Am., 3 E., 1 Irish.	Good.
2	Nuisance.	Fines each.	Druggists.	Yes.	American.	Good.

MARION COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Malicious mischief.....	Imprisonment in county jail.....	Day laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Assault and battery.....	Imprisonment in county jail.....	Day laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Medium.....
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary.....	Day laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Assault and battery.....	Jail sentence.....	Day laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Violating city ordinance.....	Fine.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
2 Burglaries.....	Penitentiary, each.....	Day laborers.....	Yes.....	Americans.....	Bad.....
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 445.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					195.70
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					3,126.84
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					349.50

MARSHALL COUNTY.

2 Larceny of horses; value, \$380.....	Penitentiary 15 months, each.....	Horse jockeys.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
1 Murder, second degree.....	Penitentiary 25 years.....	Gambling.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
1 Incest.....	Penitentiary 7 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Filthy.....
1 Larceny.....	120 days in county jail and costs.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
11 Nuisance.....	Fine \$150 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Ir., 8; Am., 2; Ger., 1.....	Bad.....
13 Nuisance.....	Fine 100 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Ir., 11; Am., 1; Ger., 1.....	Bad.....
6 Nuisance.....	Fine 50 and costs, each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
4 Nuisance.....	Fine 25 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
2 Nuisance.....	Fine and costs.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$3,350.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....2,655.75
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 18,786.95
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....735.00

MILLS COUNTY.

1 Nuisance	Fine \$25 and costs	Druggist	Yes	
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer		
2 Burglary	Penitentiary 6 months, each	Laborer		
2 Petit larceny	30 days in county jail, each	Laborer		
1 Larceny	Judgment suspended	Laborer		
3 Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months, each	Laborers		
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 60 days	Clerk		
1 Nuisance	Fine \$20 and costs	Farmer		
1 Murder in first degree	Penitentiary for life	Laborer		
1 Robbery	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer		
1 Murder in first degree	Penitentiary for life	Farmer		
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer		
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 6 months	Telegraph operator		
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....				\$ 45.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....				45.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 8,295.15				
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....				317.50

MITCHELL COUNTY.

1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine of \$250 and costs	Brewer	Yes	American
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine of 150 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish
2 Appeal—gambling	Fine of 10 and costs, each	Barber and laborer	Yes	1 Am., 1 fn
1 Appeal—drunkenness	Fine of 10 and costs	Laborer	Yes	American
1 Bond to keep the peace	Costs in court below	Laborer	Yes	American

MITCHELL COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Appeal—circulating obscene literature.	Fine \$20 and costs	Painter.	Yes.	Danish	
1	Assault and battery.	Fine 70 and costs	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 3 years and costs	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	
1	Recognition.	Costs in court below.	Laborer.	Yes.	Irish.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						
						\$ 520.00
						20.00
						1,992.13

MONONA COUNTY.

1	Not stated.	Fine of \$100 and costs	Farmer.	Yes.	German.	
6	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 100, each and costs.	1 drug, 4 s'n-keep'rs	Yes.	2 Am., 3 F.	
9	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 150, each and costs.	1 drug, 7 s'n-keep'rs	Yes.	8 Am., 1 F.	
1	Burglary.	Penitentiary 6 months and costs.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	
1	Larceny.	Fine of \$ 1 and costs.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	
2	Gambling.	Fine of 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 200 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	
1	Gambling.	Fine of 75 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years and 6 months	Laborer.	Yes.	Irish.	
1	Larceny.	Fine of \$75 and costs.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						
						\$ 2,401.00
						1,329.55
						1,714.27
						155.00

MONROE COUNTY.

1	Selling liquor.....	Fine \$20 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Gen'ly good
1	Nuisance, selling liquors.....	Fine 50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Nuisance, gambling house.....	Fine 25 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Nuisance, gambling house.....	Fine 50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Not known.	Fair.
1	Resisting an officer.....	Fine 50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Not known.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$ 195.00
						15.75
						1,408.44
						108.50

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1	Obstructing a railroad.....	Prison 10 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Fine \$100 and costs and 15 days in jail.....	Tramps.....	Yes.....	Illinois.....	Bad.
2	Breaking and entering.....	Prison 3 years, each.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Not known	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Prison 2 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Not known	Bad.
1	Breaking and entering.....	Prison 3 years and six months.....	Carpenter.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Good.
1	Incest.....	Prison 10 years.....	Carpenter.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Good.
1	Adultery.....	Prison 3 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Not known	Bad.
1	Assault.....	Fine \$100.....	Pimp.....	Yes.....	Not known	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Prison 3 years.....	Prostitute.....	Yes.....	Not known	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Prison 18 months.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Not known	Fair.
1	Larceny.....	Fine \$100.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Not known	Fair.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine 20 and costs, each.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Not known	Fair.
1	Contempt.....	Fine 5.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Not known	Fair.
1	Larceny.....	Prison 2 years.....	Civil engineer.....	Yes.....	Vermont.....	Good.
1	Forgery.....	Prison 5 years.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Fair.
1	Malicious mischief.....	Fine \$ 25.....	Machinist.....	Yes.....	England.....	Fair.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine 100 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Not known	Bad.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine 125.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Not known	Bad.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine 200, each.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Not known	Fair.
1	Assault.....	Fine 10.....	Infant.....	Yes.....	Not known	Fair.
1	Vagrancy.....	Reform school until 18 y'rs of age.....				

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 1,105.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	280.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	6,662.30
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	419.00

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
37	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$10 and costs each.....	Saloonists.....	Yes 33; unknown 4.	German 33; Am. 2; Irish 2.	Don't know
2	Gambling.....	Fine of \$1 and costs each.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know
1	Larceny from a dwelling.....	Sent to reform school.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know
3	Keeping house of ill-fame.....	Fine of \$50 and costs each.....	Prostitutes.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Bad.
7	Gambling.....	Fine of \$1 and costs each.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Setting fire, etc.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Exposing indecently a human body.....	Fine of \$30.....	Servant.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to murder.....	Fine of \$10 and costs.....	Tinner.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
8	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$5 and costs each.....	Saloonists.....	Yes.....	8 Am. 6 foreigners.....	Don't know
12	Nuisance.....	.....	Saloonists.....	.....	1 Am. 6 foreigners.....	Don't know
1	Assault with intent to murder.....	Fine, \$ 50 and costs.....	Carpenter.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Malicious mischief.....	Fine, 100 and costs.....	Teamster.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Don't know
1	Larceny.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Don't know
1	Uttering and publishing a false order.....	100 days in county jail.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Don't know

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 759.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 254.70
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 5,402.85
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 1,170.00

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

1 Commit great bodily injury.....	3 months in jail.....	Laborer.....	No.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 24 years.....	Not known.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 100.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 100.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. \$94.09
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 90.00

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

1 Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$150 and costs, \$22.65.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....
1 Keeping and selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$200 and costs, \$69.90.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....
1 Keeping and selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50 and costs, \$24.20.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Keeping and selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$150 and costs, \$17.65.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Keeping and selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$200 and costs, \$21.75.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 650.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 425.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 165.95
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 30.00

PAGE COUNTY.

1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of \$100.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....
1 Breaking and entering in night time.....	Penitentiary 24 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 24 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....
1 Assault.....	Fine of \$75.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of \$75.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....

PAGE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary for 2 years	Tramp			
1	Grand larceny	Penitentiary for 15 months	Laborer	Yes		
1	Grand larceny	Penitentiary for 2½ years	Farmer	Yes		
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 250.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					350.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					6,520.05
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					167.50

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

1	None					
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					205.15
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

1	Keeping a house of ill-fame	Fine of \$200 and costs—to county jail until fine paid	Don't know	Yes	Unknown	Bad.
1	Keeping a gambling-house	Fine of \$200 and costs—to county jail until \$100 and costs are paid	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Unknown	Bad.
2	Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year each	Laborers	Unknown	Unknown	Gen'ly good
1	Larceny	Penitentiary for 1½ years	Farm hand	Unknown	Holland	Fair.
1	Larceny	20 days in county jail	Don't know	Yes	English	Bad.
1	Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine of \$300 and costs—to jail until \$100 and costs are paid		Yes	Irish	Bad.

POLK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2 Larceny in building	1 year in county jail, each	1 miner, 1 none	1 Yes, 1 no	Americans	Bad.
2 Perjury	Penitentiary 2 years, each	1 miner, 1 none	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months	Farm-hand	Yes	American	Bad.
3 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year, each	2 none, 1 unknown	2 Yes, 1 unk	2 Am. 1 unk	
2 Larceny by embezzlement	Penitentiary 3 years 3 mos each	1 none, 1 unknown	Yes	American	
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years 6 months	None	Yes	American	
1 Contempt	Costs paid			Irish	
1 Assault	Fine \$50				Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine 20, or 6 days in county jail	Prostitute	No	American	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to rape	Penitentiary 5 years	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
2 Assault with intent to commit felony	Penitentiary 5 years, each	None	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Not stated	Sent to Reform School				
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Fined \$15	House-wife	Yes	American	
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years	None	No	American	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Fine \$ 10, or 3 days in jail	Gambler	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling-house	Fine 75	Gambler	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling-house	Fine 100		Yes	American	Bad.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 3 years		Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 18 months	None	No	American	Bad.
1 Obtaining property under false pretense	Penitentiary 2 years	Carpenter	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	Prostitutes	Yes	American	Bad.
2 Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine \$100, each				
3 2 vagrancy, 1 not stated	Reform School				
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
					\$ 1,415.00
					1,210.00
					89,024.60
					1,187.00

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2½ years	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined \$100 or 30 days in jail.	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Gambling house.....	Fined 50.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	Illinois.....	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fined 125.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	
1	Obstructing highway.....	Fined 50.....				
1	Forgery.....	Bond of \$500 forfeited and paid.				
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 825.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 725.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year..... 3,462.05
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 180.00

SAC COUNTY.

3	Nuisance.....	Fined \$ 50 and costs each.....	Saloon-keepers.....		2 G'n. 1 Am.	
1	Gambling.....	Fined.....	Saloon-keeper.....		German.....	
1	Assault.....	Fined.....	Saloon-keeper.....		German.....	
8	Nuisance.....	Fined 25 and costs.....	Saloon-keepers.....		3 G'n. 4 Am.	
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 15 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....		German.....	
5	Nuisance.....	Fined 150 and costs each.....	Saloon-keeper.....		4 G'n. 1 Swe	
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 500 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....		Scotch.....	
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 25 and costs.....	Druggist.....		American.....	
1	Gambling.....	Fined 50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....		American.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 1,745.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 620.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year..... 2,758.70
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 195.00

SCOTT COUNTY.

2	Against right of suffrage	Fine of \$10 and costs each	Laborer and dealer	Yes	American	Good
1	Assault	Fine of 25 and costs	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Good
1	Breaking and entering	Reform school	None	Yes	American	Bad
1	Larceny	5 days in county jail	None	Yes	American	Bad
1	Assault	Fine of \$50 and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad
1	Larceny	20 days in county jail	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 18 months	None	Yes	American	Bad
1	Larceny	Sentence suspended	Cook	Yes	American	Bad
2	Forgery and uttering	Penitentiary for 6 months each	Advt solicitor	Yes	Canadian	Good
2	Assault with intent to rape	Penitentiary for 2 years each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	German	Bad
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	Cigar maker	Yes	American	Bad
1	Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine of \$50 and cost	House-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad
1	Assault and battery	Fine of 5 and cost	Merchant	Yes	German	Good
2	Assault	30 days in county jail each	Laborers	Yes	Irish	Good
1	False pretense	Penitentiary for 2½ years	None	Yes	1 Ir h 1 Ger	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Fine of \$100, 3 months in Co. jail	Tramp	Yes	English	Bad
1	Assault	Fine of 100 and costs	Brakeman	Yes	Irish	Bad
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 9 months	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Good
12	Petit larceny	1 day in county jail each	Thieves	Yes	American	Bad
4	Larceny	Sentences suspended	Thieves	Yes	German	Bad
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 15 months	Thief	Yes	German	Bad
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 9 months	Thief	Yes	German	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 15 months	None	Yes	American	Bad
2	Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine of \$50 and costs each	None	Yes	American	Bad
1	Larceny	Penitentiary for 1 year	Servant	Yes	American	Bad
1	Compounding felony	Fine of \$25 and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Fine of 25 and costs and 10 days in county jail	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad
2	Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 6 months each	Laborers	Yes	American	Bad
2	Breaking and entering	1 day in county jail each	Laborers	Yes	American	Bad
1	Larceny	15 days in county jail	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year						\$ 345.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						375.80
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						10,322.40
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						1,500.00

SHELBY COUNTY:

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Assault	30 days in county jail	Painter	Yes		Intemp'ate.
1 Assault	Fine of \$75	Farmer	Yes	American	
1 Selling liquors, nuisance	Fine of 20, or 60 days in jail	Saloonist		German	
4 Selling liquors, nuisance	Fine of 50, or 15 days in jail, each	Saloonists	Yes	Americans	
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 8 months	Tramp			Dissolute.
3 Keeping gambling house	Fine \$75, or 22 days in jail, each	2 masons, 1 butcher	Yes	Americans	Intemp'ate.
1 Nuisance	Fine 25, or 8 days in jail		Yes	American	Intemp'ate.
1 Assault	Fine 30, or 10 days in jail	Laborer	Yes		
1 Horse theft	Penitentiary 3 years		Yes	Irish	Steady.
1 Illegal voting	Fine \$40 and costs		Yes		
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 605.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					259.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					400.24
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					141.50

SIoux COUNTY:

6 Nuisance.....	Fine of \$ 50, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	3 Am. 3 f'm.	
14 Nuisance.....	Fine of 100, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	4 Am. 10 f'm.	
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of 500.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of 300.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of 150.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1 Appeal from justice court.....	Fine of 1.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 2,550.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					1,395.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					1,636.60
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

STORY COUNTY.

2	Selling liquors.....	Fine, \$100 each and 30 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Loose.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$500.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1	Larceny.....	Fine, \$50.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Loose.
2	Larceny from a dwelling.....	Penitentiary 12 years each.....	Tramps.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Nuisance.....	Penitentiary 2 years and 6 mo's.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Larceny in the night.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$350.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine, 15.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine, 50 each.....	1 Farmer, 1 Drug'st.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
2	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Norway.....	Good.
1	Breaking and entering.....	Fine, \$25.....	Drayman.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Maliciously killing stock.....	5 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Maliciously breaking down fence.....	Fine, \$50.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 1,140.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 65.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 8,894.29						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 406.00						

TAMA COUNTY.

1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	No.....	Ohio.....	Fair.
1	Petit larceny.....	20 days in county jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Good.
1	Larceny from the person.....	Penitentiary 7 years.....	Anything to win.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
16	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$50 each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	15 Yes. 1 No.....	6 Amer. 10 foreign.....	8 fair; 6 bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$75.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$20.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Bohemian.....	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$30.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$25.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.
1	Murder in 2d degree.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Housewife.....	No.....	Don't know.....	Unknown.
1	Murder in 2d degree.....	Penitentiary 20 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Unknown.

TAMA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 950.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					897.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					2,283.29
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					280.00

TAYLOR COUNTY.

1 Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$ 50	Restaurant.....	Yes.....	African.....	Good.
1 Misdemeanor.....	Fine 250, or 75 days in prison.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Felony.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Reform school 18 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
4 Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$100 and costs, each.....	Druggists.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
2 Misdemeanor.....	Fine 100 and costs, each.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Misdemeanor.....	Fine 100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Misdemeanor.....	Fine 75 and costs, or 25 days in jail.....	Cigar maker.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$ 50 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
2 Misdemeanor.....	Fine 50 and costs.....	Millers.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Misdemeanor.....	Fine 100 and costs, or 30 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,375.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					550.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					4,861.83
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					225.00

UNION COUNTY.

1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Nothing.....			
3 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years, each.....	Nothing.....	1 no.....	1 negro.....	

1 Making fraudulent conveyance of property	Fine of \$500, or 5 months in county jail	Carpenter	Yes	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year				\$ 800.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year				200.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year				2,411.68
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year				191.00

8

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

2 Nuisance	Fine of \$ 15, each	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Iowa	Fair.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer	Yes	Don't know	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years	Laborer	Yes	Don't know	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 30.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					211.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					1,087.82
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					193.49

WAPELLO COUNTY.

1 Assault	4 months in jail	Miner	No	Negro	
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	Broom-maker	Yes	American	Good.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 8 years		Yes	Irish	Bad.
1 Bigamy	4 months in jail	Laborer		Negro	
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years	Miner		Negro	
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years	Tramp	Yes	American	
2 Burglary	Penitentiary 2½ years, each	1 teamster	Yes	Irish	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 597.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					3,317.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					315.00

WARREN COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$200 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
1	Keeping a gambling house.	Fine 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
1	Resisting an officer.	Ten days in jail and costs.	Laborer.	Yes.	African.	Bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$ 30 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	German.	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 7 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	German.	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	German.	Good.
1	Keeping a gambling house.	Fine 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
1	Malicious mischief to building.	Four month in Co. jail and costs.	Farmer.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
1	Keeping a gambling house.	Fine \$50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
2	Burglary.	Penitentiary 2 yrs and costs, each.	Farmers.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
1	Assault with attempt to murder.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	African.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 337.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 237.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 4,797.66						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 173.70						

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

3	Keeping a gambling house.	Fine of \$10, each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	Foreign.	2 b'd, 1 std'y
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Banker.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Nuisance.	Fine \$100.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Foreign.	Bad.
2	Burglary.	Penitentiary 5 years, each.	Tramps.	Yes.	1 U. S. and 1 foreign.	Bad.
2	Larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years, each.	Tramps.	Yes.	1 U. S. and 1 foreign.	Bad.
1	Forgery.	Penitentiary 3 months.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Burglary.	Reform school until 21 years old.	None.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 6 years.	Tramp.	Yes.	Foreign.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tramp.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Burglary.	Penitentiary 10 years.	Tramp.	Yes.	Foreign.	Bad.

1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 8 years.	Tramp.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 10 years.	Tramp.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 5 years.	Tramp.	Yes.	Foreign.	Bad.
2 Nuisance.	Fine \$150 each.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Foreign.	Bad.
1 Resisting an officer.	Fine 25.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Foreign.	Bad.
2 Larceny.	Fine 25, and 8 months in county jail, each.	Tramps.	Yes.	1 U. S. 1 F'n	Bad.
2 Larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years each.	Laborers.	Yes.	Americans.	1 fair, 1 bad
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	30 days in county jail.	Shoemaker.	Unknown.	German.	Unknown.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame.	10 months in county jail.	Farmer.	Yes.	German.	Bad.
	6 months in county jail.	None.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					

\$ 505.00
134.90
5,073.41
712.00

WAYNE COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to murder.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine \$25.	Druggist.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Larceny.	Sent to Reform School.	Tramp.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to murder.	Fine \$100.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to murder.	Penitentiary 9 months.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2 Resisting an officer.	Fine \$100 each.	Laborers.	Yes.	American.	1 bad, 1 fair
1 Larceny.	Sent to Reform School.				
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 18 months.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine \$50.	Druggist.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine 25.	Druggist.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine 5.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2 Larceny.	Sent to Reform School.	None.	No.	American.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					

\$ 405.00
844.65
1,041.97
161.00

WEBSTER COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Nuisance	Fine \$25, or 7 days in jail	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	
1 Not stated	Penitentiary 6 months				
10 Nuisance	Fine \$ 50, or 15 days in jail, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	7 foreign	
1 Nuisance	Fine 100, or 30 days in jail	Saloon-keeper	Yes		
1 Not stated	60 days in jail				
1 Nuisance	Fine \$100, or 30 days in jail	Saloon-keeper			
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

None					
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

8 Nuisance	Fine of \$50 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	5 yes, 3 unk. 1 Am. 7 for'n	Mid. good.
11 Nuisance	Fine of 40 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	10 yes, 1 unk 11 foreign	Bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 50 and costs	Druggist	Yes	Mid. good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 50 and costs	Grocer	Yes	High temp.
1 Manslaughter	Penitentiary 3 years	Farmer	Yes	Norway
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 10 years	Laborer	Don't know	Irish
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 8 years	Laborer	Don't know	Irish
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 3 years	Tramp	Don't know	Irish
				Don't know

1 Disfiguring another.....	Fine of \$50.....	Laborer.....	Don't know.....	Irish.....	Not good.
1 Assault to rape.....	Penitentiary 10 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of \$25.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Not good.
1 Assault to murder.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Don't know.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Fine of \$100.....	Laborer.....	Don't know.....	Bohemian.....	Not good.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Any occupation.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Not good.
1 Rape.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Assault to murder.....	Fine of \$30.....	Agent.....	Yes.....	German.....	Not good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 1,145.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 701.55					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year..... 3,205.53					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 342.66					
Fines collected before September 1, 1883, but not paid into county treasury until 1884..... 67.28					

WOODBURY COUNTY.

3 Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine of \$200 and costs, each.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Assault to do bodily injury.....	Fine of 500 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Maintaining a nuisance.....	Fine of 200 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Maintaining a nuisance.....	Fine of 100 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year and 1 day.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
4 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 18 months, each.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1.....	Fine of \$ 50 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1.....	Fine of 10 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Maintaining a nuisance.....	Fine of 100 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Maintaining a nuisance.....	Fine of 50 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Assault to do great bodily injury.....	Fine of \$50 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
2 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months, each.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 1,660.00				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 410.00				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year..... 4,410.90				
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 470.00				

WORTH COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
4	Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine of \$200 and costs, or 60 days at hard labor, each				
1	Assault to commit great bodily injury	8 months at hard labor and costs.	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	All foreign.	Intemper'e.
			Telegraph operator	Yes.....	American	Intemper'e.
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,152.85
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					1,285.11
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					650.00
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					650.00

WRIGHT COUNTY.

5	Misdemeanor, nuisance.....	Fine of \$50 and costs each.....	Saloonists.....	Yes.....	Foreign.....	4 fair, 1 bad.
1	Misdemeanor, selling liquor.....	Fine of 25 and costs.....	Saloonist.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 275.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					175.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					616.00
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					60.00

TABLE.

Showing the number of convictions in the several counties of the State of Iowa during the year ending September 30, 1884, with the aggregate amount of time for which persons were imprisoned, and the statistics of education, nativity and habits, also the amount of fines imposed by the district court, the amount collected, the amount of fees paid district attorneys and the total of all other expenses of criminal prosecutions.

COUNTIES.	Number of convictions.	Sent to reform school.	Sent to county jail.	Sent to penitentiary.	Aggregate length of time for which persons were imprisoned.				EDUCATION.		NATIVITY.		HABITS.				Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including district attorney's fees.	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions.			
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Life.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Unknown.	United States.	Foreign.	Unknown.				Moral.	Medium.	Bad.

TABLE—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of convictions.				Aggregate length of time for which persons were imprisoned.				EDUCATION.			NATIVITY.			HABITS.				Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including district attorney's fees.	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions.
	Sent to reform school.	Sent to county jail.	Sent to penitentiary.	Sent to penitentiary.	Can read and write.				United States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Moral.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.						
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.								Months.	Life.				
									Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Life.							
Clinton.....	34	13	14	14	1	24	17	6	96	6	2	21	7	9	9	14	9	426.00	1,883.05	1,115.00
Crawford.....	7	7	1	1	1	1	8	1	7	5	2	5	5	2	5	1	4	29.00	2,660.45	70.00
Dallas.....	19	4	1	1	1	1	6	1	4	5	3	19	5	1	1	1	165.00	75.75	2,892.35	105.00	
Davis.....	4	1	3	1	1	1	7	1	18	1	1	12	1	1	2	1	175.00	75.75	2,092.24	92.50	
Decatur.....	14	1	3	1	6	1	7	1	14	18	1	19	1	1	10	8	1,635.00	400.00	3,154.64	250.00	
Delaware.....	19	1	6	6	7	1	27	1	40	1	1	10	31	3	26	12	14	1,635.00	505.00	3,652.33	222.50
Des Moines.....	41	4	6	7	10	20	11	4	25	6	1	15	1	1	3	1	1,500.00	1,400.00	8,912.00	565.00	
Dickinson.....	6	5	5	10	10	1	2	1	16	1	2	18	7	12	10	8	326.00	71.00	18,549.39	823.10	
Dubuque.....	25	5	3	3	6	1	20	1	16	2	2	12	6	2	1	1	200.00	146.00	3,467.97	180.00	
Emmet.....	18	3	3	3	6	1	9	1	3	3	3	12	6	3	2	5	281.00	100.00	2,600.33	185.00	
Fayette.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	8	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	50.00	36.00	2,005.05	50.00	
Franklin.....	8	1	1	1	3	1	11	8	8	1	1	5	2	1	2	1	600.00	567.50	2,057.85	210.00	
Greene.....	10	7	7	8	6	1	6	1	9	1	2	7	3	3	2	5	130.00	80.00	6,466.41	130.00	
Guthrie.....	5	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	6	2	5	5	6	5	3	35.00	.....	2,078.09	80.00
Hamilton.....	22	2	1	1	6	1	2	1	20	6	2	11	9	2	2	1	235.00	185.00	2,278.60	198.00	
Hancock.....	4	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	4	1,142.00	688.35	2,688.50	275.00	
Hardin.....	20	7	7	31	5	1	31	5	19	3	1	1	3	2	15	1	1,331.00	587.57	5,804.75	245.00	
Harrison.....	38	1	1	18	1	1	18	1	37	1	1	10	1	27	8	8	3,351.00	2,165.70	3,351.45	300.00	
Henry.....	12	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	11	1	1	6	1	6	4	8	305.00	177.20	3,655.55	225.00	
Howard.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	510.00	80.00	765.05	120.00	
Humboldt.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	111.00	25.00	1,858.90	60.00	
Iowa.....	6	2	2	6	1	1	6	1	2	6	1	3	2	2	4	4	300.00	254.04	4,171.07	105.00	
Jackson.....	12	2	1	8	1	10	8	1	10	14	2	4	3	5	3	4	390.00	79.00	4,200.07	292.00	
Jasper.....	14	11	3	15	1	1	15	1	14	10	1	7	6	2	6	5	585.00	125.00	4,590.07	300.00	
Jefferson.....	20	4	4	26	1	6	26	1	20	16	1	9	11	3	5	15	975.00	970.00	3,590.00	390.00	
Johnson.....	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	1	6	5	1	6	1	1	4	1	475.00	100.00	6,145.97	70.00	
Jones.....	17	10	7	28	1	10	28	1	9	0	8	6	11	1	1	4	185.00	133.90	6,592.08	205.00	

A STATEMENT

Showing the offenses of which persons were convicted in the State during the year ending September 30, 1884, and the number of convictions for each offense:

Adultery	4
Against right of suffrage.....	2
Arson	4
Assault	50
Assault and battery.....	49
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter	1
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	21
Assault with intent to commit rape	13
Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	31
Assault with intent to kill	1
Assault with intent to rob	1
Attempt to murder.....	3
Bastardy	1
Bigamy.....	4
Breaking and entering	36
Burglary	76
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1
Cheating by false pretenses	4
Circulating obscene literature.....	1
Contempt of court	4
Compounding a felony	1
Conspiracy	3
Cruelty to animals	1
Defacing a public highway.....	3
Destroying property.....	1
Disturbing public assembly	1
Disturbing the peace.....	9
Disfiguring another	1
Drunkenness	4
Embezzlement.....	3
Escaping from jail	1
Exposing the body indecently.....	1

False pretense.....	3
Felony	1
Forgery	27
Gambling	17
Horse stealing.....	5
Illegal voting.....	2
Incest.....	8
Keeping a nuisance.....	164
Keeping a gambling house	87
Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	22
Keeping a disorderly house.....	8
Killing domestic animals	1
Larceny.....	177
Larceny, grand.....	24
Larceny, petit... ..	34
Larceny from building.....	12
Larceny from the person.....	5
Lewdness	7
Making fraudulent conveyance of property.....	1
Malicious mischief	18
Malicious breaking fence.....	1
Malicious killing stock.....	1
Malfeasance in office	1
Manslaughter	10
Misdemeanor.....	23
Murder.....	5
Murder, first degree	3
Murder, second degree	4
Nuisance.....	450
Nuisance—keeping gambling house	8
Nuisance—obstructing highway	2
Nuisance—maintaining	4
Nuisance—violating liquor law	24
Obtaining money under false pretenses	7
Obtaining goods under false pretenses ..	1
Obstructing highway	6
Obstructing railroad track	3
Permitting gambling.. ..	2
Perjury	2
Producing an abortion	1
Rape	5
Receiving stolen goods.....	2

Recognizance	1
Releasing stock from distraint.....	1
Resisting an officer	23
Robbery	13
Seduction	1
Selling intoxicating liquor contrary to law	60
Setting prairie on fire	1
Swindling	1
Uttering, etc.....	2
Vagrancy	3
Violation of city ordinance	3
Offense not stated.....	10
Total.....	<hr/> 1,592

ADAMS COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault to inflict great bodily in- jury.	Fine \$ 50 and cost.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
2	Assault to inflict great bodily in- jury.	Fine 25 and cost, each.	Laborer and farmer.	Yes.	Americans.	Good.
3	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 50 and cost, each.	Saloon and Physic'n.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 400 and cost.	Druggist.	Yes.	American.	Doubtful.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 24 years.	None.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
	Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$ 650.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					283 20
	Total expense of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					376 65
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					90.00

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

1	Assault.	Fine \$ 5.		Yes.	Iowa.	
1	Burglary.	Fine 100.		Yes.		
1	Resisting an officer.	Fine 50.		Yes.		
1	Violation prohibitory liquor law.	Fine 540.		Yes.	Germany.	
1	Violation prohibitory liquor law.	Fine 400.		Yes.	Ireland.	
	Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$ 1,965.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					124.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					2,631.37
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					65.00

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

1 Adultery.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Shiftless.
1 Adultery.....	Fine of \$250.....	Physician.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Steady.
1 Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Blacksmith.....	No.....	U. S.....	Rambling.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	No.....	U. S.....	Industrious
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Tramp.....	No.....	U. S.....	Tramp.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Tramp.
4 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$25, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	3 U.S., 1 Ger	Dissipated.
5 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 25, each.....	3 saloon, 2 miners.	Yes.....	4 U.S., 1 Irsh	3 ind., 2 idle
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 50.....	Restaurant.....	Yes.....	England.....	Industrious
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Sober.
1 Lewdness.....	County jail one day.....	Pretender.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Dead beat.
1 Obtaining money, false pretense.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Detective.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Dead beat.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 525.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					148.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					2,130.50
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					175.00

AUDUBON COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$20, or 6 days in county jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Drunken.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Quarrelsome
1 Murder in second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Quiet.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Insurance agent.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Drunken.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$75, or 24 days in Co. jail.....				
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 95.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					451.28
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					4,725.94
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					132.00

ADAMS COUNTY:

No. of victims.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault to inflict great bodily injury.	Fine \$ 50 and cost.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
2	Assault to inflict great bodily injury.	Fine 25 and cost, each.	Laborer and farmer.	Yes.	Americans.	Good.
3	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 50 and cost, each.	Saloon and Physician.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 400 and cost.	Druggist.	Yes.	American.	Doubtful.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 2½ years.	None.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.						\$ 650.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						288.20
Total expense of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						375.65
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						90.00

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

	Fine \$	Yes.	Lowa
1 Assault.....	50.	Yes.	
1 Burglary.....	100.	Yes.	
1 Resisting an officer.....	50.	Yes.	
1 Violation prohibitory liquor law.....	540.	Yes.	(Germany)
1 Violation prohibitory liquor law.....	400.	Yes.	Ireland.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....			\$1,965.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....			124.80
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....			2,831.37
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....			66.00

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

1 Adultery.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Shiftless.
1 Adultery.....	Fine of \$250.....	Physician.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Steady.
1 Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Blacksmith.....	No.....	U. S.....	Rambling.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	No.....	U. S.....	Industrious
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Tramp.....	No.....	U. S.....	Tramp.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Tramp.
4 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$25, each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	3 U. S. 1 Ger	Disipated.
5 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 25, each.....	3 saloon, 2 miners.	Yes.....	4 U. S. 1 Irah	3 ind. 3 idle
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 50.....	Restaurant.....	Yes.....	England.....	Industrious
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Sober.
1 Lewdness.....	County jail one day.....	Pretender.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Dead beat.
1 Obtaining money, false pretense.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Detective.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Dead beat.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 635.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					148.60
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					2,180.50
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					176.00

AUDUBON COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$20, or 6 days in county jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Drunken.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Quarrelsome
1 Murder in second degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Quarrelsome
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Insurance agent.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Quiet.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$75, or 24 days in Co. jail.....				Drunken.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 95.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					451.28
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					4,725.94
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					132.00

BENTON COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 mo and costs.....	"Dead beat".....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Rape.....	Bond forfeited.....	R. R. man.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	County jail 7 days.....	Saloonist.....	Yes.....	German.....	.....
2 Assault to kill.....	Penitentiary 5 years, each.....	H's wife and Lab.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
1 Forcible detainer.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Farm laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Assault to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$150 and costs.....	Physician.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 200 and costs.....	Saloonist.....	Yes.....	American.....	.....
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine 50 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 400.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					630.25
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					2,316.55
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					125.00

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault with intent to steal from the person of another.....	County jail 45 day.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months each.....	Laborer and tramp.....	Yes.....	Am. & Ir's.....	Bad.....
1 Assault.....	Fine \$25 or 15 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Larceny from a building in the night time.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	None.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance, keeping gamb'g house.....	Fine \$5 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	French.....	Fair.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 5 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	French.....	Fair.....
1 Larceny from a building in the night time.....	Sentence suspended.....	None.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
3 Burglaries.....	Sentence suspended.....	2 none, 1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
8 Nuisances.....	Fine \$75 and costs, each.....	6 saloonists.....	Yes.....	6 Ger. 2 Am.....	Bad.....
1 Bigamy.....	County jail 60 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....

\$ Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine, \$50 and costs, each.....	1 saloon, 1 laborer.....	Yes.....	Americans.....	Bad.
1 Cheating by false pretense.....	County jail 10 days and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Reform school.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Sentence suspended.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$1 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 788 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					848.35
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					5,986.71
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					506 17

BOONE COUNTY.

1 Murder. 2d degree.....	Penitentiary 7 years, \$100 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$500 and costs and 150 days in jail, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Carrying concealed weapons.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
3 Larceny.....	Fine \$25 and costs, or 7 days in jail, each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	1 Ger. 2 Am.....	Good.
1 Assault and battery.....	Pay costs, and 15 days in jail.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	English.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine 10 and costs, and 3 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
2 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 18 months and costs, each.....	1 mason, 1 laborer.....	Yes.....	1 Am. 1 Ger. 1 b'd. 1 good.	
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 Eng. 1 Ir.....	Bad.
1 Larceny from building.....	Penitentiary 6 months and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,596.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					111 50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					3,013.64
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					215.00

BREMER COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Nuisance.....	Fined \$200, or 60 days in county jail and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Selling intoxicating liquor contrary to law.....	Fine \$ 50 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 9 months and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 250.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					350.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					1,150.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					75.00

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

4 Nuisance.....	Fined \$ 1 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	2 Am., 2 Ir.....	Fair.
2 Nuisance.....	Fined 5 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 Am., 1 Ger.....	Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Fined 10 and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1 Cheating by false pretense.....	Fined 1 and 1 hour in Co. jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
2 Burglary.....	Sentences suspended.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1 Bigamy.....	Fined \$100.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1 Larceny from a building in day time.....	County jail 5 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1 Larceny from a building in day time.....	Sentence suspended.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1 Assisting prisoner to escape.....	Fined \$100, and 6 mos. in Co. jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 234.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					21.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					5,390.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					406.48

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$ 5, or committed for 1 day	Laborer	Yes.....	Norway ..	Fair.
2 Nuisance, selling whisky.....	Fine 250, or committed 75 days,				
	each	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	Americans	Not good.
1 Nuisance, selling whisky.....	Fine \$ 70, or committed 40 days.	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American	Not good.
1 Nuisance, selling whisky.....	Fine 300, or committed 100 days.	Saloon keeper	Yes.....	American	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 875.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					250.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					440.80
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					30.00

BUTLER COUNTY.

1 Larceny	County jail 10 days	Tramp	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 16 months	Laborer	Yes.....	German ..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year ..					1,213.74
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					35.00

CALHOUN COUNTY.

No convictions					
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year ..					674.55
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					15.00

CARROLL COUNTY.

1 Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year	Tramp	Irish.....
2 Misdemeanor, malicious mischief	Fine \$ 50 and cost, each.....	Farmers	Yes.....
1 Petit larceny	Fine 100 and county jail 4 mo's.	Farmer	Yes.....
			Irish.....
			1 Ger., 1 Am.
			German ..

CARROLL COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fine 75 and county jail 9 mo's.	Housewife.....	Yes.....	German.....	
1	Petit larceny.....	Fine 50 and county jail 6 mo's.	Girl.....	Yes.....	German.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$ 225.00
						100.00
						4,260.08
						150.00

CASS COUNTY.

1	Receiving and concealing stolen property.....	Penitentiary 1½ years, and costs.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Keeping house of ill-fame.....	Fine \$100, or 30 days in county jail.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Obtaining property under false pretense.....	Fine 100 and 90 days in Co. jail.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	
3	Attempting to break and enter a building with intent to commit, etc.....	Fine 25 and 3 months in county jail, each.....	.....	Yes.....	Americans.....	
2	Nuisance.....	Fine \$100, and committed until paid, each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Attempting to break and enter a building with intent to commit, etc.....	Penitentiary 3 months.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Perjury.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Forgery, uttering and publishing.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Incest.....	Penitentiary 6 years.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Rape.....	Fine \$100 and county jail 3 days.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Violating prohibition law.....	Fine 200 and cost of suit.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$ 775.00
						336.00
						3,333.85
						265.60

CEDAR COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to murder ..	Penitentiary 2 years ..	Farm laborer ..	Yes; No ..	Irish ..	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to murder ..	Penitentiary 3 years ..	Farm laborer ..	Yes; No ..	Irish ..	Bad.
2 Assault and battery ..	Fine \$40 each ..	Farmer ..	Yes ..	Americans ..	Bad.
1 Murder in first degree ..	Penitentiary for life ..	Blacksmith ..	Yes ..	American ..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year ..					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year ..					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year ..					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year ..					
					\$ 50.00
					1,065.25
					5,006.20
					115.00

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

3 Nuisance — selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law ..	Fine \$1 and costs, each ..	Saloon-keepers and druggist ..	Yes ..	U. S.	Average.
1 Nuisance — selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law ..	Fined \$25 and cost ..	Saloon-keeper ..	Yes ..	U. S.	Unknown.
1 Larceny ..	Penitentiary 1½ months ..	Laborer ..	Yes ..	U. S.	Unknown.
1 Larceny ..	Penitentiary 2½ years ..	Laborer ..	Yes ..	U. S.	Unknown.
1 Larceny, petit ..	County jail 5 days, each ..	Farmer ..	Yes ..	U. S.	Ordinary.
2 Larceny, grand ..	Penitentiary 2 years, each ..	Farmer and laborer ..	Yes ..	U. S.	Bad.
1 Maiming ..	Fined \$400, or county jail 120 days ..	Farmer ..	Yes ..	Irish ..	Good.
1 Assault to commit manslaughter ..	Penitentiary 1 year ..	Farmer ..	Yes ..	U. S.	Good.
1 Nuisance — selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law ..	Fine \$30 and cost ..	Saloon-keeper ..	Yes ..	Irish ..	Ordinary.
1 Larceny, grand ..	Penitentiary 18 months ..	Laborer ..	Yes ..	U. S.	Unknown.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year ..					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year ..					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year ..					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year ..					
					\$ 458.00
					81.00
					8,882.53
					386.45

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1 Keeping a nuisance ..	Fine \$100 and cost ..	Saloon-keeper ..		
1 Keeping a nuisance ..	Fine 150 and cost ..	Saloon-keeper ..		
1 Keeping a nuisance ..	Fine 125 and cost ..	Gambling-house ..		

CHEROKEE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Forfeiture of \$100 bond	Gambling-house			
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$200, and one-third cost.	Gambling-house			
2	Keeping a nuisance	Fine 250, and one-half cost, each	Saloon-keepers			
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 500, and cost.	Saloon-keeper			
1	Obtaining property under false pretense.	Fine 100, and cost	Traveling salesman			
1	Libel.	Fine 500, and cost.	Editor			
	Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 2,250.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					2,231.88
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					1,765.00
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					116.00

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

1	Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	American	Good.
3	Nuisance	Fine 334 cts. and costs, each.	Butchers.	Yes.	Germans.	Bad.
2	Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years, each.		Yes.		
2	Assault with intent to commit bodily injury	County jail 90 days and costs, each.	Farmer and laborer	Yes.	Americans.	1 dis., 1 fair.
1	Nuisance	Fine \$ 1 and costs.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	
1	Nuisance.	Fine 10 and costs.	Hotel-keeper	Yes.	Irish.	Good.
	Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 12.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					1,762.88
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					160.00

CLARKE COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$100.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Assault.....	Fine 1.....	Farmer's daughter.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Assault.....	Fine 2.....	Stock buyer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Selling liquor.....	Fine 25.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
2 Selling liquor.....	Fine 50, each.....	Druggists.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Theft.....	Fine 5.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 238.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					132.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					515.79
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					112.25

CLAY COUNTY.

3 Mutilation of domestic animals.	Fine \$1 and cost, each.	Farmers	Yes.	Swedes	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

CLAYTON COUNTY.

1 Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years	Laborer	Yes	German	Temperate.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 5 years	Laborer	Yes	German	Temperate.
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 10 months, each	Laborers	Yes	1 Ger, 1 Ir ^h	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Temperate
1 Assault with intent to rape	Penitentiary 5 years	Laborer	Yes	German	Bad.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 10 years	Laborer	Yes	German	Bad.
1 Resisting an officer	Fine \$50, and 4 months in jail	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Fair.
1 Resisting an officer	Fine 5	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Fair.
1 Assault and battery	Fine 50	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 10 cents	Farmer	Yes	Irish	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 105.10
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					76.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					5,788.34
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					235.00

DAVIS COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
3	Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$ 50, each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.....	Fine 250, and imprisonment 90 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Nuisance, selling intoxicating li- quors.....	Fine \$25.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine 50.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Dissolute.
2	Burglary of a store building.....	Penitentiary 4 years, each.....	laborer.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.
1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year, each.....	Farmers.....	.....	.....	Good.
1	Nuisance, keeping house in which intoxicating liquors were sold.....	Fine \$10.....	Saw miller.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Nuisance, gambling house.....	Fine 50.....	Saw miller.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Solemnizing marriage without li- cense.....	Fine 5.....	Justice of peace.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....						\$ 540.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						131.23
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						2,586.09
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						113.00

DECATUR COUNTY.

2	Maliciously defacing a public building.....	Fine \$100, and 30 days imprisonment, each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
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Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year \$ 800.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 2,686.53
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 1,980.00

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1 Larceny	Penitentiary 4 years.	Farmer	Yes	Germany ..	Bad
2 Larceny	Co. jail 15 days, \$20 fine and cost each.	Butchers	Yes	U. S.	Unknown.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year	Butcher	Yes	U. S.	Unknown.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.	Farmer	Yes	Germany ..	Unknown.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	County jail 15 days and \$50 fine and costs.	School boy	Yes	U. S.	Unknown.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year. \$ 90.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year. 16.00					
Total expense of the county on account of criminal prosecution (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 1,514.88					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 90.00					

DALLAS COUNTY.

1 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer .....	.....	Dane	Dont know.
2 Burglary	Reform school	Laborers .....	.....	Americans ..	Dont know.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 1 1/2 years	Laborer .....	.....	German	Dont know.
4 Keeping a gambling house	Fine \$50 each	1 gambler, 1 saloon, 1 Doctor	Yes	1 Ger., 1 Am Bad 1 Irish	Bad
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair
1 Grand larceny	Penitentiary 2 years and \$100 fine	Butcher	Yes	Irish	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year. \$ 205.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year. 200.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 5,276.98					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 205.00					

DES MOINES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....	\$
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	7,718.30
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	325.00

DICKINSON COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Setting prairie fire.....	Fine \$1 and costs, imprisoned until paid.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Not good.
2 Keeping intoxicating liquor with intent to sell.....	Fine \$50 and costs, imprisoned until paid, not to exceed 30 days, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	English.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 101 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					51.60
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					569.90
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					80.00

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

1 Abortion.....	Penitentiary 6 months and fine \$100.....		Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Abortion.....	Sentence suspended until the defendant returns to the State.....		Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Assault.....	County jail 20 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$15 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
2 Assault and battery.....	County jail 20 days, each.....	Farmer, 1 R. R. man.....	Yes.....	Americans.....	Good.
2 Assault and battery.....	Sentence suspended.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$1.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1 Assault and battery.....	County jail 30 days.....	Steamboater.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Assault to commit bodily injury.....	Sentence suspended.....	None.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.

1	Assault to inflict great bodily injury	County jail 75 days	R. K. man	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Assisting prisoners to escape	County jail 40 days	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
3	Burglary	Sentence suspended	Laborers	Yes	1 Am. 1 for'n	Good.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year and 3 months	Broom-maker	Yes	American	Good.
5	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year each	Laborers	Yes	Americans	Bad.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 13 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 14 years	Laborer	No	American	Bad.
1	Incest	Penitentiary 24 years	Farmer	Yes	Germany	Good.
1	Larceny	Sentence suspended	Railroad man	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny	County jail 20 days	Unknown	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Farmer	Yes	American	Bad.
2	Larceny from person of another	Penitentiary 2 years, each	Unknown	Yes	1 Am., 1 Ger.	Bad.
1	Larceny from person of another	Penitentiary 30 days	Sawmill man	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny from building, night time	Penitentiary 44 years	Unknown	Yes	American	Bad.
4	Larceny from building, night time	Penitentiary 14 years	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny from building, night time	Sentence suspended	Laborer and broom maker	1 no, 1 yes	Americans	1 good, 2 bad.
1	Larceny from building, night time	Fine \$50 and county jail 20 days	Grocer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, night time	Fine 50 and county jail 2 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, day time	Penitentiary 14 years	Laborers	Yes	Luxemb'g	Good.
2	Larceny from building, day time	Sentence suspended	Laborers	Yes	Americans	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, day time	Fine \$50 and county jail 30 days	Railroad man	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny from building, day time	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny and embezzlement	County jail 15 days	Machinist	Yes	American	Good.
2	Lewdness—indecent exposure	County jail 5 days, each	1 labor'r, 1 unknown	Yes	Americans	Bad.
2	Nuisance, keeping disorderly house	Fine \$300, each	Farmers	Yes	Americans	Bad.
2	Nuisance, obstructing highway	Continued for sentence	Milkman	Yes	1 Am. 1 for'n	Good.
1	Obstructing a public highway	Fine \$ 1, 6 hours in county jail		Yes	Ireland	Good.
1	Obtaining money under false pretense	Fine 50, county jail 30 days	Hostler	Yes	American	Good.
1	Swindling	Penitentiary 2 years	Unknown	Yes	American	Good.
1	Seduction	Sentence suspended	Farmer	Yes	Germany	Good.

DES MOINES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....	\$
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	7,718.30
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	325.00

DICKINSON COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Setting prairie fire.....	Fine \$1 and costs, imprisoned until paid.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.	Not good.
2	Keeping intoxicating liquor with intent to sell.....	Fine \$50 and costs, imprisoned until paid, not to exceed 30 days, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	English....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

1	Abortion.....	Penitentiary 6 months and fine \$100.....		Yes.....	American.	Bad.
1	Abortion.....	Sentence suspended until the de- fendant returns to the State.....		Yes.....	American.	Bad.
1	Assault.....	County jail 20 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland....	Good.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$16 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German....	Good.
2	Assault and battery.....	County jail 20 days, each.....	1 farmer, 1 R. R. man	1 no, 1 yes	Americans	Good.
2	Assault and battery.....	Sentence suspended.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$1.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German....	Good.
1	Assault and battery.....	County jail 30 days.....	Steamboater.....	Yes.....	American.	Good.
1	Assault to commit bodily injury.....	Sentence suspended.....	None.....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.

1	Assault to inflict great bodily injury	County jail 75 days	R. K. man	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Assisting prisoners to escape	County jail 40 days	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
8	Burglary	Sentence suspended	Laborers	Yes	1 Am. 1 for'n	Good.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year and 3 months	Broom-maker	Yes	American	Good.
6	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year, each	Laborers	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 13 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 14 years	Laborer	No	American	Bad.
1	Incest	Penitentiary 24 years	Farmer	Yes	Germany	Good.
1	Larceny	Sentence suspended	Railroad man	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny	County jail 20 days	Unknown	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Farmer	Yes	American	Bad.
2	Larceny from person of another	Penitentiary 2 years, each	Unknown	Yes	1 Am., 1 Ger.	Bad.
1	Larceny from person of another	Penitentiary 30 days	Sawmill man	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny from person of another	Penitentiary 44 years	Unknown	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, night time	Penitentiary 14 years	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
4	Larceny from building, night time	Sentence suspended	Laborer and broom maker	1 no, 1 yes	Americans	1 good, 2 bad.
1	Larceny from building, night time	Fine \$50 and county jail 20 days	Grocer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, night time	Fine 50 and county jail 2 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, day time	Penitentiary 14 years	Laborers	Yes	Luxemb'rg	Good.
2	Larceny from building, day time	Sentence suspended	Laborers	Yes	Americans	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, day time	Fine \$50 and county jail 30 days	Railroad man	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny from building, day time	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Larceny and embezzlement	County jail 15 days	Machinist	Yes	American	Good.
2	Lewdness—indecent exposure	County jail 5 days, each	1 laborer, 1 unknown	Yes	Americans	Bad.
2	Nuisance, keeping disorderly house	Fine \$300, each		Yes	Americans	Bad.
2	Nuisance, obstructing highway	Continued for sentence	Farmer	Yes	1 Am. 1 for'n	Good.
1	Obstructing a public highway	Fine \$ 1, 6 hours in county jail	Milkman	Yes	Ireland	Good.
1	Obtaining money under false pretense					
1	Swindling	Fine 50, county jail 30 days	Hostler	Yes	American	Good.
1	Swindling	Penitentiary 2 years	Unknown	Yes	American	Good.
1	Seduction	Sentence suspended	Farmer	Yes	Germany	Good.

DUBUQUE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....	\$ 917.40
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	25.6
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	8,044.11
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	1,401.75

EMMET COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$1 each.....	Druggists.....	Yes.....	1 Am, 1 Nor	
2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 5 each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 50.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 72.10.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
1 Prostitution and lewdness.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer's daughter.....	No.....	American.....	Careless.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 182.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					121.10
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					219.32
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					72.00

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1 A assault, intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$25.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 30, or 9 days in Co. jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Indifferent.
6 Nuisance.....	Fine 50, or 15 days in Co. jail each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	3 Am., 2 Ir.	Ordinary.
1 A assault with deadly weapon.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in Co. jail.....	School boy.....	Yes.....	American.....	Ordinary.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Stone mason.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 2 1/2 years.....	Farm laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Ordinary.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 405.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					182.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					5,819.78
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					160.00

FLOYD COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery	County jail 30 days	Laborer	Head	U. S.	Good.
1 Selling liquor	Fine \$100 or imprisonment 120 days in county jail	Saloon-keeper	Read	Germany.	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
					\$ 400.00
					1,358.84
					50.00

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1 Felony	Fine \$6,151.88 and four years in penitentiary	County treasurer ..	Yes	American ..	Irregular.
1 Misdemeanor	County jail 30 days	Canvasser	Yes	American ..	
2 Nuisance	Fine \$100 each	Druggists	Yes	American ..	1 good, 1 int.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
					\$ 6,351.88
					100.00
					4,474.14
					185.00

FREMONT COUNTY.

3 Nuisance	Fine \$50 each	Saloon and drug ..	Yes		
1 Assault	Penitentiary 7 years	Tramp			
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years each	Tramps			
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 9 months	Farm hand	Yes		
1 Gambling	Fine \$150	Gambler	Yes		
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
					\$ 300.00
					200.00
					2,975.40
					185.00

GREENE COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault	County jail 15 days.	Laborer	Yes	Sweden	Bad.
1 Assault	Fine \$50 and cost.	Painter	Yes	Germany	Lewd.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury	County jail 6 months.	Cook	No	Virginia	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.	Tramp	Yes	New York	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year..... \$ 50.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 91.33					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 6,732.76					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 63.00					

GRUNDY COUNTY.

1 Larceny	Fine \$50 and cost	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Unlawfully transporting liquor	Fine 1 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Fair.
1 Assault and battery	Discharged on payment of cost.	Laborer	Yes	German	Fair.
1 Assault and battery	County jail 30 days and cost.	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Fair.
1 Assault	Fine \$1 and cost	Laborer	Yes	German	Fair.
1 Larceny from person of another.	Penitentiary 1 year, and cost.	Laborer	Yes	American	Not good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year..... \$ 52.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 1.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 225.50					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 230.10					

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

1 Assault	Fine \$10	Clerk	Yes		Fair.
1 Assault with intent to murder	Penitentiary 5 years	Don't know			Don't know
2 Nuisance	Fine \$ 50 each	Physic'n and dr'get	Yes		Good.
4 Nuisance	Fine 50 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes		Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine 40 cents	Druggist	Yes		Good.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....	\$ 810.50
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	380.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	3,175.97
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	228.00

HAMILTON COUNTY.

3 Nuisance.....	Fine \$100, or 30 days imprisonment, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
6 Nuisance.....	Fine \$500, imprisonment until paid, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	3 Am. 1 Swe	Two good.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$150, imprisonment 40 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	1 Gm. 1 Ir'h	four bad.
1 Setting out fire.....	Fine \$ 15.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
2 Driving off cattle.....	Fine 10 each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	Germans.....	Good.
1 Assault with intent to do great bodily injury.....	Imprisonment Co. jail, 30 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Norwegian.....	Good.
1 Obtaining money under false pretense.....	Penitentiary 7 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Norwegian.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50, imprisonment 15 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Sweden.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	1 boarding house, 1 drug store.....	Yes.....	Norwegian.....	Good.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$100, imprisonment 30 days, each.....		Yes.....		

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....	\$3,725.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	135.30
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	1,002.43
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	226.00

HANCOCK COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$20 and cost.....	Hotel.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 10 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 months.....	Stock dealer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....	\$ 20.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	1,808.69
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	52.50

HARDIN COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Misdemeanor	Fine \$100 or 30 days in jail	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Indust'a.
1 Larceny	Fine 5 and cost	None	Yes	American	Indolent.
1 Keeping a gambling house	Fine 100, costs and 1 day in jail	Saloon	Yes	American	Indolent.
1 Keeping a gambling house	Fine 25 and costs, or 7 d's in jail	Saloon	Yes	American	Indust'a.
2 Misdemeanor	Fine 20 and cost, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	1 Am., 1 Gm.	Indust'a.
1 Assault to commit murder	Fine 50 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Indust'a.
1 Assault to inflict bodily injury	Fine 50 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 8 years and cost	Hotel clerk	Yes	American	Indolent.
1 Assault	Fine \$ 50 and cost	Farmer	Yes	American	Indust'a.
2 Misdemeanor	Fine, 25 and costs, each	1 Far'r, 1 dairyman	Yes	1 Am., 1 Ir's	Indust'a.
2 Larceny from a building	Penitentiary 5 years, and costs .....	.....	Yes	American	Indust'a.
1 Larceny from a building	Sent to reform school .....	.....	Yes	American	Indust'a.
2 Misdemeanor	Fine \$ 50 and costs, each	1 saloon, 1 merch.	Yes	German	Indust'a.
8 Misdemeanor	Fine, 200 and cost, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	4 Am., 4 for'	Indust'a.
1 Adultery	Penitentiary 8 years and cost	Farmer	Yes	American	No good.
1 Adultery	Fine \$ 50, costs, and 20 d's in jail .....	.....	Yes	American	No good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 9,093.40					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
..... \$3,121.00					

HARRISON COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery	Fined \$100	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Mixed.
8 Assault with intent to commit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 great bodily injury	Fined 100, each	2 saloons, 1 farmer	Yes	Americans	Mixed.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year	Laborer .....	.....	German	Ided.

	Penitentiary 6 months.	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Forgery	Fine \$ 1	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Mixed.
2 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 50 each	Druggists	Yes	Americans	Good.
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 61	Druggist	Yes	American	Good.
2 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 250 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Americans	Mixed.
4 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 300 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Americans	Mixed.
5 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 500 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Americans	Mixed.
1 Uttering forged paper	Penitentiary 6 months.	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 4,762.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					1,198.01
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					7,716.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					285.00

HENRY COUNTY.

	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer	Yes	Kentucky	Regular.
1 Adultery	Penitentiary 7 years	Huckster	Yes	Canada	Irregular.
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 1 year and costs	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Irregular.
1 Assault to kill	Continued for sentence.	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Regular.
1 Embezzlement	Penitentiary 14 years	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Regular.
1 Embezzlement	Penitentiary 24 years	Railroad agent	Yes	Ohio	Regular.
2 Forgery	Penitentiary 14 years each	Farmers	Yes	Massach'ts	Regular.
1 Forgery	Fine \$30 and 30 days in jail	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Irregular.
4 Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year each	Farmers	Yes	Ohioans	Regular.
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine \$20 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Irregular.
2 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 50 and costs, each	1 grocer, 1 saloon	Yes	1 Ger. 1 Ir.	Regular.
8 Larceny	Penitentiary 8 years each	Tramp, lab., grocer	Yes	1 Ir. 2 Am.	Irregular.
3 Malicious mischief	Fine \$20 and costs, each	Farmers	Yes	Iowa	Regular.
1 Malicious mischief	Fine 10 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Regular.
1 Malicious mischief	County jail 30 days	Loafer	Yes	Iowa	Irregular.
2 Permitting gambling	Continued for sentence	Laborers	Yes	Missouri	Regular.
1 Seduction	Penitentiary 14 years	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Regular.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 220.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					120.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					7,881.80
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					235.00

HOWARD COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny	Fine \$10, costs and 60 days in jail	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Illegal voting	Imprisonment 30 days and cost.	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Drunkenness	Fine \$10 and costs	Hotel-keeper	Yes	Irish	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year						\$ 10.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						1,109.38
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						5.00

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

1	Selling intoxicating liquor	Fine \$37.50	Saloon-keeper	Yes		
1	Selling intoxicating liquor	Fine 31.25	Druggist	Yes		
1	Selling intoxicating liquor	Fine 56.25	Saloon keeper	Yes		
2	Selling intoxicating liquor	Fine 322.60 each	Saloon keepers	Yes		
1	Assault with intent to rape	Sent to reform school	Under 16 years	No		
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year						\$ 770.20
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						50.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						1,470.44
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						145.00

IDA COUNTY.

6	Nuisance	Fine \$300 and cost each				
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months				
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 4 months				

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$1,500.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....900.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 4,240.00
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....80.00

IOWA COUNTY.

1 Burglary	Penitentiary 6 months.	Laborer	Yes	Unknown	Bad.
5 Keeping a nuisance	Fined \$100 and costs, each.	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Foreign	Medium.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fined 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Good.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fined 125 and costs.	Druggist	Yes	American	Good.
2 Larceny, grand.	Sent to reform school.	None	1 yes, 1 no.	.....	Don't know.
1 Larceny, grand.	Penitentiary 6 months.	Laborer	Yes	Unknown	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 675.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....269.25					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 1,395.01					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....250.00					

JACKSON COUNTY.

1 Appeal from J. P. court.	Fine \$1.	Peddler	Yes	U. S.	Unknown.
2 Assault.	Fine 100, each, remitted by payment of costs.	1 laborer, 1 retired.	Yes	Germans.	Fair.
1 Assault, intent to kill.	Penitentiary 5 months.	Tramp	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 2½ years	Tramp	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tramp	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1 Larceny	Fine \$100 and 60 days in jail.	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Not good.
1 Larceny	Fine 100 and 80 days in jail.	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Not good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.	Salesman	Yes	German	Unknown.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2½ years.	Tramp	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tramp	Yes	Irish	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 401.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....40.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 6,000.00					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....255.00					

JASPER COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WHITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Contempt.....	Fine \$5.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Malicious mischief.....	Fine \$50.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Scotland.....	Good.....
1 Murder, 2d degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year, fine \$5.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$25.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	Sweden.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 85.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 472.55					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 4,476.30					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 213.00					

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1 Obstructing highway.....	Fine \$25 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1 Larceny.....	Fine \$5, costs and 6 mo. in Co. jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Assault to inflict great bodily injury.....	Co. jail 6 mos. and cost of pros.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 30.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 25.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 3,333.65					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 254.50					

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fined \$10.....	Blacksmith.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Assault.....	Fined 5.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Good.
1 Assault.....	County jail 15 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Petit larceny.....	Fined \$15.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Bohemian.....	Bad.
1 Larceny from the person.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	None.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 80 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					15 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					3,763 29
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					55 00

JONES COUNTY.

1 Assault, intent to rape.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Unknown.
1 Assault, intent to rape.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Don't know.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Sewing mach. agt.....	Yes.....	American.....	Don't know.
1 Drunkenness.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Swindler.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fined \$20 and cost or 60 days in jail, each.....	Saloon-keeper and Laborer.....	Yes.....	Americans.....	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$10, and cost, or 3 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Don't know.
1 Illegal voting.....	County jail 2 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	County jail 4 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Austria.....	Bad.
1 Contempt.....	Fine \$20 or 6 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 440 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					18 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					8,710 00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					220 00

KEOKUK COUNTY.

1 Murder in second degree.....	Ten years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Burglary.....	Two years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Sweden.....	Good.
2 Forgery.....	Two years, each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.

KEOKUK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Forgery	Four years	Merchant	Yes	American ..	Good.
1 Rape	Twelve years	Farmer	Yes	German ..	Good.
1 Larceny	One year	Jeweler	Yes	American ..	Good.
2 Nuisance	Fine \$100, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	French ..	Not good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 200.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					150.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					7,454.66
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					300.77

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

1 Arson	Penitentiary 24 years				
1 Assault with intent to commit adultery	Penitentiary 3 years	Garden and bees ..	Yes	U. S.	Temperate.
2 Assault with intent to commit murder	Fine \$50, each	Farmers	Yes	Germany ..	Good.
1 Breaking open a car and larceny	Penitentiary 6 months	Farmer	Yes	Ireland ..	Temperate.
2 Keeping a nuisance	Fine \$50 and costs, each	Billiards and saloon ..	Yes	Germany ..	Drinks.
2 Selling intoxicating liquor	Each fined \$50 and \$23.87 costs (\$450) on 9 counts, 23 days in jail on each count	1 farm., 1 saloon k'r ..	Yes	Germany ..	Intemperate.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$1,100.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					386.60
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					\$,954.47
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					210.00

LEE COUNTY.

1 Assault to commit great bodily injury	Fine \$130, and to jail at \$3.35 per day until paid	Huckster.	Yes.	Germany.	Good.
1 Assault to murder.	Penitentiary 14 years.	Cook.	Yes.	African.	Good.
1 Attempt to murder.	Fine \$125.	Farmer.	Yes.	Swede.	Good.
1 Attempt to murder.	Fine 75 (to include cost).	Farmer.	Yes.	Swede.	Good.
1 Attempt to rape.	Penitentiary 24 years.	Brakeman.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Breaking and entering.	Fine \$30 and cost.		Yes.	American.	Vicious.
1 Breaking and entering.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Plumber.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Cheating by false pretense.	County jail 10 days, and cost.		Yes.	American.	Vicious.
1 Cheating by false pretense.	County jail 60 days, and cost.	Brakeman.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Deilement.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$50 (to include cost).	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Germany.	Good.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame.	Fine 75 and cost.		Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny.	To State Industrial School.		Yes.	American.	14 years old.
1 Larceny.	County jail 20 days, and cost.		Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Manslaughter.	Penitentiary 5 years.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
5 Nuisance.	Fine \$50 and costs, each.	Saloon-keepers.	4 yes, 1 no.	4 Ger, 1 Irish	Good.
1 Pilfering.	To State Industrial School.	Child.	Yes.	American.	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$ 735 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					238 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					18,181.10
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					890.00

LINN COUNTY.

Offense.	Sentence.	Occupation.	Read and Write.	Nativity.	Habits.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Assault.	Fine \$10 and cost.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	
1 Assault and battery.	Fine 20 and cost or 6 days in jail.	Laborer.	Yes.	Irish.	
1 Assault to rape.	County jail 30 days and cost.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Advising etc., illegal voting.	Fine \$50 and cost.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Advising etc., illegal voting.	Fine 30 and cost.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Bastardy.	To pay 10 per mo. for 15 years for support of child and c's of pros.	Farmer.	Yes.		
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 2 years.		Yes.		
1 Burglary.	Reform school 5 years.		Yes.		
1 Common assault.	Fine \$10 and cost.	Farmer.	Yes.	Irish.	Good.
1 Disturbing the peace.	Discharged on payment of cost.	Laborer.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Grand larceny.	Penitentiary 5 years and cost.	Laborer.	No.	Negro.	Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame.	County jail 40 days and cost.	House wife.	Yes.	German.	Fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$100 and cost, or 30 days in jail.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$50 and cost, or 15 days in jail.	Drayman.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$200 and cost, or 60 days in jail.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$30 and cost, or 8 days in jail.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Bohemian.	Fair.
2 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$20 and cost, or 6 days in jail each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	Bohemians.	1 bad, 1 fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$180 and cost, or 45 days in jail.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	German.	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling-house.	Fine \$60 and cost, or 23 days in jail.	Gambler.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Keeping a gambling-house.	Fine \$75 and cost.	Gambler.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny.	Reform School 2 years.		Yes.	Negro.	
2 Larceny.	Penitentiary 1 year each.	1 Hotel clerk.	Yes.	1 German.	1 bad.

1	Larceny from a building in night time	Penitentiary 6 months	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Murder, first degree	Penitentiary for life	Ex-convict	Yes	.....	Bad.
1	Murder, second degree	Penitentiary for life	Laborer	Yes	.....	Bad.
1	Murder, second degree	Penitentiary 3 years, and costs	Laborer	No	.....	Good.
2	Nuisance	Fined \$200 and cost, each	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Negro	Americans
8	Nuisance	Fine 150 and cost, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Bohemians	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine 40 and cost	Saloon-keepers	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine 300 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	.....	Fair
6	Nuisance	Fine 100 and cost, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	4 Boh'm'ns	8 bad.
12	Nuisance	Fined 50 and cost, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	11 For, 1 A.	Bad.
2	Nuisance	Fine 125 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Foreign	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine 225 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Bohemian	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine 20 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Good.
1	Uttering and publishing as true false, forged and counterfeit money	Penitentiary 6 months	.....	Yes	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year						\$3,495 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						8,115 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						9,718 41
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						420 60

LOUISA COUNTY.

1	Murder in second degree	Penitentiary 2 years	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	.....
1	Selling liquor	Fine \$40	.....	Yes	Iowa	.....
1	Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine 50	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	.....
1	Forgery	.....	.....	Yes	Iowa	.....
1	Selling liquor	Penitentiary 1 year	.....	Yes	Iowa	.....
2	Selling liquor	Fine \$100	.....	Yes	Iowa	.....
1	Selling liquor	Fine 50, each	.....	Yes	Iowa	.....
1	Forgery	Penitentiary 2 years	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	.....
2	Keeping a nuisance	Fine \$30, each	.....	Yes	Iowa	.....
1	Selling liquor	Fine 75	.....	Yes	Iowa	.....
1	Disorderly conduct	Fine 50	Merchant	Yes	Iowa	.....

LYON COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$ 1, and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair
2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 200, and cost, to stand com- mitted until \$100 and costs are paid.....	1 Drug., 1 Saloon ..	Yes.....	1 Scot. 1 D'ne.....	Not the best Bad
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$150, and cost, to stand com- mitted until \$50 and costs are paid.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 550.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					181.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					128.20
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					20.00

MADISON COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$50.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good
1 Malicious injury to property.....	County jail 1 day and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$150.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 200.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					200.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					9,392.08
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					205.00

MAHASKA COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$200.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	Col'd Am.....	Fair
3 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 years, each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Bad
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Fair
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair
8 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$50, each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Americans.....	1 bad, 4 fair
1 Larceny.....	Fine 50.....	Farmer's son.....	Yes.....	American.....	Not good
1 Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Miner.....	No.....	Col'd Am.....	Good

MAHASKA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2	Murder first degree.	Penitentiary for life, each.	Farmers	Yes	Americans.	1 fair, 1 bad.
1	Murder second degree.	Penitentiary 15 years.	Laborer	Yes	Irish	
2	Nuisance, appeal.	Fine \$100.	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Germans.	Fair.
1	Seduction.	Penitentiary 4 years.	Laborer	Yes	Not known.	Bad.
1	Uttering as true.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Laborer	Yes	American.	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						
						\$ 850.00
						225.00
						8,038.34
						684.05

MARION COUNTY.

1	Murder	Penitentiary for life.	Laborer	Yes	American.	Bad.
2	Assaults	Fine \$ 50, each.	1 farmer, 1 agent.	Yes	Americans.	Good.
2	Nuisance	Fine 100, each.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	1 Eng 1 Am	Good.
1	Assault and battery	Fine 25.	Teacher	Yes	American.	Good.
1	Assault and battery	Fine 50.	Farmer	Yes	Irish	Good.
1	Burglary	Fine 100 and jail 30 days	Laborer	Yes	American.	Bad.
1	Robbery	Penitentiary 10 years.	Farmer	Yes	American.	Bad.
8	Burglary	Penitentiary 15 years, each	Day laborers	Yes	Hollanders.	Bad.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 10 years.	Day laborer	Yes	Hollander.	Bad.
8	Arson	Penitentiary 15 years, each	Day laborers	Yes	Hollanders.	Bad.
1	Arson	Penitentiary 3 years.	Day laborer	Yes	Hollanders.	Bad.
8	Assault with intent to murder.	Penitentiary 5 years, each	Day laborers	Yes	Hollanders.	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to murder	Penitentiary 3 years.	Day laborers	Yes	Hollanders.	Bad.
1	Burglary (3 counts).	Penitentiary 18 months	Day laborer	Yes	American.	Good.
2	Petit larceny	Jail 80 days, each	Laborers	Yes	Americans.	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 475.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 801.80
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 4,849.98
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 375.00

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1	Resisting an officer	Fine \$50 and costs	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Not bad.
1	Assault with intent to murder	Penitentiary 22 years	Locksmith	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to murder	Penitentiary 20 years	Unknown	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Robbery	Penitentiary 5 years	Musician	Yes	Col'd Am.	Bad.
1	Bigamy	Penitentiary 24 years	Laborer	Yes	German	Bad.
2	Larceny	County jail 30 days and costs each	1 laborer, 1 tramp.	Yes	1 Ir. 1 col'd	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to rape	County jail 30 days and costs	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Simpleton.
1	Robbery	Penitentiary 6 years and costs	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Not good.
1	Receiving stolen goods	Penitentiary 3 years and costs	Barber	Yes	American	Not good.
1	Assault, intent to commit bodily injury	Fine \$ 10 and costs	Sew'g machine Agt	Yes	Irish	Not bad.
3	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 250 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	1 no, 2 yes.	1 Am., 1 Ir.	Not good.
1	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 75 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	1 German	Not good.
1	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 825 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 100 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 400 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 200 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Bad.
3	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 150 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	1 Ger. 2 Am.	Medium.
1	Nuisance, keeping gamb'l'g-house	Fine 550 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
3	Nuisance, keeping gamb'l'g-house	Fine 300 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Americans	Not good.
1	Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine 50 and costs	House of ill-fame	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Larceny	County jail 15 days and costs	Tramp	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year and costs	Tramp	Yes	American	Bad.
2	Larceny	Penitentiary 34 y'rs and costs each	1 tramp, 1 hostler	Yes	1 Am. 1 A.f.	Bad.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 14 years and costs	Scissors grinder	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Aiding prisoners to escape	Fine \$50 and costs		Yes	American	Not bad.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

2 Burglary	Fine \$1 and cost, and 6 months in jail, each.	None	Yes	Americans	Not good.
1 Bigamy	Penitentiary 1 1/2 years.	Farm hand.	No.	American	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years.	Laborer.	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine \$10 and cost.	Merchant.	Yes	English	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$ 22.60
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					100.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					1,339.90
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					85.00

MONONA COUNTY.

4 Aiding prisoners to escape.	Fine \$10 and cost, each.	Farmer's boys.	Yes	Iowa	Good.
1 Burglary in night time.	Penitentiary 12 years.	Farmer	Yes	Don't know.	Good.
1 Burglary in night time.	Penitentiary 10 years.	Farmer	Yes	Don't know.	Good.
1 Burglary in night time.	Penitentiary 8 years.	Farmer's boy.	Yes	Don't know.	Good.
3 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$400 each.	Saloon-keepers	Yes	New York	Don't know.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 100 and cost.	Farmer	Yes	Don't know.	Don't know.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 150 and cost.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Iowa	Don't know.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 200 and cost.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Iowa	Don't know.
1 Larceny	Fine 100 and cost.	Laborer	Yes	Don't know.	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.	None	Yes	Don't know.	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$1,790.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					545.70
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					3,312.24
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					155.00

MONROE COUNTY.

1 Misdemeanor, assault	Fine, \$10 and cost.	Farmer	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
3 Misdemeanor, assault	Fine, \$0 and costs, each.	2 barbers, 1 grocer.	Yes	3 U. S., 1 Ir.	Fair.

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

1 Assault, intent to murder.	Fine \$ 50 and costs.	Carpenter.	Yes.	American.	Don't know
1 Malicious mischief.	Fine 100 and cost.	Don't know.		Irish.	Don't know
4 Uttering and publishing a false order.	County jail 25 days, each count.	Don't know.			Don't know
6 Nuisance.	Fine \$ 5 and cost, each.	Saloonists.	Yes.	Germans.	Don't know
40 Nuisance.	Fine 10 and cost, each.	Saloonists.	Yes.	23 Ger., 8 Irish, 7 A.	Don't know
26 Nuisance.	Not sentenced.	Saloonists.		14 Ger., 8 Am., 4 Ir.	Don't know
1 Larceny.	County jail 20 days.				
4 Larceny.	Penitentiary 1 month, each.	Laborers.	Yes.	2 Ger., 2 Ir.	Bad.
3 Larceny.	Penitentiary 18 mos., each count.		Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Larceny.	Escaped pending sentence.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Don't know
3 Breaking and entering.	Penitentiary 18 months, each.	Laborers.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering.	Penitentiary 3 months, each.		Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering in the night time.	Penitentiary 1 month, each.				
2 Lewdness.	Fine \$100 and cost, each.	Housekeepers.	Yes.	1 Ger., 1 Ir.	Bad.
1 Lewdness.	County jail 60 days.	Laborer.		1 Ger., 1 A.	Don't know
1 Lewdness.	County jail 5 months.	Painter.	Yes.	German.	Don't know
1 Permitting gambling.	Fine \$50 and cost.	Gambling.	Yes.	American.	Don't know
1 Permitting gambling.	Not sentenced.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Don't know
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$ 830.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					626.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					5,685.05
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					1,480.00

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 6 months.	Jeweler.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Selling liquor contrary to law.	Fine \$150.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	American.	Bad.

O'BRIEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year	\$ 450.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	105.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year	1,175.11
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	60.00

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Selling intoxicating liquor	Fine \$300 and costs, \$17.50	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Scotch	Fair.
2	Selling intoxicating liquor	Fine 200 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	1 Scotch 1 Am 1 good.	
2	Selling intoxicating liquor	Fine 100 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	1 Scotch 1 Am 1 good.	
1	Selling intoxicating liquor	Fine 50 and costs, \$31.15	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Scotch	Fair.
Total	amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 950.00
Total	amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					500.00
Total	expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					\$51.89
Total	amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					130.00

PAGE COUNTY.

1	Lewdness	Reform school	Yes	American
3	Insubordination	Reform school	Yes	Americans
1	Procuring goods under false pre- tenses	Reform school	Yes	American
Total	amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year			\$
Total	amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year			
Total	expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year			6,181.10
Total	amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year			175.00

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

1 Selling intoxicating liquor without permit.....	Fined \$50 and cost, to stand committed until paid, not to exceed 33 days.....	Yes.....	German.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....			\$ 50.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....			
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year..			418.80
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....			70.00

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$10 and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	English.....	Good.
1 Arson in the night time.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Horse doctor.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Larceny and forgery.....	Penitentiary 1 1/2 years.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	English.....	Bad.
1 Assault.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Bad.
2 Assault.....	County jail 30 days, each.....	1 printer, 1 farmer.....	Yes.....	1 Ger. 1 Irish.....	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$300 and cost.....	Gambler.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
3 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine 200 and cost, each.....	Gamblers.....	Yes.....	2 For., 1 Am 2 b'd. 1 good.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,010.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					910.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year..					2,247.10
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					180.00

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

1 Attempted rape.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 50.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					50.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year..					928.88
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					185.00

POLK COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years, each.				
1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2½ years, each.				
2	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years, each.				
1	Larceny from a store building.	Reform school.....				
1	Larceny from a dwelling.....	Penitentiary 1½ years.....				
1	Larceny.....	Fine \$50, or 16 days in jail.				
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....				
2	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years, each.....				
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2½ years.....				
1	Larceny.....	Fine \$5, or 8 days in jail.				
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1½ years.....				
2	Larceny.....	Fine \$ 0, or 40 days in jail, each.				
1	Incest.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....				
2	Lewdness.....	Fine \$30, or 9 days in jail, each.				
3	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 5 years, each.....				
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....				
1	Forkery.....	Penitentiary 1 year, and \$1 fine.				
1	Offense not stated.....	Penitentiary 2½ years.....				
1	Assault, intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$1.				
1	Assault, intent to commit a fel- ony.....	Penitentiary 9 months.				
1	Assault, intent to rob.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....				
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$25.....				
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$40, or 15 days in jail.				
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$10.....				
1	Nuisance.....	Fine 25 cents.....				
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$10 and cost, or 21 d'ys in jail.				
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$60 and cost, or 33 d'ys in jail.				

1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and cost, or 24 days in jail	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 10 and cost, or 8 days in jail	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 10 and cost, or 19 days in jail	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 50 and cost, or 60 days in jail	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 10 and cost, or 16 days in jail	.....	.....	.....
10 Keeping a gambling house	Fine 100, or 30 days in jail each	.....	.....	.....
8 Keeping a gambling house	Fine 50, or 15 days in jail	.....	.....	.....
1 Keeping a house of ill fame	Penitentiary 6 months	.....	.....	.....
1 Testifying an officer	Fine \$40, or 15 days in jail	.....	.....	.....
2 Lumber yard in fire limits	Fine 5, or 1 day in jail	.....	.....	.....
1 Perjury.....	Penitentiary 2 years	.....	.....	.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 1/2 years	.....	.....	.....
1 Obtaining money by false pre- tense.....	Penitentiary 24 years	.....	.....	.....
1 Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 2 years and \$5 fine	.....	.....	.....
1 Uttering a forged promissory note.....	Penitentiary 1 year	.....	.....	.....
1 Concealing stolen property	Fine \$50, or 15 days in jail	.....	.....	.....
1 Vagrancy.....	County jail 6 months	.....	.....	.....
2 Vagrancy.....	County jail 3 months, each	.....	.....	.....
1 Vagrant and incorrigible.....	Reform school	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....				\$ 1,934.25
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....				991.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....				39,768.96
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....				630.50

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

1 Arson.....	Penitentiary 5 years	Farmer	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1 Arson.....	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Assault.....	County jail 30 days	Barber	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.....	County jail 30 days	Laborer	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to murder	Fine \$50 and cost	Laborer	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months	Farmer	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year	Brakeman	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years	Thug	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Confiscating.....	Penitentiary 2 years	Tough	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

NO. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Confidencing.	Penitentiary 1 1/2 years.	Thug.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Confidencing	Penitentiary 4 years.	Thug.	Yes.	American.	Had.
1	Forgery.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Foreman	Yes.	American.	Fair.
8	Larceny.	Penitentiary 1 year, each.	Laborers	Yes.	American.	2 fair, 1 bad
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 9 months.	Laborer	Yes.	Prussian.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Fireman	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Larceny, petit.	County jail 60 days.	Laborer	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Larceny, petit.	County jail 6 months.	Farmer	Yes.	Scotchman.	Fair.
2	Larceny, petit.	County jail 30 days, each.	Laborers	Yes.	American.	1 bad, 1 fair
1	Larceny, grand	Penitentiary 9 months.	Laborer	Yes.	American.	(Good).
1	Larceny, grand	Penitentiary 1 1/2 years.	Laborer	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Murder.	Penitentiary for life.	Laborer	Yes.	African.	Had.
1	Pick pocket.	Penitentiary 1 1/2 years.	Thug.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2	Pick pockets.	Penitentiary 1 year, each.	Thugs	No.	1 Irish 1 Af.	Bad.
1	Pick pocket.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Thug	Yes.	American.	Had.
1	Rape.	Penitentiary 6 years.	School teacher	Yes.	American.	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.						\$ 165 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						25 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						6,161 25
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						885 60

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

1	Assault.	Fined \$100 and cost prosecution.	Farmer	Yes.	Ohio.	Good.
1	Burglary from dwelling.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Tramp.			Indolent.
1	Burglary from office.	Penitentiary 30 days.	Tramp.			
1	Carrying concealed weapons.	Cost of prosecution.	Physician	Yes.		Industrious.

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Horse stealing.	Penitentiary 24 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Assault.	Fine \$100 or 30 days in county jail.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Assault.	Fine 100 or 30 days in county jail.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Medium.
3	Selling intoxicating liquor.	Fine 100 or 30 days in county jail.	Saloon and drug.	Yes.	2 Am. 1 It.	2b'd. 1 good.
1	Selling intoxicating liquor.	Fine 75 or 20 days in county jail.	Physician.	Y-s.	American.	Not good.
1	Selling intoxicating liquor.	Fine 150 or 15 days in county jail.	Druggist.	Yes.	American.	Passable.
1	Selling intoxicating liquor.	Fine 50 or 15 days in county jail.	Druggist.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Selling intoxicating liquor.	Fine 500 or 5 mo's in county jail.	Druggist.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Selling intoxicating liquor.	Fine 10 or 3 days in county jail.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	"Boot-legging" whisky.	Fine 100 or 30 days in county jail.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Medium.
1	Keeping a gambling house.	Fine 50 or 15 days in county jail.	Hotel-keeper.	Yes.	American.	Passable.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year. \$1,435.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year. 410.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 4626.28						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 250.00						

SAC COUNTY.

1	Grand larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Farmer.	.....	.....	.....
1	Violation of permit.	Revocation of permit.	Saloon-keeper.	.....	.....	.....
1	Forgery.	Penitentiary 3 years.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault.	County jail 60 days.	Farmer.	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fine \$ 6 and costs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Nuisance.	Fine 300 and costs, each.	Saloon-keepers.	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fine 300 and costs.	Druggist.	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fine 150 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fine 75 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	.....	.....	.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 3,530.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 690 00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 8,689.93
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 155.00

SCOTT COUNTY.

1 Assault to commit manslaughter	Penitentiary 9 months.	Laborer	Read	German	Bad.
1 Assault, intent to murder	County jail 30 days.	Laborer	Yes.	German	Bad.
1 Assault to commit great bodily injury	County jail 4 months.	Thief	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
2 Assault to inflict great bodily injury	Co. jail 4 months, hard labor each	Thieves	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 7 years.	Laborer	Yes.	Col'd Am	Good.
2 Assault	Fine \$100 each	Vagrants	Yes.	1 Am 1 Irish	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering	County jail 1 day \$10 fine, each	None	Yes.	American	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 6 months each	Thieves	Yes.	1 Am 1 Irish	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering	County ja 130 days and \$100 fine	Laborer	Yes.	German	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering	County jail 60 days and 100 fine	ramp	No	Irish	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering	County jail 10 days and 100 fine	Laborer	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
2 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years each	Thieves	Yes.	Americans	Bad.
1 Cheating by false pretense	County jail 60 days and \$500 fine	Laborer	Yes.	Swede	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months	Coal miner	Yes.	American	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Farm hand	Yes.	American	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 1/2 years.	Farmer	Yes.	American	Bad.
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	1 thief, 1 tel. op'r	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
2 Larceny	County jail 30 days each	Laborers	Yes.	American	Good.
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 8 months each	Telegraph operator	Yes.	Americans	Good.
1 Larceny from the person	Penitentiary 2 1/2 years	Thief	Yes.	American	Bad.
1 Malicious mischief	Fine \$50	Vagrants	Yes.	American	Good.
3 Vagrancy	County jail 30 days each	Vagrants	Yes.	2 Am 1 Irish	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,070.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					11,492 36
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					1,145 00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

STORY COUNTY.

3 Burglary	Penitentiary 1 1/2 years each	3 Tramps, 1 laborer	Yes	U. S.	Bad. Fair.
1 Cheating by false pretense	Penitentiary 3 years	Insurance agent	Yes	U. S.	Good.
1 Cheating by false pretense	Penitentiary 1 year	Laborer	Yes	Iowa.	Fair.
1 Keeping a gambling house	Fine \$150 and cost	Farmer	Yes	Indiana.	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 4 years	Laborer	Yes	Illinois.	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	Laborer	Yes	Iowa.	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 9 months	Druggist	Yes	Iowa.	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine \$200 and cost	Saloon	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine 50				
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					

TAMA COUNTY.

1 Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year	Tramp	Yes	Don't kn'w	Don't know
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year	Don't know	Yes	American	Don't know
1 Grand larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Tramp	Yes	American	Don't know
4 Petit larceny	Fine \$50, 15 days in Co. jail each	8 laborers, 1 saloon	Yes	3 Am., 1 Ca. Fair.	
4 Keeping a gambling house	Fine 75 or 21 days in Co. jail each	1 laborer, 3 saloon	Yes	1 Am. 3 For.	Fair.
5 Keeping a nuisance	Fine \$200 or 60 days in Co. jail each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Foreign	Fair.
4 Keeping a nuisance	Fine \$300 or 90 days in Co. jail each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Foreign	Fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine \$100 or 30 days in Co. jail	Brewer	Yes	German	Good.
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 125 or 37 days in Co. jail	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 150 or 45 days in Co. jail	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Boh mian.	Fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 50 or 15 days in Co. jail	Saloon keeper	Yes	German	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					

TAYLOR COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions					
1 Felony.....	Not yet sentenced.....	Lawyer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$100, or 30 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Don't kn'w.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

UNION COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions					
1 Assault with intent to kill.....	County jail 30 days.....	.....	.....	New York.....	.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	.....	New York.....	.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 16 months.....	.....	.....	New York.....	.....
1 Larceny, grand.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Selling intoxicating liquor.....	Fine \$300.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Selling intoxicating liquor.....	Fine 100.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
8 Selling intoxicating liquor.....	Fine 50 each.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Not stated.....	Sent to Industrial Institution.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Not stated.....	Fine \$300 and 3 mos. in Co. jail.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit bodily injury.....	Fine \$25				
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine 50				
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine 50 and imprisonment in county jail.....				
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$100 and imprisonment in county jail.....				
1 Burglary.....	Sent to Reform School.....				
1 Burglary.....	Sent to the asylum.....				
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 14 years.....				
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....				
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 24 years.....				
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$25, each.....				
1 Obstructing highway.....	Fine 1, each.....				
1 Uttering forged writing.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....				
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 273.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					25.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					2,828.20
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					140.00

WAPELLO COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$25.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	Welch.....
1 Assault and battery.....	County jail 30 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Assault with intent to kill.....	County jail 60 days.....	Hotel porter.....	Yes.....	Col'd Am.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Railroad employe.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Commercial trav'r.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Incest and rape.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 14 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Col'd Am.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	1 boot bl'ck, 1 plum'r.....	Yes.....	American.....
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years, each.....	Coal miner.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Murder (1st degree).....	Penitentiary for life.....	Doctor and tramp.....	No.....	Col'd Am.....
2 Rape.....	Penitentiary 5 years, each.....		Yes.....	1 Am. 1 Eng.....

WAPELLO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
9 Selling beer.....	Fine \$50 each.....	Brew'r and saloon.....	Yes.....	1 Am., 8 For.....	
1 Selling beer.....	Fine 1.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 478.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					75.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					3,192.97
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					830.00

WARREN COUNTY.

2 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 14 yr's and cost, each.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Fair.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years and cost.....	Cook.....	Yes.....	No.....	Bad.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years and cost.....	Doctor.....	Yes.....		Bad.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 14 years and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Good.....
1 Larceny in a building.....	Industrial school.....	School boy.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.....
1 Larceny in a building, day time.....	Penitentiary 4 years and cost.....	Professional.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Bad.....
1 Obscene exposure.....	County jail 5 days and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Penn.....	Medium.....
1 Selling goods on Sunday.....	Fine \$4 and cost.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 4.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					44.30
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					6,565.90
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					275.00

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1 Attempted abortion.....	Penitentiary 14 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1 Horse stealing.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Illegal voting.....	Fine \$10 and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....

1 Keeping a gambling house	Fine \$100, to stand committed to Co. jail not to exceed 30 days.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American ..	Bad.
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months, each.	1 farmer, 1 unknown ..	Yes	Americans	1 bad; 1 fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine \$25, to stand committed until paid, not to exceed \$3.33 per day	Laborer	Yes	American ..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 135 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					10 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					4,713.70
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					265.99

WAYNE COUNTY.

1 Bastary	Judgment for costs	Farmer	Yes	American ..	Unknown.
1 Misdemeanor	County jail 30 days	Restaurant	Yes	American ..	Not good.
1 Misdemeanor and Intoxication ..	Fine \$10	Restaurant	Yes	American ..	Not good.
1 Murder, second degree	Penitentiary 10 years	Farmer	Yes	American ..	Sober.
2 Nuisance	Fine \$10, each	Druggists	Yes	Americans	Good.
3 Nuisance	Fine 10, each	One railroad	Yes	Unknown ..	Unknown.
1 Nuisance	Fine 20	Druggist	Yes	American ..	Good.
1 Resisting an officer	Fine 50	Miner	Yes	American ..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 120.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					100.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					853.70
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					117.00

WEBSTER COUNTY.

1 Burglary	Penitentiary 3 years	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Unknown.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer	Yes	American ..	Sober.
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years, each	Laborers	Yes	1 Am., 1 for.	1 sob., 1 unk.
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 14 years, each	Railroad	Yes	Americans	Unknown.
1 Larceny, petit	Fine \$25	Farmer	Yes	German ..	Unknown.
1 Larceny, property value of \$20 ..	Fine 50	Tinner	Yes	Bohemian ..	Sober.
1 Manslaughter	Penitentiary 4 years	Cooper	Yes	Bohemian ..	Sober.
1 Manslaughter	Penitentiary 8 years	Cooper	Yes	Bohemian ..	Sober.

WEBSTER COUNTY—Continued.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$ 25.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Sober.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 100.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Dissipated.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 150.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Norwegian.....	Sober.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 500.....	Liquor dealer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Dissipated.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 850.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....68.21					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....5,248.37					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....250.00					

WINEBAGO COUNTY.

1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fines of \$40, \$50 and \$50. In default for each fine respectively 12, 15 and 15 days commitment to county jail.....	Formerly a saloon-keeper but now a farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Intemperate
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 140.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....105.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....725.40					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....85.00					

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

1 Adultery.....	Penitentiary 1½ years and costs.....	None.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to murder.....	Penitentiary 8 years and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Norwegian.....	Drinks.
1 Assault with intent to do great bodily injury.....	Fine \$25 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Not good.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months and costs.....	None.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.

1 Keeping house of ill-fame.....	Penitentiary 6 months and cost..	Housekeeper ..	Irish.....	Bad
1 Larceny.....	Fine \$50 and cost, committed to jail until paid, not to exceed 15 days.....	Tailor.....	Yes.....	Norwegian Not good
1 Larceny from a building.....	Fine \$25 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Irish.....	Not good
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....				
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....				
				\$ 125.00
				50.00
				1,877.25
				95.00

WOODBURY COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$100.....			
1 Assault to commit manslaughter.....	County jail 3 months.....			
1 Assault with intent to do great bodily harm.....	Fine \$100.....			
1 Burning unoccupied building.....	Fine 30.....			
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....			
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 15 months.....			
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year and 9 months.....			
1 Grand larceny.....	Industrial school 2 years.....			
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....			
1 Larceny.....	Fine \$100.....			
1 Larceny of timber from a county bridge.....	Fine 15.....			
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 100.....			
1 Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....			
1 Petit larceny.....	County jail 30 days.....			
1 Resisting an officer.....	County jail 60 days.....			
1 Stealing property, value \$19.....	Fine \$100.....			
1 Uttering and passing forg'd paper.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....			

WOODBURY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....	\$ 545.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	1,068.65
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	5,941.10
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	600.90

WORTH COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 5 years and cost.....	Tramp	Yes.....	Don't know	Don't know
1	Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$200, or county jail 60 days and cost. No execution issued, defendant out of the State ...	Saloon-keeper ...	Yes.....	German ...	Intemperate
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year						\$ 200.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						224.37
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						80.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						

WRIGHT COUNTY.

4	Misdemeanor, selling liquor	Fine \$50 and costs, each	Saloonists	Yes.....	1 Am, 3 For Ireland ...	Doubtful.
1	Misdemeanor, illegal voting	Fine 5 and costs.....	Laborer	No.....		Fair.
2	Misdemeanor, breaking incorpo- ration ordinances	Fine 1 and costs, each	Laborers	Yes.....	New York. 1 good.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....						\$ 207.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						152.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						1,631.45
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						55.00

A STATEMENT,

Showing the offenses of which persons were convicted in the State during the year ending September 30, 1885, and the number of convictions for each offence.

Abortion.....	8
Adultery.....	6
Aiding in concealing stolen goods.....	8
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	8
Appeal from justice court.....	1
Arson.....	9
Assault.....	44
Assault and battery.....	27
Assault to commit manslaughter.....	5
Assault to commit murder.....	20
Assault to commit rape.....	18
Assault to inflict great bodily injury.....	39
Assault to kill.....	12
Assault to rob.....	2
Bastardy.....	2
Bigamy.....	8
Breaking and entering.....	41
Burglary.....	84
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2
Cheating by false pretenses.....	7
Contempt of court.....	2
Confidencing.....	8
Cruelty to animals.....	3
Defilement.....	2
Disturbing public assembly.....	1
Disturbing the peace.....	2
Driving off cattle.....	2
Drunkenness.....	2
Embezzlement.....	3
False pretense.....	1
Felony.....	6
Forgery.....	38
Fraud.....	1

Gambling.....	1
Horse stealing.....	2
Illegal voting and advising the same.....	7
Incest.....	7
Incorrigibility and insubordination.....	4
Keeping a nuisance.....	16
Keeping a gambling house.....	47
Keeping house of ill fame.....	9
Larceny.....	159
Larceny, grand.....	21
Larceny, petit.....	21
Larceny from building.....	29
Larceny from dwelling.....	1
Larceny from person.....	9
Lewdness.....	12
Libel.....	1
Maiming.....	1
Malicious mischief.....	15
Manslaughter.....	6
Misdemeanor.....	23
Murder.....	2
Murder, first degree.....	2
Murder, second degree.....	9
Nuisance, against saloon keepers, and for violation of liquor law . . .	272
Obtaining money under false pretense.....	6
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	2
Obstructing highway.....	7
Perjury.....	2
Permitting gambling.....	2
Pilfering.....	1
Prostitution.....	1
Premeditated injury.....	16
Rape.....	6
Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Resisting an officer.....	12
Robbery.....	2
Seduction.....	2
Solemnizing a marriage without a license.....	1
Setting prairie fire.....	2
Swindling.....	1

1885.]

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

127

Theft.....	1
Transportin liquor unlawfully.....	1
Uttering as true and publishing a false order.....	8
Vagrancy.....	6
Violating the Sabbath.....	1
Violation of town ordinance.....	3
Willful trespass.....	4
Offense not stated.....	3
Total.....	<hr/> 1,539

STATEMENT,

Showing the number of convictions in the several counties of the State of Iowa during the year ending September 30, 1885, with the aggregate amount of time for which criminals were imprisoned, and the statistics of education, nativity, and habits; also, the amount of fines imposed by the District Court, the amount collected, the amount of fees paid District-Attorneys, and the total of all other expenses of criminal prosecutions:

COUNTIES.	Number of convictions.	Sent to reform school.	Sent to county jail.	Sent to penitentiary.	Aggregate length of time for which persons were imprisoned.				EDUCATION.		NATIVITY.		HABITS.			Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court.	Total amount or fines collected and paid into the county treasury.	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including District-Attorney's fees.	Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions.		
					Jail.				Can read and write.	Can't read and write.	United States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Moral.	Medium.					Immoral.	Unknown.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Penitentiary.													
Adair.....	24	1	1	2	10	2	9	1	24	1	21	1	1	1	17	1	491.00	235.00	\$ 2,395.86	297.00	
Adams.....	8	1	1	1	8	1	6	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	650.00	283.20	873.68	95.00	
Alamakee.....	19	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	16	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,095.00	124.00	2,031.37	60.00	
Appanoose.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	16	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	825.00	148.50	2,139.60	175.00	
Auburn.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	935.00	461.25	4,725.94	132.00	
Benton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	27	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	400.00	630.25	2,816.56	525.00	
Black Hawk.....	27	1	3	4	25	8	10	10	6	1	16	11	3	23	9	1	738.00	943.35	5,896.71	506.17	
Bloom.....	16	4	1	1	1	5	5	5	13	1	2	9	2	9	1	1	1,893.00	111.60	3,013.64	213.00	
Bremer.....	13	1	1	1	6	5	5	5	15	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	250.00	250.00	1,350.00	48.00	
Bureau.....	16	3	1	1	1	1	10	1	15	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	825.00	21.00	6,440.50	30.00	
Burns Vista.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	875.00	250.00	1,213.51	35.00	
Butler.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	825.00	100.00	4,290.85	15.00	
Calhoun.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	825.00	100.00	4,290.85	15.00	
Cass.....	14	5	5	5	11	8	9	1	13	1	12	3	16	14	35	1	3,583.35	325.00	5,966.35	265.00	
Cedar.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	2	1	3	2	3	5	1	1	775.00	1,055.25	5,006.20	115.00	
Cerro Gordo.....	14	2	6	6	10	10	6	1	14	2	10	10	1	2	6	2	488.00	31.00	8,832.53	369.45	
Cherokee.....	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	10	4	1	10	4	1	2,250.00	2,291.88	1,765.00	115.00	
Chickasaw.....	10	2	3	3	6	8	5	1	7	1	7	4	1	5	4	1	12.00	132.00	1,792.88	160.00	
Clarke.....	11	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	10	1	3	7	1	3	7	1	233.00	132.00	515.79	112.25	
Clay.....	11	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	11	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	233.00	132.00	515.79	112.25	
Clayton.....	13	1	1	1	5	5	8	8	11	1	11	1	1	1	6	4	1,065.10	6.50	5,788.94	235.00	

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of convictions.			Sent to reformat school.			Sent to county jail.			Sent to penitentiary.			Aggregate length of time for which persons were imprisoned.						EDUCATION.			NATIVITY.			HABITS.			Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court.	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions not including District Attorney's fees.	Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	For life.	Can read and write.	Can't read and write.	Unknown.	United States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Moral.	Medium.	Immoral.	Unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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